"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE WEATHER.

The indication for to-day in this city and neighborhood are showers, fair in the afternoon, cooler, southwest to west winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market firm.

Wheat, 76⅛; corn, 29½; cotton, 7¾.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday made little progress with the Tariff bill, much of its time being consumed by Mr. Mantle and Mr. Butler in set speeches. The former talked on wool, and warned his Republican fellow-Senators that the proposed wool rates were not in keeping with the pledge made at St. Louis of "ample protection for wool." Mr. Butler made a speech in favor of an income tax. When the Senate adjourned it had begun consideration of the wood schedule.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—Herr von Tausch, Chief of the Secret Political Police, was acquitted in Berlin of the charges of perjury, high treason, and forgery. Baron von Luetzow was convicted and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. Labouchère, the editor of Truth, was whipped in London by the son of a man he exposed for fraud. President Faure invited the American monetary envoys to share his box at the Grand Prix de Paris. M. Faure will visit the Czar on July 25. The steamer Hekla, whose bows were stove in in collision with the Mississippi, passed the Butt of Lewis yesterday and signaled that all her passengers were well.—Page 7.

Page 1.

William F. Ray, a salesman, was killed by grasping a live wire at Cline Brothers, 304 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

Mrs. Charles Cook was killed in a barn which fell during the hurricane in Oneida County on Thursday. Much damage was done by the large hailstones which fell.

Tammany last night adopted an address to voters prepared by John C. Sheehan, and also authorized the appointment of a Conference Committee to arrange for nominating a Democratic ticket in the coming municipal election. Two vigorous speeches were made.

Awakened by the snores of a drunken stranger, who had gone to sleep in Mrs. Churchill's kitchen, in Canarsie, on Thursday night, a three-year-old girl, who crept out of bed and discovered the source, went into convulsions from fright and died yesterday.

Public opinion in Madrid regards the selection of a new Governor for Cuba as the essential solution of the present crisis. The Conservatives may consent to the recall of Weyler rather than to see the Liberals in power. A new colonial policy seems likely to be adopted.

Two citizens were killed and two fatally wounded and seven others less seriously injured yesterday morning by shots fired by a company of the Ohio National Guard in defense of Charles Mitchell, a negro who pleaded guilty and had been sentenced to twenty years for criminal assault. The negro was lynched afterward without opposition from the troops.

Page 2.

Thomas Seeley, who was afflicted with anthrax over his eyes and on his forehead, was successfully treated by excision of the affected parts at Gouverneur Hospital.

The body of Jacob Jacobson was found last evening in the ruins of the collapsed Brown soap factory, on Twelve Avenue. It was crushed to pulp under one of the huge tanks.

Mrs. Jane Cosgrove was run over by a cable car while crossing Broadway, at Thirty-third Street. Four ribs were broken and her head was cut. The gripman was arrested.

The Fire Board yesterday, after a hot debate and against Commissioner La Grange's protest, asked the State Civil Service Commission to examine applicants for positions and for promotion.

No trace has been obtained of William N. Boggs, the defaulting bank teller of Dover, Del. Vice President Lyman of the American Surety Company says poker was probably to blame for Boggs's downfall.

A Brooklyn trolley car going at high speed yesterday came to a sudden stop against a stone. One man took a header over the dashboard. The twenty passengers were thrown in every direction. Two are known to be hurt.

Charles Balman of Sibley, Kan., who intended to visit his old home in England, accompanied by his wife, died suddenly of heart disease near the West Shore Ferry. His body was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station.

President Quigg has called a conference of Republicans for Monday night to decide as to the basis of representation in the Greater New York nominating convention. Each of the four county organizations will be represented by nine conferrees.

The Dock Board yesterday submitted a statement to the Sinking Fund Commission asking approval of its plans to spend $6,500,000 in improving the water front. At Controller Fitch's request the Mayor appointed a public hearing on the proposition for Tuesday next.

Page 3.

The survivors of the tally-ho accident are being annoyed with offers of aid in securing damages from the Long Island Railroad.

William Whitehead of 189 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street has rid the neighborhood of noisy cats by an ingenious plan.

The proprietors of six Raines law clubs have been summoned to appear before Justice Smyth and show cause why their club charters should not be annulled.

The Citizens' Union and labor leaders held a second conference last night. The labor leaders submited their demands. A sharp discussion before they carry their points. Col. Waring warmly praised.

The President yesterday nominated Ellis H. Roberts of New York to be Treasurer of the United States, Conrad N. Jordan of New York to be Assistant Treasurer at New York, and Lawrence Townsend of Pennsylvania to be Minister to Portugal. Auditors for the Treasury and War Departments also were nominated.

Abner Bartlett of Plainfield, N. J., has been served with notice that his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Bartlett, would make application for absolute divorce on statutory grounds. Bartlett's father was at one time a prominent real estate dealer in this city. Mrs. Bartlett, who is a Frenchwoman, was once a member of the original "Black Crook" company.

Page 4.

The Rockaway second polo team yesterday defeated the Meadowbrooks and won the tournament.

Guatemala has borrowed money from the banks to pay five months' back salaries of officials, and the issue of circulation is equal to more than the gold and silver coin on hand. Financial disaster is feared.

Ray Jennings, a lad of Freehold, New York, has been found dead, shot through the back. The boy was out hunting, but as his gun was discovered 100 feet away from the body it is believed that he was murdered.

Page 5.

The cut of elevator rates at Buffalo is delighting grain men and owners of vessels.

Executive officers of the Southwestern railroads are reorganizing a traffic association under the Supreme Court decision.

The Civil Service Commissioners at Albany have completed the revision of the civil service rules to make them accord with the new law.

Mayor Strong yesterday announced the names of the Advisory Committee to aid him in the selection of small parks. Several new parks have already been decided upon.

The arrest of Eileen Loman by a Gerry Society agent reveals the distressing condition of her father, Joseph Loman, who was formerly one of the best-known men in the dressmaking business of two continents.

The Standing Committee of the diocese has decided that St. Stephen's Church cannot remove from its present site on Forty-sixth Street to the Chapel of the Transfiguration, on Sixty-ninth Street, without the personal and written consent of Bishop Potter.

Frederick M. Cutler has resigned as General Secretary of the Columbia Young Men's Christian Association, and has been succeeded by George Dorner, class of '99. Camp Dudley, the Summer camp for boys on Lake Champlain, will open on July 6.

Few churches will close this Summer. While the regular occupants of the pulpits are away on vacations, visiting ministers will officiate for them. The number of ministers who will go away to rest is small.

Page 7.

Investigation into the case of Ensign Stone closed yesterday. The report will be sent to Washington.

Mayor Strong told a committee of physicians that the site for the new public bath has been decided upon, but not yet secured.

The maximum temperature yesterday was 81 degrees, the hottest June 4 since 1890. The city sweltered, and straw hats and soda water were in great demand.

Timothy Maxey and Henry S. Savage were held in $2,500 bail each by Commissioner Shields on the charge of being implicated in the theft of four cannon at West Point.

A black collie dog, whose actions were supposed to indicate that it was mad, was turned loose by its owner. It invaded a barber's shop, and was finally shot by a policeman.

The body of an unknown man taken from the water near Coney Island yesterday had in its clothing an order for a suit of clothes belonging to Ridley Watts of Morristown. Mr. Watts is away on a business trip.

The topsail schooner Sarah E. Douglas, laden with pineapples, arrived in port yesterday. On her outbound trip she made a record of 1,000 miles in four and one-half days. The return trip was made in six days.

Dr. Lewis F. Preston, a consumption specialist, was arrested in Denver yesterday for the murder of David Prank of Brooklyn. Preston's method is said to be to run a hollow needle through the chest into the lungs of his victim and introduce an electric wire.

Russia's Foreign Minister expressed his sympathy for Greece to her Minister at St. Petersburg, and said he hoped she would be able to save the crops in Thessaly. The Turks are preparing to gather the harvest. Greece has been advised by the powers to raise the blockade.

At a meeting of the Columbia School of Mines Alumni Association it was reported that the new university buildings would be ready for occupation next October. Five thousand dollars was presented toward the building of an alumni hall on the university grounds.

Page 10.

The attorneys of Theodore Durrant of San Francisco have gained for him a respite for at least four months. Permission has been granted them to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Page 11.

The International Commercial Conference adjourned in Philadelphia. Robert Bleakley of New Orleans was elected President. Resolutions looking toward carrying out the object of the museums were adopted. The itinerary of forty-one days in this country will be begun by a visit of the foreign delegates to Baltimore on Monday. They will arrive in New York City June 9.

Page 12.

The recently elected Treasurer of Guttenberg cannot get hold of the books and funds. The Incumbent says he was elected for two years and will not surrender.

The leaders of the striking tailors ask the men who have returned to work to assess themselves 15 per cent. of their earnings for the benefit of strikers who are still out.

The Attorney General has directed suit to be brought against the Traders' Livestock Exchange of Kansas City, Mo., under the act of Congress of July 2, 1890, known as the anti-trust law.

Robert E. Annin yesterday denied a report from New Orleans that R. W. Forbes & Son of this city have leased the Chalmette grain elevator there to transfer their grain-shipment business to that port.

Magistrate Mott sentenced Louis Blum, sixty-five years old, to ten days' imprisonment for breaking siphons and using the heads in the construction of a canopy for use in a synagogue. The man pleaded ignorance.

Corporation Counsel Scott yesterday advised the Sinking Fund Commission that it had no power to act on behalf of the city in exercising the option to acquire the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroads, or to act on Mr. Baker's offer to buy the franchises.

Creditors of the Household Publishing and Printing Company met yesterday, and Carrington Thomson, President of the company, was not present. Some rather queer statements about Thomson's business methods were given out. The affairs of the company are badly tangled.

H. M. Duffer, an insurance man and professional wrestler of Montpelier, Vt., was shot and fatally wounded as he rode through White River Junction, by Dr. S. J. Allen, who claims the shooting was accidental. Allen served five years in prison for killing a man in Boston, which he also claimed was accidental.

District Attorney Olcott approves the excise decision of Justice Andrews, that accused Raines law violators are entitled to trial by jury in General Sessions. He suggests, moreover, that if many excise cases are transferred he will avoid any delay by asking for a special Grand Jury to consider this class of misdemeanors.

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TO SELL A LARGE CAR PLANT.

Madison Company's Properties to Go Under the Hammer.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—The Master in Chancery of Madison County, Ill., will sell on Saturday, June 12, to the highest bidder the plant of the Madison Car Company. The sale will be held to satisfy bonds to the extent of $500,000, issued four years ago, on which the interest had been defaulted.

The Madison Car Company's plant is one of the most extensive and elaborately equipped in the country. Over $1,000,000 is said to have been expended in the purchase of the site and making the improvements. The works cover eleven acres.

ILLINOIS RIPARIAN DECISION.

State Wins in Contest as to Lands Along Lake Michigan.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Owners of property along the lake shore in the State of Illinois may not reclaim land that once was submerged by Lake Michigan. Such is the decision of Judge Gibbons.

The decision probably will settle the fight that so long has been going on between the State and a number of property owners. Unless it is carried to a higher court it will establish a precedent in a large number of cases where there has been trouble in the past.

All formerly submerged land beyond the line designated in the deed a man holds to his lot is the property of the State of Illinois.

RECEIVER FOR A CHICAGO FIRM.

Litigation of the Stone Firm of Dolese & Shepard.

CHICAGO, June 4.—After passing through varied litigation, the stone firm of Dolese & Shepard went into the hands of a receiver to-day. Thomas P. Phillips, President of the Chicago and Naperville Stone Company, was appointed to take charge of the assets of the firm, upon the application of John Dolese, one of the partners.

An injunction was also issued restraining Jason R. Shepard, the remaining partner, from collecting or receiving any of the debts due the firm. The firm has assets figured at $1,000,000. Its debts amount to $730,000.

Cleveland in 14 hours and 15 minutes by New York Central. Leave Grand Central Station 5:00 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:05 next morning, Chicago 4:00 P. M.—Adv.

TWO CITIZENS KILLED

Nine Others Wounded in Urbana, Ohio, by the Troops Defending Charles Mitchell from a Mob.

THE NEGRO AFTERWARD TAKEN OUT OF JAIL AND LYNCHED.

Soldiers Were Withdrawn When Daylight Came and the Mob Had No Opposition, Sheriff McLean Delivering Up the Keys.

URBANA, Ohio, June 4.—Two men were killed and two fatally wounded and seven others less seriously injured at 2:30 o'clock this morning by shots fired by a company of the Ohio National Guard in defense of Charles Mitchell, a negro in jail at this place. In spite of the militia the mob finally entered the jail and lynched the prisoner. All of the victims were innocent citizens who were spectators of the scene of excitement. In addition to this list, it is feared that Mrs. Eliza Gaumer, who was assaulted by the negro, will not recover, and several of the injured are in a serious condition. There is intense feeling against some of the officials, and further complications are apprehended. While the past two nights and days witnessed scenes of lawlessness and bloodshed, yet the feeling at no time has been as intense as it is here to-night. The body of Mitchell was exposed all day in a rough coffin, and it intensified the feeling among the crowds who viewed it. The bodies of the citizens who were killed were tenderly cared for, and their funerals on Sunday will tend to keep alive the bitter feeling. Several of the wounded will be crippled for life.

The Dead and Injured.

The dead are:

BAKER, UPTON, of Urbana.

BELL, HARRY, farmer, living near Urbana.

The injured are:

BOWEN, WESLEY, of Cable; shot in hip, fatally.

CRANEY, DANIEL, Urbana, right foot, slight.

DEATON, S. S., Urbana, Prosecuting Attorney, leg, slight.

DICKERSON, RAY, Urbana, shoulder, serious.

McKEEVER, JOHN, Urbana, right arm, painful.

McCLURE, RAY, Urbana, right arm, painful.

THOMPSON, Dr. CHARLES, North Lewisburg, head, slight.

WANK, ZACH, Urbana; shot in the groin and leg, fatally.

WEISER, GUS, Urbana, in the face, painful.

One week ago to-day Mrs. Eliza Gaumer was assaulted by Mitchell at her home in this city, near the Court House. She requested her son to announce that she was assaulted for robbery. It was given out that Mitchell attempted to force her to sign a check for $500. But as Mrs. Gaumer's condition became more serious the facts became known. The negro was first held for robbery, but on last Wednesday was arraigned for the assault. Mrs. Gaumer was unable to appear in court, and the hearing was held at her home.

Sentenced to Twenty Years.

Soon after the identification on Wednesday, at Mrs. Gaumer's home, there was talk of lynching. Crowds surrounded the jail that night and the Sheriff and the local militia had trouble in protecting the prisoner. Yesterday a Grand Jury was impaneled, and it soon returned an indictment for criminal assault.

Mitchell, disguised in a soldier's uniform, was brought last night from jail into court. He waived the reading of the indictment, pleaded guilty, and was promptly sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary, the maximum punishment for his crime. An attempt was made to take Mitchell to Columbus at 10 P. M. But the crowds which had gathered about the Court House made a rush for the jail when the wagon drew up. The troops drove them back, but the mob increased in numbers and grew more threatening. Sheriff McLean and the troops had all they could do to hold the jail, and the trip to Columbus was given up before the departure of the last train.

In the meantime crowds had also surrounded the depots so as to make sure their man should not be taken away. As the night wore on, the mob increased, and the shouts and murmurings indicated that it was in earnest.

Inside of the jail, the Sheriff and his deputies, and one company of militia, were posted to the best advantage, for it was apparent that grim work would be necessary to protect the wretch who cowered in his cell as the angry roar of the mob surged and rose on the air.

Twenty Volleys for the Crowd.

At 1 o'clock there were signs that the mob was preparing to attack, but because of lack of organization and leadership, the move did not materialize until half an hour later. It was just 1:30 when the first attack was made on the jail, and the troops began firing.

Over twenty volleys were poured into the crowd, and the mob was repulsed, leaving four killed and ten wounded. The range was close, but the soldiers fired wildly. Of the killed and wounded, nearly all were on the outskirts of the mass of men, those immediately in a direct line of fire escaping.

The volley drove the crowd back a little way, and it was found that two men, Baker and Bell, had been instantly killed.

When their bodies were picked up in the Court House Square it made the crowd furious. After the dead and wounded were cared for, the crowd rallied. It was daylight soon after 4 A. M., and the streets were crowded with workingmen and others long before 7 o'clock. The lynching occurred in the bright daylight and no masks were worn. The local militia had been on duty two nights, and they did no more shooting. Gov. Bushnell had been asked for more troops during the night, and before 7 A. M. a company from Springfield arrived. Just then the local company was withdrawn from the jail.

Mayor Sent the Troops Back.

Mayor Ganson met the Springfield company en route from the station and sent the troops back, saying they were not wanted. The mob, seeing the way open, broke for the jail. No force was needed, as Sheriff McLean delivered the keys, and the crowd soon found Mitchell's cell. Throwing a rope over the trembling wretch's head, he was dragged out, receiving some kicks and blows. When the outer door was reached the noose slipped off and Sylvester Zimmerman tied it so securely as to receive the cheers of the crowd.

The rope was thrown over one of the limbs of a tree in the Court House yard, Mitchell was jerked up until his head struck the limb, and his neck was broken, and then his body dropped to the ground. The crowd repeated the jerking several times until they were sure he was dead. While the body of Mitchell was lying on the ground hundreds crowded about to see it. The colored people were greatly excited. They had previously met and adopted resolutions for the punishment of Mitchell, but many of them offered the opinion that he was not guilty. Women and children, as well as a multitude of men, witnessed the lynching. There was no attempt at disguise or secrecy.

The assemblage in the public square was as open as any public meeting that had ever been held in that place. The local militia company, feeling the overwhelming public feeling against them, offered no resistance when the mob broke into the jail, or when the lynching was going on, and the Springfield company had been countermarched to the station. An hour or more after the lynching, Mitchell's body was picked up and placed in a rough coffin, but left under the tree, where hundreds of people continued to view it. He died without a struggle, as his neck was evidently broken by the first jerk. Later in the day the body was removed by the Coroner. Meantime crowds of people poured into the city from all surrounding towns, and viewed the bloodstained steps of the jail and the marks of the bullets on the surrounding houses. Among the sights shown visitors was a tree in the same Court House yard, where a man named Ullery was lynched twenty-three years ago for a similar crime against the daughter of J. B. Morgan. Then the jail door was burst open with a log, and the Sheriff surrendered the keys, and no lives were lost except that of the culprit. The tree is still standing, but the limb on which Ullery was hanged is dead.

Gov. Bushnell Reaches Urbana.

Gov. Bushnell arrived to-night to investigate the trouble, and especially the action of the troops. Gov. Bushnell was attending an encampment at Wooster last night, and was met by a delegation from here on his return to Columbus this afternoon. These citizens from Urbana asked for protection by troops of Sheriff McLain, against whose life threats had been freely made during the afternoon, and if he were here to-night, it is believed that there would be serious trouble. Sheriff McLain left here at 2 P. M., and arrived at Springfield at 3 P. M., en route to Dayton. He escaped by the back door of the jail, and claims that dynamite was being prepared to blow him up. In the excitement and bitterness that prevail to-night it is almost impossible to get at the facts as to the responsibility for the loss of life, but it is generally claimed that Sheriff McLain ordered the troops to fire. Reports are conflicting as to the scenes inside of the jail from midnight until the time of the lynching. When the first attack was made on the jail, at 1:30 A. M., a dozen men mounted the rear steps, and two of them used sledge hammers on the doors. The local militia company was under arms on the inside, with Sheriff McLain and his deputies.

Three Minutes to Disperse.

Capt. George W. Leonard then stepped out and said: "I will give you three minutes to disperse. If you do not do so, I must fire." Under this threat, the attacking party withdrew, but apparently gaining courage, soon reassembled at the rear of the building, and made a second attack with sledgehammers upon the door. As the mob surged forward and the blows crashed against the barrier there was a flash and roar of rifles, followed by a few scattering shots. In an instant the cries of the wounded and the angry shouts of the mob filled the air. But the crowd retreated precipitately, leaving the dead and wounded where they fell.

At 3 o'clock Sheriff McLain telegraphed Gov. Bushnell at Wooster that a mob had attacked the jail, that he had opened fire, that his force was inadequate, and that assistance was needed at once. It was in response to the message that the Springfield company was sent.

It is believed that there will be a thorough investigation into the action of the Mayor, as well as that of the Sheriff and militia officers.

Mrs. Gaumer, the victim of the lynched negro, is the widow of a well-known newspaper publisher. Her brothers-in-law are D. H. Gaumer, publisher of The Zanesville Signal and an ex-State Senator, and C. N. Gaumer, formerly publisher of The Mansfield Shield, and an ex-State Representative. Mitchell was twenty-three years old and a hotel porter.

PERISHED IN THE HURRICANE.

Mrs. Charles Cook of Oneida County Killed by a Falling Barn—Her Son Hurt.

UTICA, N. Y., June 4.—A cyclonic storm swept over a territory about twenty miles long and a half mile wide in the western central part of Oneida County yesterday. In the town of Westmoreland at least half a dozen barns were blown down and several houses moved from their foundations. In one barn Mrs. Charles Cook took refuge with her son, eight years old. The barn fell in the storm, and Mrs. Cook was instantly killed and the boy crushed so badly that he may not live. In every direction the highways are blocked by the trees that were blown across them.

DEPUTY SURROGATE HURT.

Delos A. White's Face Cut by the Large Hailstones Which Fell.

ROME, N. Y., June 4.—Reports from a region of ten miles to the southward of this city give accounts of at least twenty buildings, mostly farm barns, that were demolished by the hurricane.

Hailstones as large as cups and hens' eggs came in a perfect avalanche, pelting and injuring crops, and breaking innumerable panes of glass in buildings. Numerous persons who were caught out in the storm had narrow escapes, and a number were severely injured by the falling cakes of ice. Delos A. White, Deputy Surrogate of Oneida County, who was driving home with a horse had the left side of his face badly battered and cut by hailstones of great size. His face was swollen like a case of mumps.

Trees Uprooted in Alabama.

GADSDEN, Ala., June 4.—A severe wind storm ten miles below Gadsden last evening blew down fences, trees, and buildings for twenty miles. Immense trees were snapped off like pipe stems. The wind crossed the river half a mile below Gadsden and tore up trees in East Gadsden. In the bottoms of W. A. T. Oliver not a tree was left standing. The damage will exceed $5,000. A severe wind in this city uprooted many trees. Hail accompanied the wind. No one was injured.

MORAN'S MONEY A BURDEN.

Afraid to Sleep and Camped on the Steps of His Bank.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 4.—The police picked up a man wandering about the streets in a dazed condition to-day and took him to the station. There, after much questioning, they learned that he was Thomas Moran of St. Stephen's, Canada, and that for three nights he had wandered about the streets, afraid to go to sleep for fear some one would rob him of $442 which he carried in his clothes.

After much persuasion he was induced to put the money in a bank for safety, but even then he remained all day watching the bank, and to-night he tried to sleep on the front steps of the establishment, and had to be taken to a hotel.

NOTES TO BANISH LOVE.

Queer Plan, Hallmann Says, Vernon Took to Escape Marriage.

MIDVALE, Nebraska, June 4.—Suit was brought against Conrad Hallmann of Midvale about a month ago by Robert H. Vernon, a neighbor, for the collection of three promissory notes for $1,500 each. Hallmann says Vernon was engaged, and the date set for the wedding was just a few days distant. Hallmann declares Vernon lacked the moral courage to tell his fiancée that he desired his release from the engagement.

Hallmann says he said to Vernon: "I will give you a series of promissory notes for $1,500 each. You can show them to your sweetheart and explain to her that until you are able to collect you will be in no financial condition to marry. Of course you will destroy the notes after they have served their purpose."

The notes were signed, Vernon's fiancée released him, and three years passed. Now Vernon sues on the notes.

Steamer Stranded Near St. Lucia.

BOSTON, June 4.—A cablegram from St. Lucia announces the stranding at Micoud of the British steamer Etheigonda, Capt. C. V. Gooding, bound to this port. The Etheigonda sailed from Buenos Ayres May 15 with a full cargo of wool. She was built at South Shields in 1891, and is owned by J. H. Harrowing of Whitby, England. The cargo is insured in Boston and New York.

MAY SACRIFICE WEYLER

Spanish Conservatives Prefer Another General in Cuba to Seeing the Liberals in Power.

QUEEN CONFERS WITH CAMPOS

Selection of a Governor Capable of Convincing the People that Spain Is in Earnest in Regard to Colonial Reforms Deemed Necessary.

MADRID, June 4.—Señor Sagasta, the Liberal leader, after conferring with the Queen Regent at the palace to-day, said he had told her Majesty that the Liberals were prepared to deal with all pending questions. Public opinion continues to favor a Sagasta Cabinet.

Every one is convinced that the main question at issue in the present crisis is the selection of a new Governor of Cuba capable of convincing the people that Spain is in earnest in the matter of colonial reform.

The crisis is likely to be prolonged, but there is a significant change of tone visible in the Conservative papers, which are beginning to hint that the future fate of the Conservative party is not altogether dependent upon Captain General Weyler.

The impression gains ground that rather than see the Liberals in office the Conservatives would consent to recall Weyler, and it is believed that Marshal Martinez Campos is willing to replace him.

It is understood that Señor Sagasta informed the Queen Regent that if the Liberals came into office through the refusal to countenance foreign dictation, the recall of Capt. General Weyler would be among the first steps taken.

The Queen Regent is expected to consult Marshals Blanco and Martinez to-morrow on the military aspects of the situation in Cuba, and there is great anxiety to learn the result of the long conference between her Majesty and Marshal Campos, who arrived in the city to-day and went to the palace.

The Queen Regent conferred yesterday evening with the President of the Senate, the Marquis Pazo de la Merrzed, and the latter afterward said that he had pointed out to her Majesty that the continuance in office of Señor Canovas del Castillo, the retiring Premier, would constitute the best solution of the crisis. This opinion is shared by the President of the Chamber of Deputies, Señor A. Pidal, who had a conference with the Queen Regent to-day.

Marshal Martinez Campos is not concerned in the crisis from a political standpoint, and will give his attention to other questions, especially to the Cuban question. Señor Francisco Silvela, the leader of the dissident Conservatives in the Chamber, is among the politicians who have been summoned to the palace.

The Heraldo understands that the proposed Paris branch of the Bank of Spain will not be established, the negotiations on that subject having fallen through.

HITT FOR MINISTER TO SPAIN.

Ex-Representative Aldrich Suggested as Consul General Lee's Successor in Havana.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—It is the prevailing belief at the White House that President McKinley will nominate the new Minister to Madrid in the course of a week. Six names have been under consideration, so it is stated semi-officially. Three of these are believed to be Gen. B. F. Tracy of New York, Senator John E. Henderson of Missouri, and Congressman Hitt of Illinois.

The last named, it is said, will be tendered the post, but does not desire it. Special Commissioner Calhoun will reach Washington from Havana next Monday or Tuesday. It is understood that ex-Representative Aldrich is to be appointed Consul General at Havana, and that his appointment will be made in the near future. Consul General Lee has practically closed up the present work upon which he has been engaged, and the way is now open for the appointment of his successor.

THE CASE OF THE VALENCIA.

Sherman Says It Was Not an Offense Against the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Secretaries Long and Alger were the absentees at to-day's Cabinet meeting. The case of the Valencia, the Ward Line steamer which was compelled to haul to by a shot fired across her bows from a Spanish cruiser as she was coming out of the port of Guantanamo, was briefly discussed.

The incident occurred May 28. Secretary of State Sherman explained that the act of the Spanish vessel could not be regarded as an offense against the United States as the Valencia was showing no colors and the purpose of the Spaniard was simply to compel her to show her flag. As soon as the Stars and Stripes was run up she was allowed to proceed. No other important matters were considered by the Cabinet.

WEYLER DUE IN HAVANA.

Expected from the Field on the Gunboat Legazpi.

HAVANA, June 4.—Capt. Gen. Weyler arrived at Sagua la Grande, Province of Santa Clara, yesterday, coming from Placetas and Camajuani by train. He will arrive here this afternoon on board the gunboat Legazpi.

The Bishop of Havana will officiate at a Te Deum in the cathedral on Sunday next, to offer up thanks to the Almighty for ending the smallpox epidemic in this city.

BOY SHOOTS A LITTLE GIRL.

Allie Romer of Mountaindale Accidentally Discharges a Gun.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 4.—Allie Romer, fifteen years old, accidentally shot thirteen-year-old Emma Wilson to-night at Mountaindale. The girl's leg was blown off, and she died from loss of blood. The boy was holding the gun on his knee, when it was suddenly discharged.

DISCOVERY OF LADISZ.

The Baritone Now a Waiter in a Milwaukee Hotel—Time to Practice.

MILWAUKEE, June 4.—Joseph Ladisz, the baritone recently discovered by Lilli Lehmann among the waiters at a New York hotel, and who is now engaged as a waiter at the Hotel Pfister, was surprised this morning when he read an account of his experience with Lehmann and Prof. Catenhusen, as he had hoped to keep his mission in this city a secret.

Prof. Catenhusen promised to instruct Ladisz in the vocal art, and when he came to Milwaukee last week to spend a few months in this city, Ladisz followed, in order to continue his studies under the direction of the professor. Ample time will be given Ladisz to practice singing. It is expected he will make his appearance on the stage within two years. He speaks German, French, and English. He is about twenty-eight years old. His hair is red, and he has blue eyes. He is graceful and quick in his movements.

Fatal Mistake of a Doctor's Wife.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 4.—The death of Walter Moon, a nine-year-old white boy, is reported from Stilesboro from strychnine poisoning, the dangerous drug having been administered to him by mistake for calomel by Mrs. F. V. Turk, wife of the physician who had been treating him.

SNORES THAT CAUSED DEATH.

Little Anna Churchill of Canarsie Awakened by Them Was Thrown into Fatal Convulsions.

Anna Eva Churchill, three years old, who lived at Rockaway Avenue and Avenue L, in Canarsie, died yesterday morning from an attack of convulsions, into which the sight of an unknown man sleeping in the kitchen of her parents' home threw her. The man is a painter of the name of Edward Mason, who lives at 4 Rivington Street, in this city. Mason, who was drunk, wandered over to Canarsie on Thursday night, and, after reaching the shore, he was caught in a sudden gust of rain that made his already laborious homeward trip even more difficult.

As he passed the Churchill home on his way back he noticed that the door was open and the ground floor apparently deserted. Mason walked into the kitchen and lay down to sleep. He did more than sleep. He snored terrifically, and awakened little Anna, who was sleeping in the next room. Her parents were in a room on the second floor. Anna crept out of bed and went into the kitchen. When she saw the snoring man outlined on the floor, she was seized with an attack of fright which brought on a violent fit of convulsions. This lasted until she died, at 2:30 A. M. yesterday.

The parents turned Mason out of doors and Policeman Walker arrested him. Justice Warts of Canarsie yesterday sent him to jail for ten days on a charge of intoxication. The case was reported to the police by Dr. W. S. Tromer, who declined to give a death certificate, as he did not consider that little Anna died from natural causes. The Coroner is to investigate the case.

GOOD YOUNG MEN BURGLARS.

Surprising Discovery Which Causes Agitation in Adrian.

ADRIAN, Mich., June 4.—The arrest of five respectable young men on charges of being implicated in a systematic series of burglaries has created a great sensation here. The prisoners are John McEldowney, William Reese, Thomas Price, Zach McEldowney, and Miland Ellis.

Three of these are on the books of the local Young Men's Christian Association. The association rooms were their headquarters, and the gymnasium lockers were used to store much of their plunder.

THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

Department Store Bill Defeated by a Vote of 66 to 77.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 4.—The Department Store bill was called in the House on third reading at 11 o'clock by Representative Nohe, who spoke strongly in favor of the passage of the bill. Representative Alschuler replied in opposition, and a general debate ensued, speakers on both sides of the question alternating.

Finally Representative Murray of Clinton moved the previous question, thereby closing the debate, and the roll was then called on the passage of the bill. The result of the roll call was 66 yeas to 77 nays, thus defeating the measure.

DIED TO PAY A CREDITOR.

Person Committed Suicide and Left a Reproachful Letter.

CHICAGO, June 4.—A letter found in the room in which Charles R. Person committed suicide Thursday morning indicates that he killed himself that his life insurance might go to pay a debt which he owed to a man named Bowman in St. Louis. The letter was addressed to Bowman. This letter stated in substance that Bowman was the last of Person's creditors. According to the letter, Bowman had been pressing his claims for the money, and Person had been unable to obtain it.

In the letter Person censures Bowman, saying that had Bowman wished he could have assisted him in his time of trouble instead of pressing him for the money he was unable to get.

TORPEDO TEST AT NEWPORT.

Experiments to be Made to Develop a Great Naval Weapon.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 4.—Some important experiments with Howell torpedoes will be made here late in the Summer. Orders were received at the torpedo station to-day to ask the Hotchkiss Gun Company, which has its principal trial station here, to build a special Howell torpedo for special tests. The projectile is to be eighteen inches in diameter, and is to be constructed upon plans that the makers claim can be developed into an engine of war of greater speed and accuracy than any torpedo has yet shown.

There is great rivalry between the makers of the Whitehead and Howell torpedoes at present, because it is believed that one of them will be selected for exclusive use aboard United States ships. Great care will therefore be taken in the construction of the eighteen-inch Howell, and its tests will be regarded as most important.

KILLED BY A LIVE WIRE.

A Baltimore Salesman Grasps One While Helping to Put Up Signs.

BALTIMORE, June 4.—William F. Ray, head salesman and general manager of the bicycle firm of Cline Brothers, 304 West Baltimore Street, was accidentally electrocuted this morning. He caught hold of a live wire while standing on a cornice that runs below the second-story windows.

Mr. Ray was helping a shop boy to paste signs. The boy had smeared the walls with paste and asked Mr. Ray for the paper signs. He handed one toward him, but the boy could not reach it. Then Mr. Ray walked across the cornice and caught hold of the wire to steady himself. The insulation had been partly rubbed off. Mr. Ray placed his right hand on this deadly spot. The shock was instantaneous, his hand being burned almost to a crisp by the power of the charge.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is relatively high from Florida to Newfoundland. A ridge of high pressure extends from the Middle Gulf to the North Pacific coast. The storm has moved from Lake Superior to Ontario diminishing in intensity. Rain has fallen in the Atlantic States, the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys, and in the West Gulf States. The temperature has fallen in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and in the interior of the South Atlantic States, except Florida; it has risen in the Middle Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Showers may be expected in New England and the South Atlantic States, and generally fair weather elsewhere. Lower temperature may be expected in the Middle and South Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	57	65	68
6 A. M.	57	65	70
9 A. M.	65	70	76
12 M.	70	75	80
4 P. M.	69	72	79
6 P. M.	70	72	78
9 P. M.	66	66	71
12 P. M.	63	64	70

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....74
Weather Bureau.....72
Corresponding date 1896.....65
Corresponding date for last twenty years..67

MANIFESTO BY TAMMANY

A Long Address to Voters Prepared by John C. Sheehan Adopted and Issued Last Night.

WAR WHOOPS IN THE WIGWAM

Committee of Conference Authorized to Make Arrangements to Join with Other Democratic Bodies in Making Nominations—Hot Attack on Parkhurst.

Tammany concluded its series of monthly meetings for the Summer season last night by issuing a long statement, setting forth the issues it is going to make its fight on this Fall and roundly denouncing the Republican Legislature and the present Municipal Government. Its General Committee met in the main hall of the Wigwam. There was only a fair attendance of the members. The leaders declared that they were going to take the aggressive in the fight, and they believe that they did so last night.

The address, which has been in course of preparation for several days, was approved at a meeting of the Executive Committee held in the afternoon. At this Executive Committee meeting also John C. Sheehan proposed a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee of ten, of which the Chairman of the Executive Committee, James J. Martin, the Chairman of the General Committee; Augustus W. Peters, and the Chairman of the Committee on Organization, William Sohmer, shall be members, be authorized by the General Committee to confer with similar committees from the Democratic organizations in the other counties in the Greater New York. This was adopted and referred to the General Committee.

When this

openly avow its servitude to the rural machine; or whether they shall proceed in separate ways to attack the welfare of New York City and the rights of its people, the questions to be decided remain the same: Shall hypocrisy, inefficiency, extravagance, maudlin self-adulation, and narrow-minded intolerance continue to be prominent attributes in our local government, or in the government of our city will we demand the application of honesty, ability, economy, decent manliness, and a broad-minded regard for the rights of all the people? Shall Democratic New York be governed by Republican mandates issued from the barnyards of the State, or in the coming contest will the citizens of Greater New York decide to govern themselves through the services of a political party whose strongholds is here, and whose record of loyal public service to the citizens of New York is the party's proud history?

All Democrats Asked to Unite.

The regular Democracy of New York County sends greeting to all Democrats within the limits of Greater New York, requests their co-operation in the coming municipal contest, and takes this opportunity for placing before the citizens of New York its record in connection with the management of municipal affairs.

Every charge made against Democratic city officials three years ago has proved to be a falsehood. The sum of $200,000, half of which was authorized by the State Legislature for the employ of expert accountants, has been expended, and what information did this exhaustive examination bring to light?

First—That Democratic public servants during their six years in office handled $250,000,000, of which not one dollar was stolen or wasted.

Second—That every contract entered into for public work was awarded to the lowest bidder.

Third—That no public work was paid for until the inspectors and engineers of the department awarding the contract certified that the specifications of the contract were strictly carried out, nor until the certification of these officers was further indorsed by the engineers of the Controller's office.

During that memorable campaign it was charged time and time again that the annual budget to meet the expenses of the departments and the State tax, interest on bonds, &c., was from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000 in excess of what it should have been.

For the benefit of the citizens of the Greater New York the relative appropriations of the Democratic and the reform administrations are presented by way of comparison.

The average yearly budget under Mayors Grant and Gilroy from Jan. 1, 1869, to Dec. 31, 1894, was $14,010,913.38. The budget this year, under Mayor Strong, is $45,686,297.17, an increase of $11,475,986.84.

It was charged that though the Democratic administration had succeeded in reducing the tax rate from 2.25 under Mayor Hewitt to 1.70, still, because of wanton extravagance, the rate should be much lower than 1.70. At the end of Mayor Strong's first year the rate had increased to 1.91, the second year 2.14, and this year it will pass 2.20.

The City Pay Rolls.

It was charged that "Tammany Hall, actuated by a desire to find place for ward heelers, had crowded them into the various departments, and, as a result, taxpayers were therefore mulcted out of hundreds of thousands of dollars, in order to keep the army of political loafers in idleness." The city pay rolls show that on Oct. 1, 1896, under the reform administration, there were 4,064 more office holders drawing money from the city than on Oct. 1, 1894, when Tammany officials were in control, and this number has been increased since that time to nearly 6,000.

It was charged "that, owing to the carelessness, extravagance, and dishonesty of the Tammany Commissioners, the cost of each department was outrageous." The records show that in the various departments the increase under reform has not been exceptional, but general. Here is a list of the increased amounts in each department under reform, as compared with the last year under Tammany:

Mayor's office and Bureau of License	$14,155
Common Council	3,500
Public Works	457,595
Department Street Improvements	420,390
Health Department	156,278
Police Department	1,844,792
Street Cleaning	1,130,803
Fire Department	195,529
Department of Buildings	139,085
Taxes and Assessments	42,500
Board of Education	1,297,105
Commissioner of Accounts	27,500
Sheriff's office	12,050
Armories and drill rooms	23,689
Salaries of Judges	320,070
Miscellaneous account	397,098

The Bonded Debt.

The next point of attack against Democratic officials was "the increase of $7,000,000 in the bonded debt, as it was charged, when there should have been a large decrease instead." It is only fair to the Democratic Administration concerning this charge that an explanation should be made. Near the close of Mayor Hewitt's administration, which came to an end Dec. 31, 1888, it was decided to buy for park purposes thousands of acres of land in the annexed district, stretching from the waters of the Sound to the Yonkers line. The contract was closed by Mr. Hewitt's administration, but the land was not paid for; for the reason that there was not sufficient time to issue and dispose of the bonds. As a result, this purchase price—$9,803,000—had to be provided for by the incoming administration, which was in no way directly or indirectly a party to the purchase. Deduct the amount of these bonds, and it is seen that instead of an increased bonded indebtedness at the close of Tammany's six years' administration, there was an actual decrease of nearly $3,000,000.

To shed additional light on Republican reform, let us examine the present condition of our city debt.

GROSS FUNDED DEBT.

Jan. 1, 1895	$173,991,081.32
May 1, 1897	198,837,187.57
Increase (28 months)	$24,846,106.25

NET FUNDED DEBT.

Jan. 1, 1895	$104,078,826.81
May 1, 1897	120,108,313.11
Increase (28 months)	$16,029,492.30

Average yearly increase of the debt under Mayors Grant and Gilroy $1,167,000
Mayor Strong 10,648,331

Is it any wonder that such a balance sheet should induce Senator Platt and Mr. Lauterbach to strongly favor the plan of conducting the approaching campaign on other than local issues?

The statistics herein presented cannot fail to interest the voters of Kings, Queens, and Richmond Counties. It will give them some idea of the cost of a Republican non-partisan City Government.

The next question which suggests itself is, What has become of the extra millions which have disappeared? Our citizens would perhaps be able to get at least some clue if the reform departments obeyed the law by publishing semi-annual and annual reports showing in detail the business transactions of each department; but, strange to say, for the first time within the recollection of the oldest resident, this compliance with the law has been neglected.

Therefore, all that the taxpayers have to do is to enjoy a period of deep thought, and respond promptly when the City Treasury needs money, without asking any impertinent questions. For the information of the astonished public it might be added that this is the very way non-partisan administrations are conducted on business principles.

Waring and the Streets.

The Republican machine boss shrewdly coincides with the storm of public sentiment and refers to the present administration as intolerant, offensive, and extravagant, and even the Citizens' Union, which includes many old friends and political associates of the Mayor, in its carefully prepared address to the voters, has no word of praise for the administration of reform except to say "that the streets were never so clean as they are at present." As they indulge in no statistics in this address, they, of course, fail to add that Commissioner Waring spends from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 more every year than any of his predecessors were permitted to spend.

During the terms of Mayors Grant and Gilroy there was at least something to show for the money which was expended. To complete the new aqueduct, bonds to the extent of $7,300,000 were issued, and the daily supply of water was increased 70,000,000 gallons.

To provide suitable accommodation for school children thirty-three new schools were built, and at the expiration of Mayor Gilroy's term fourteen additional new structures and annexes to old schools were in process of construction. The present administration has completed only six of these schools and seven annexes during the two years and four months that it has been in control.

Despite the large appropriations made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, together with the legislative authorization to spend an unlimited amount of money, but two schools and one annex had been contracted for up to May 1, 1897, by the new City Government, notwithstanding the universal demand of the press and of the people for additional school room for 10,000 of 15,000 children who are denied admission or who must be content with membership in half-day classes.

To maintain the commercial supremacy of the Port of New York and furnish the best possible facilities to commerce, Democratic officials began the great work of improving the water front during the early part of 1880. Useless piers on North and East Rivers were removed, fifty new and substantial piers were built, twenty-three short piers were extended, and nearly 20,000 feet of new bulkhead and crib work were completed and ready for use. These needed improvements attracted to our shores large vessels of every description, which for years had to seek accommodation along the shores of New Jersey. In glaring contrast with the enterprise and valuable public service of these Democratic Commissioners is the wasteful idleness of the present reform Dock Board, whose record to date is: New piers built, none; old piers extended, none.

The dilapidated condition of the street pavements had exposed prior administrations to vicious attacks from the newspapers and the public. With the inauguration of the new Democratic administration the improvements in this direction were started without delay. From Jan. 1, 1889, to Dec. 1, 1894, 168 miles of new pavements were laid and 250 miles of pavements relaid and repaired.

Under previous administrations the inmates of tenements and flat houses in many sections of the city suffered from an insufficient supply of water, but with the advent of the first regular Democratic administration came the necessary relief, and before the close of the second Democratic administration 107 miles of new water mains had been laid and the water supply of the city doubled.

Armories and City Buildings.

To protect the members of the Militia, who were compelled to drill in dilapidated armories, plans were drafted, contracts awarded, and new structures erected for the Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Twenty-second, and Seventy-first Regiments. It is conceded by expert judges that in beauty, solidity, and convenience they are unsurpassed by any other armories in the United States.

Among other structures started or completed from Jan. 1, 1889, to Dec. 31, 1894, were the new Criminal Court House in Centre Street, the Harlem Court House, McComb's Dam Bridge and approaches, the bridge over the Harlem Ship Canal, the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street Viaduct, and many others.

For the sanitary safety of the city miles of new sewers were laid, and, instead of emptying at the bulkhead, the pipes were extended to the end of the long piers, so that the refuse would be carried off by the swift current.

While these various improvements were under way others were vigorously pushed in the territory of the upper west side of the city. Streets were cut through, avenues and boulevards regulated, graded, and paved. Small parks were laid out and this part of Manhattan Island, which, for years was best known as the "Goat District," is now recognized as a choice residential quarter, and has been selected as the most eligible site for the New Columbia University, Horace Mann's School, the magnificent Episcopal Cathedral, and other institutions and churches which add beauty and importance to our municipality.

Compare this record of prudent, economical, and vigorous management of public affairs with the masterly inactivity of the Republican Reform administration, and it will require only the exercise of ordinary intelligence on the part of any voter to decide to which political party the destiny of Greater New York should be entrusted.

Together with the increased financial responsibilities which the taxpayers are forced to meet, they now suffer the humiliation of a local government conducted to a great extent by political importations—the Department of Public Works and the Department of Buildings in charge of two Philadelphia politicians, a Police Commissioner from Yonkers; a President of the Dock Department from Plattsburg, a Fire Commissioner from San Francisco, a Supervisor of The City Record from Albany, a Street Cleaning Commissioner from Rhode Island, and then a generous sprinkling of politicians from New Jersey, with a score of "Buckeye" statesmen from Ohio filling other responsible positions in the various departments; thus advertising to the world that among our own population of 2,000,000 Mayor Strong could not find men of sufficient mental calibre and practical experience to manage our City Government.

Bushwhackers for Police.

Following the lead of the Mayor, the prominent importations started on a still hunt to find others to fill subordinate positions in the departments. In the Police Department alone 800 bushwhackers are on the pay roll. How these men, the majority of whom were recommended by the Republican State Committee, ever earned from 90 to 100 per cent. in the civil service examination and yet could not find their way to a single station house without the aid of our citizens is a mystery only known to the appointing power.

As they looked and acted like countrymen, they were enrolled in Commissioner Roosevelt's Purity League to visit houses of questionable character and secure evidence against them. After enjoying all the luxuries which these places supplied, they arrested the inmates in the morning. Next, they filed with the disbursing officer of the city itemized bills of expenses, including wines, suppers, and miscellaneous luxuries which never before appeared in any claims against the city. When these items were scrutinized and inquired into by the Controller, payment was refused, and they are still on file in the department, and never will be paid by any honest Controller.

Another platoon of the new appointees were assigned on excise violations; feigning sudden illness, they pleaded with saloon keepers for liquor to relieve excruciating pain; on being relieved they arrested their benefactors and appeared against them on trial in the Court of General Sessions. Other hayseed Hawkshaws were detailed to arrest modest storekeepers for selling handkerchiefs and collar buttons on Sunday mornings. Still another platoon were assigned on the thoroughfares to annoy respectable women, who, when resenting the insult of these official loafers, had to suffer the indignity of arrest, and with crimson cheeks listen to a charge in open court against them as common prostitutes. It was only after the Judges of the Supreme Court of this city interfered and condemned such outrageous conduct as infamous that the new members were called in and assigned to legitimate police duty.

No Harmony Among Reformers.

The remarkable harmony, confidence, and mutual attachment which exist among the members of the Mayor's official family are also worthy of consideration. For five months Commissioner Roosevelt had a trap set to catch his associate Parker selling appointments and promotions; District Attorney Olcott refers to Col. Waring as a "moral blackmailer," and the doughty Colonel publishes to the world that Olcott is using his official and political influence to collect a counsel fee from the West Side Taxpayers' Association.

The Superintendent of Buildings seeks an audience with his Honor the Mayor to decide upon a plan to measure the amount of oxygen and nitrogen in the bedrooms of Raines law hotels. The Chief Magistrate, who has been nourishing a five months' grudge against his visitor, drops the subject of oxygen and nitrogen, and with prayerful emphasis ejects the Superintendent from the Mayor's office. His Honor's mistake in this instance was that the Superintendent was ejected from the wrong office. Had the Mayor ejected him from the office of Superintendent of Buildings he would have performed a public service that might counterbalance many of his numerous blunders.

Police Commissioner Grant in open board meeting characterizes the Commissioner from Yonkers as a monumental liar, while the latter divulges the secret that his accuser has neither brains nor ability. The Commissioners of Accounts, after a vain hunt for dishonest "Tammany Tigers," finally smoked out a bad spot in the reform Fire Department by which loads of coal weighing from 1,400 to 1,600 pounds are passed daily as weighing 2,240 pounds. The scandal brings the two sets of Commissioners into wicked conflict, but for the sake of reform, harmony prevails and further controversy ceases.

Some time in the future one of our bright American playwrights will see the advantage of collecting the fragments which go to make up this administration, and will produce a farce comedy which will win him fame and fortune.

Senator Platt's Responsibility.

A concluding word to Platt—You must not try to shirk responsibility, for without your instructions to the Republican County Convention Mayor Strong would not have been a candidate. Besides, it is bad taste for your associate leaders, Lou Payn of Chatham Four Corners and Senator Raines of Canandaigua, to come to New York and even suggest a Mayoralty candidate for this section of the State, or for yourself to dictate the issues upon which this local contest shall be fought.

While on this subject a remark on the new Constitution may not be out of place. That there are imperfections in that instrument which were purposely inserted by your State machine, and which place the citizens of Greater New York at a serious disadvantage, cannot be denied. The plan of Constitutional apportionment accords the people of this territory but fifty-eight members of Assembly out of 150, and but twenty Senators out of fifty, while our population is at least 200,000 greater than the rest of the State, and we contribute more than four-sevenths of the State taxes. By your Constitutional provision the apportionment cannot be changed until the next century is somewhat advanced, and even then there is no hope that we shall have justice. Article III., Section IV., provides, in effect, that no matter how large our population may grow, we shall never have more than sixteen out of fifty Senators, nor shall New York and Kings together be entitled to more than one-half the Senators.

You cannot expect under such circumstances that the voters of this locality can be very enthusiastic over a political machine which adroitly lodges control with the upper section of the State, where the sentiment prevails that the territory south of the Harlem River must be treated as a conquered province, and where a Republican State Board of Assessors reduce the tax burdens of the people of their own locality by arbitrarily increasing, as they did last year, the tax valuations in this county $74,000,000. Neither do they indorse the enactment of an excise law which transfers money to the State Treasury which money properly and justly belongs in our city Treasury, and which for many years helped very materially to develop and maintain many of our charitable institutions.

While some of these matters may be outside the range of purely local issues, they are so closely identified with them that they cannot fail to influence the conservative voters of all political parties to cast their votes for the candidates of the Democratic Party.

Democratic voters must bear in mind that a great deal is at stake so far as the future of our party is concerned. With every branch of the State Government under the control of your political enemies, with the partisan advantage secured by the State Constitution which insures a Republican majority in the Legislature, if we now permit Platt and his State and county machines to fasten their grasp on the government of Greater New York it will be twenty years, at least, before the Empire State can give its Electoral vote to a Democratic Presidential candidate, or elect a Governor or United States Senator.

STEAMER HEKLA SPOKEN.

Passes the Butt of Lewis with Her Bows Stove and Signals "All Well."

LONDON, June 4.—The Danish steamer Hekla, Capt. Laub, from New York May 22 for Copenhagen, passed the Butt of Lewis, the most northern point of the largest of the Hebrides, to-day, with her bows badly stove. She signaled her passengers were all well.

The report from London of the sighting of the Hekla bears out the statement of Capt. Cannon of the Atlantic Transport Line steamship Mississippi, with which the Hekla was in collision May 27 off the banks of Newfoundland.

Capt. Cannon reported on his arrival here, Tuesday last, that Capt. Lamb shouted to him that he would proceed to port. By this Capt. Cannon assumed that Christiansand, the Hekla's destination, was meant, and, despite conflicting reports, this proves to be the case.

Mr. Johnson of A. E. Johnson & Co., general passenger agents of the Thingvalla Line, in this city, yesterday received confirmatory news of the reporting of the Hekla, and gave out the following statement:

"The company cables from Copenhagen that the Hekla passed the northwest coast of Scotland at 2 o'clock this morning, and that all were well on board. The Hekla should reach Christiansand to-night, Christiania to-morrow night, and Copenhagen on Monday next. She will sail from Copenhagen for New York on her appointed date, June 22."

FELL INTO A VAT OF GREASE.

Peter White of Dutchess County Dies of His Burns.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 4.—Peter White, proprietor of a phosphate factory at East Mills, in the interior of Dutchess County, died last night of burns received by falling into a vat of boiling grease a week ago.

OLD NEWSPAPER MAN GONE.

W. F. Clark, Sr., of Indianapolis Identified with the Profession for Seventy-one Years.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 4.—William F. Clark, Sr., is dead. He was supposed to be the newspaper worker and editor of longest continuous service in the country. With the exception of three years, he had been identified with the press since his fourteenth year, and was eighty-eight years old. His house at Mercer, Penn., was formerly a station on the "Underground Railway" that took negroes to Canada.

ZCHAU'S DEFICIT INCREASED.

St. Paul Teller Took $9,700 More than Was First Discovered.

ST. PAUL, June 4.—Charles R. Zchau, the receiving teller of the German-American National Bank, who last night confessed stealing the package of $13,600 on last Saturday, to-day said that upon one occasion he stole $6,000 more. There has also been traced to him the disappearance of $3,700 besides this.

Zchau insists that the man Jackson, arrested as an accomplice, had no connection with the crime, explaining that he hired a stranger to take the package away for him.

SAILORS KILLED BY CANNIBALS.

Treacherous Solomon Islanders Offered Them Hospitality.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—Advices from Sydney, New South Wales, state that another tragedy has been enacted by the treacherous natives of the Solomon Islands, presumably for cannibalistic purposes. While trading in Navaro Lagoon, Capt. Wilson of the schooner Navaro went ashore in a boat with three natives to obtain copra. As the islanders appeared to be friendly, the crew of the boat accepted their invitation to accompany them to their village, but Wilson decided to remain with the boat.

When out of Capt. Wilson's sight the islanders attacked the crew, killing one on the spot and wounding the others. Only one managed to reach the boat, as Wilson was compelled to sheer off, and the murderous natives overtook the other wounded sailor as he was swimming out to the schooner. Wilson repelled an attack on the vessel by firing upon the invaders, who were evidently determined to kill the remainder of the crew.

MEDICAL CONGRESS ADJOURNS.

The Association to Meet Next Year in Denver, Col.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—The fourth and last day's session of the congress and semi-centennial of the American Medical Association began this morning, with the reading of a paper on State medicine by Dr. John B. Hamilton of Illinois.

The following officers were then elected: President—Dr. George M. Sternberg, United States Army, Washington; First Vice President—Dr. J. M. Matthews, Kentucky; Second Vice President—Dr. W. H. Thompson, Indianapolis; Third Vice President—Dr. F. H. Wiggins, New York; Fourth Vice President—Dr. W. J. Happel, Tennessee; Treasurer—Dr. Henry P. Newman, Illinois; Secretary—Dr. William B. Atkinson, Philadelphia; Assistant Secretary—Dr. W. A. Jayne, Colorado; Librarian—Dr. George W. Webster, Illinois; Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements—Dr. J. W. Graham, Denver.

Denver was selected as the next place of meeting, and the congress adjourned.

Shot After a Dance in Cherry Tree.

CHERRY TREE, Penn., June 4.—Frank Starkey lies dangerously wounded, having been shot by Charles Marsh of Cherry Tree last night. It is asserted that Starkey and some of his friends waylaid Marsh as he was returning home from a dance. They are alleged to have attacked and knocked him down, and while lying prostrate Marsh, it is charged, fired the bullet which may end Starkey's existence.

San Quentin Prison Mutiny.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—Forty ringleaders of the San Quentin strike have been sentenced to solitary confinement on bread and water for one month. The allowance of tobacco and possibly sugar and syrup to the others will be cut off at least a year, saving $20,000 to the State. The money will be used to pay for ten extra guards.

Go to Cleveland by new afternoon train of New York Central. Leave Grand Central Station 5:00 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning. Entire day for business. Returning, leave Cleveland 6:00 P. M., arrive New York 10:35 next morning.—Adv.

TO CONFER MONDAY NIGHT

Republican Leaders of the Four Counties Embraced in Greater New York Will Meet.

MR. QUIGG ISSUES THE CALL

The Conference Will Decide the Basis of Representation in the Mayoralty Convention—Mr. Gibbs Talks in Favor of a Union Ticket.

The Republican Conference Committees from the four organizations in the counties included in the Greater New York territory have been called to meet at 8 o'clock Monday night at the New York Republican County Committee's headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue.

President Quigg of the County Committee issued the invitations to the meeting yesterday forenoon. He had talked the matter over with Jacob Worth on Thursday, and Mr. Worth was agreeable to Monday night as the time for the conference.

The four Conference Committees are made up as follows: New York—F. S. Gibbs, Abraham Gruber, John Reisenweber, George R. Bidwell, Otto Irving Wise, Charles A. Hess, Frank S. Drummond, Charles H. Murray, and William H. Ten Eyck; Kings—Jacob Worth, Sheriff W. J. Buttling, H. A. Hanbery, Jacob Brenner, Controller George W. Palmer, Silas B. Dutcher, Robert A. Sharkey, and John A. Dubert, (there is one place yet to be filled on the Kings County delegation.) Queens—William J. Youngs, H. A. Johnson, B. F. Wood, John L. Childs, F. A. Storm, M. S. Wood, W. L. Wood, George Shoemaker, and B. G. Strong. Richmond—Hugh McRoberts, E. H. Seehusen, Frank Renschler, Charles A. Jones, John J. Kenning, Henry Guyon, H. E. Bull, Charles Gallner, and Thomas A. Baniff.

The membership of each Conference Committee numbers nine, and this fact may make some trouble in the conference. As matters stand now, New York County represents 38 per cent. of the vote of the Greater New York, has only an equal voice in the conference with each of the other counties, and if each county is to be permitted to have the same voting strength in the conference, a combination can easily be made by Jacob Worth against New York. But it was stated yesterday that this condition would not arise, for the reason that it is proposed to first determine the voting strength of each county in the conference in proportion to the Republican votes cast.

The chief object of the conference is to agree upon a basis of representation in the city convention which will nominate the candidates for Mayor, Controller, and President of the Council. The basis agreed on at the Washington conference, which was not attended by Jacob Worth, was the same as the present basis of representation in the Republican State Convention. It is figured that this would give New York 201 votes; Kings, 132; Queens, 14, and Richmond, 7 votes in the Greater New York convention.

Ex-Gov. Gibbs, the Republican National Committeeman from this State, said yesterday that he was in favor of a combination of all anti-Tammany forces. "Anything to beat Tammany," he said.

Mr. Gibbs has been a straight-ticket man until quite recently. His present attitude shows that the straight-ticket idea has been abandoned.

Mr. Gibbs was asked if he favored the nomination of Seth Low. He said that he could not express any preferences at this time.

"The matter of candidates has not been discussed by our people, but I suppose it will be in the next few days. Any man who suits Mr. Platt suits me."

Speaking of the fact that a majority of the members of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union favored the nomination of Seth Low, Mr. Quigg said yesterday:

"It is not surprising that there should be such a result when it is considered that fifty-five members of the Citizens' Union's Committee on Organization of 250 are members of the University Settlement, of which Mr. Low is the head."

NEW FIREBOAT FOR NEW YORK.

Vessel Like the New Yorker Building by Dialogue in Camden.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 4.—John Dialogue & Son, the shipbuilders, have under way a new boat for the Fire Department of New York. She will be a steel hull, single screw vessel, having one compound engine, 16 inches and 30 inches by 22 inches stroke, two Scotch boilers, and two fire pumps, similar to the New Yorker. She will have unusually complete arrangements of discharge nozzles and play pipes. H. de B. Parsons, naval architect, is the designer and superintending engineer.

RIZAL'S WIDOW FIGHTING SPAIN.

Commands a Company of Philippine Rebels in Cavite.

TACOMA, Washington, June 4.—News has been received here that the beautiful widow of Dr. Rizal is now commanding a company of Philippine Island rebels armed with rifles, making her headquarters at Naic, Cavite Province. Last month definite information was received that she and her company were in Cavite, awaiting the expected activities of the Spanish troops in that section. The Spanish Minister at Tokio received telegrams May 10 stating that the Spanish had just won three victories in Cavite Province, inflicting heavy losses on the rebels.

Mrs. Rizal was a step-daughter of a retired Hong Kong gentleman who went to Manila for his health. There his daughter met Dr. Rizal and married against her parents' wishes. When her husband was captured and shot, Mrs. Rizal determined to devote her life to the cause he had espoused, and as soon as her preparations could be made she took the field.

WATSON RUDDY DEAD.

Wealthy Horse Owner Succumbs to Typhoid Pneumonia in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Watson Ruddy, the wealthy horse owner, whose colors, "white with a green harp," are well known on race tracks throughout the West, died today of typhoid pneumonia after a two-weeks' illness.

Ruddy was born in Ireland fifty-four years ago, and started in business in Chicago as a saloon keeper. He was a magnificent equestrian, and so was Alice Mackin, daughter of "Tom" Mackin, the millionaire contractor. Ruddy and Alice Mackin fell in love and soon afterward "Tom" Mackin, who was a widower, went abroad and brought back a wife. Mackin died in about a year and left an estate valued at $1,000,000. A coolness had in the meantime sprung up between Alice Mackin and Ruddy, which resulted in Alice marrying "the other fellow." Ruddy, not to be outdone, married her father's widow two months after Mr. Mackin's death. That was two years ago. The contest over the Mackin estate ensuing, excited widespread interest, but was finally adjusted amicably. Ruddy leaves one child, a little daughter.

POSTAL DELEGATES ON A TOUR.

The Universal Congress Leaves Washington to See the Country in a Train of Nine Cars.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—A special train of nine finely appointed Pullman cars left here at 9 o'clock this morning, over the Pennsylvania Railroad, carrying the Universal Postal Congress on its trip about the country. About 140 persons were aboard, comprising most of the delegates from the foreign countries, the United States delegates, and postal officials, including Assistant Postmaster Generals Heath and Shallenberger, together with the ladies of the party.

The train was in charge of Tourist Agent Bell, and consisted of four sleeping cars, composite, compartment, and observation cars, and two dining cars. The trip will occupy about nine days, and will embrace many of the leading cities, the stops, however, usually being only for a few hours.

The itinerary includes Pittsburg this evening, Indianapolis Saturday morning, St. Louis Saturday night and Sunday, Chicago all of Monday, Cleveland Tuesday morning, Niagara Falls Tuesday afternoon, Buffalo Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, Rochester and Syracuse Wednesday evening, Boston Thursday from 8:30 A. M. to midnight, Albany Friday forenoon, brief stop at West Point, New York Friday evening, Atlantic City Saturday morning, Philadelphia Saturday afternoon, and arrive at Washington at 6:30 Saturday evening.

Have Done Wonders.

Was Able to Do No Work—Liver in Bad Condition.

WOODHULL, N. Y.—"I was all run down in health and hardly able to do any work, except a few chores. My liver was in a bad condition and my head ached constantly. I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I am now entirely well. I have also taken Hood's Pills with benefit. These medicines have done wonders for me." H. J. MARLATT.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ANOTHER CAR'S SUDDEN STOP.

Header Over the Dashboard of a Brooklyn Trolley—Two Men Badly Hurt.

John Vincent Brown, fifty-two years old, of 227 High Street, Brooklyn, and William Harrigan, forty-seven years old, of 130 Prospect Avenue, also of Brooklyn, both keepers of the Kings County Penitentiary, were badly injured in an open trolley car accident which occurred on the Flushing Avenue line, near Fulton Street, yesterday morning, at 6:15 o'clock. They were on the front seat of the car, which was on its way to Greenpoint, and going at a high rate of speed, when it ran upon a large stone placed in the middle of the track and came to a sudden stop.

Brown took a header over the dashboard, and Harrigan was thrown violently against it. The Cumberland Street Hospital ambulance was called, and Dr. Butler, who came with it, sent Brown to the Cumberland Street Hospital to be treated for a severe fracture.

Harrigan was able to go on to the penitentiary, but was suffering so when he reached it that Surgeon Yerdon sent him home. He told Warden Hayes that there were about twenty people on the car at the time the accident occurred, that as they were hurled in every direction, several besides Brown and himself must have been hurt.

RUN OVER BY A CABLE CAR.

Mrs. Jane Cosgrove Has Four Ribs Broken and Her Head Cut—Gripman Arrested.

A number of persons were horrified yesterday afternoon, at Broadway and Thirty-third Street, by seeing a woman knocked down and dragged by a cable car.

The victim was Mrs. Jane Cosgrove of 120 West Eighty-first Street. She was crossing Broadway from west to east, and, becoming confused, ran directly in front of Cable Car No. 219, bound up town. It knocked her down, and her body was rolled by the truck for a distance of ten or twelve feet.

The gripman, Joseph B. McAvoy of 227 West Sixty-sixth Street, stopped the car, and Dr. D. A. Leech of 18 West Thirty-third Street and Isaac Rodman of 164 West Eighty-third Street picked Mrs. Cosgrove up and carried her into a drug store, unconscious. Half a dozen other women fainted when they saw the accident, and the gripman was apparently in a state of collapse.

An examination showed that four of Mrs. Cosgrove's ribs were broken, and there were several cuts on her head.

McAvoy was arrested. He was trembling, and protested piteously that he had rung his gong while approaching the crossing. A great crowd gathered about the crossing, and traffic was blocked for a few minutes.

Mrs. Cosgrove and her daughter Minnie keep a boarding house. The daughter knew nothing of the accident that had befallen her mother until a woman called and told her that Mrs. Cosgrove had been removed to the New York Hospital.

NO TRACE OF TELLER BOGGS.

He Had Four Days to Make His Escape—Poker Blamed for His Embezzlement.

Vice President Henry D. Lyman of the American Surety Company said yesterday that there is no clue to the whereabouts of William N. Boggs, the missing Teller of the First National Bank of Dover, Del., who disappeared after embezzling $38,000 of the bank's funds.

"The difficulty is," he said, "that Boggs had virtually four days to make his escape. He left the office Saturday, and was not expected to be back until Tuesday. That gave him plenty of time to escape on one of the outgoing steamers from New York, either for Europe or South America. However, it is only a question of time before we shall track him down.

"As for our liability, we furnished a bond of $10,000, dated Sept. 1, 1896, so we shall only be called upon to make good any losses that the bank has suffered between that date and the day of Boggs's departure. The examination of the books has not been completed, but it is safe to assume that the defalcation during that time will equal, if not exceed, the amount of the bond."

Mr. Lyman said that poker was probably the inducement for Boggs's stealing. He added that poker cost the Surety Company a good deal of money every year, as the majority of embezzlements could be traced to that game as the cause.

FIRE BOARD IN HOT DEBATE.

Civil Service Examinations Given Over to the State Commission.

The meeting of the Fire Board yesterday developed renewed discussion on the civil service examination question. A resolution requesting the new State Civil Service Commission to examine all applicants for positions on the force and all applicants for promotion among non-uniformed members of the force was adopted.

Commissioner La Grange opposed it strenuously, but vainly. He offered a substitute declaring that the last examination held by the board was unfair, and that the request that the Civil Service Board examine applicants is an evasion of the law. This was defeated.

SUDDEN DEATH NEAR A FERRY.

Kansan Expires on His Way to His Old English Home.

Charles Balman, sixty-seven years old, of Sibley, Douglas County, Kan., dropped dead within fifty feet of the West Shore Ferry, in Forty-second Street, yesterday afternoon. He was accompanied by his wife, and both were on their way to England. They had just come across the North River after leaving the West Shore train, and had gone a short distance up the street, when, without a word, Mr. Balman threw up his hands and fell forward on his face. His wife bent over him, and in a hysterical manner tried to arouse him, but it was of no avail. Policeman Pickett called an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital, and Dr. Lehman, who responded, said the man was dead. The body was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

Two steerage tickets for the Lucania of the Cunard Line, which sails this morning, and $200 in cash, were found on Mr. Balman's person. He and his wife had saved up their money for a long time, intending to make this their last trip home to England. Mr. Balman's death was due to heart disease.

Suicide of Henry Jacobson.

While temporarily insane from brooding over business troubles Henry Jacobson, fifty-three years old, of 163 Seventh Street, Hoboken, committed suicide yesterday by inhaling illuminating gas.

In the suicide's pocket were found several protested notes on which he had loaned money to the amount of several thousand dollars. Mr. Jacobson was a Mason. He leaves a wife and three children.

Illinois Street Railway Bill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 4.—The Aller bill authorizing five-cent fares and fifty-year extension of all street railway franchises in Illinois finally passed both houses of the State Legislature to-day. It is not expected that Gov. Tanner will veto the bill.

Special Excursion to Washington via Pennsylvania Railroad, 11:30 to-night. Rate, $5 for round trip. Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.—Adv.

BIG WATER MAIN BURST.

Seven-Story Building at 155 Broadway Was in Danger, as Foundations Were Exposed.

The seven-story building at 155-157 Broadway, occupied by a number of important insurance agencies and other business offices, was in very serious danger for a few minutes yesterday morning.

The building is next to the northwest corner of Liberty Street and Broadway. The corner lot has been cleared of the building which stood upon it, and a deep excavation has been made, in preparation for a new twelve-story structure. The excavation has left the south wall of No. 155 bare to its foundations, twenty feet below the street surface. To make it safe the contractors for the excavation have shored the wall with heavy beams.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning a six-inch water pipe in Liberty Street, carrying water at about 80,000 gallons an hour, broke. It was thought at first that the excavation had caused the break, but investigation showed the ground about the pipe to be solid. The Water Works men concluded that the trouble was caused by a "sand hole" in the pipe.

The water began to flow into the excavation, and when it was up to their ankles the fifty or sixty men at work broke for high ground, divided in opinion as to whether they had accidentally tapped the Atlantic Ocean or struck an artesian well.

The water continued to rise, and began to flow north toward the foundations of the building at No. 155. If it had reached there the results would have been certainly serious and probably tragic, because the earth on which the shoring beams rested would have been quickly softened into quicksand. The contractors for the excavation, Thomas Mulry & Son of 10 Perry Street, saw the danger, and drove their men back into the lot and put them to work building a dam to keep the water from the shoring beams and foundations.

A great crowd gathered, watching the contest between the laborers, digging and throwing up earth to protect the imperiled building, and the water, which was rising an inch a minute. At 11:40 the Water Works people were notified and the Liberty Street main was shut off. About 30,000 gallons of water were pumped from the excavation, and energetic digging soon revealed the broken main and a tangle of sewer, gas, and steam heating pipes ten feet under ground. The break was then repaired, and last evening laborers and Street Department men were covering the last traces of what might have been a historic disaster.

JACOBSON'S BODY FOUND.

Crushed to Pulp Under a Huge Tank in the Ruins of the Soap Factory.

The search for the body of Jacob Jacobson, one of the two men known to have been killed in the collapse of the Brown soap factory at Fifty-first Street and Twelfth Avenue on Thursday, resulted successfully last evening.

Contractor Thomas Galligan kept a force of twenty men at work all day. With saws, axes, and crowbars they cut passages through the masses of splintered timbers beneath the fallen tanks and burrowed in all directions. One tank, that furthest north, they could not get under. It had fallen against one of the main cross walls of the building. This wall was twenty inches thick, and a section of it twenty feet high remained standing. It was torn down, and when the laborers reached the level of the basement floor at 6:45 o'clock last evening they found one of Jacobson's knees projecting from under the edge of the tank. With powerful jackscrews the tank was lifted enough to allow the removal of the body, which was a mere mass of pulp, hundreds of tons of weight having rested on it.

Jacobson leaves a wife and two children, one of them very young. He was a skilled carpenter, employed by D. S. Brown, and was thrifty and prosperous. His widow was at the ruins of the factory yesterday, but her friends took her home to prevent a scene, as her grief seems to have made her desperate. Jacobson's body was removed to the West Forty-seventh Street station house.

A number of photographs of the ruins were made yesterday for the use of Assistant District Attorney Welch, who has been put in charge of the matter by District Attorney Olcott, and who will attend the inquest and make a thorough investigation, working with the Coroner.

The Building Inspectors again went over the building yesterday and seemed to be more firmly convinced than ever that there was no fault in it, and that the disaster was caused by the bulging of the tanks against the steel pillars and the wall inclosing the framework.

ANTHRAX TREATED BY EXCISION

**An

THE DEMANDS OF LABOR

Workingmen Tell the Citizens' Union in a Conference What They Shall Expect.

CITY MUST OWN FRANCHISES

Warm Debate Follows—Col. Waring Called the One Bright Spot in a So-Called Reform Administration—Resolutions that Were Surprises.

Fifty men—being members of the Citizens' Union's Committee on Labor and Social Reform, and labor leaders of Brooklyn and New York—met in Room 22, Cooper Union, last night for a secret conference. They placed a guard at the door, and stationed several policemen on the outside.

After the conference had dissolved, about 10:30 P. M., Secretary Thimme summoned the reporters and promulgated some of the information given below. The rest of it was obtained from members of the conference.

According to the reports of some of these parties to the conference, it was far from being harmonious or satisfactory to either side. In the discussion of resolutions which the labor men wanted tacked on to the platform of the Citizens' Union, and which were clearly understood to be amendments of that platform, Henry White, member of the Executive and Labor Committees of the Citizens' Union, declared emphatically that those present who did not like the platform of the Union were at liberty to withdraw. Whereupon H. J. Smith, one of the labor leaders, sharply retorted, asserting the rights of those present to express their views.

The resolutions evoked a crisp debate, as they were understood to be bits of Bryanism, taken from the Chicago platform.

In an effort to have the work of Col. George E. Waring indorsed by the conference, one of the speakers said that "it was the one bright spot in the present so-called reform administration." Col. Waring received hearty commendation as an ideal public official.

Charles F. Wingate of the Committee on Labor and Social Reform of the Citizens' Union called the meeting to order, and introduced J. W. Sullivan as permanent Chairman. Speeches were limited to five minutes, so that there should be opportunity for discussion.

Mr. Sullivan, who is a member of Typographical Union No. 6, but not a member of the Citizens' Union, said in his introductory speech that the last conference was a mistake. They did not intend at this conference to have the members talked to only. There should be a fair start.

It would be absurd to think, he said, that those present could respond for the labor vote of New York City. Most of the labor men present were well known, though they were not delegates from trades unions. He closed by expressing the hope that the Citizens' Union would give New York a Pingree for Mayor. Pingree, he said, had shown by his potato patches that the public conscience was developing in Detroit.

Those who made short speeches were Patrick Doody, member of the Knights of Labor; J. J. Hess, a clothing cutter; Moses Goldsmith, Lithographers' Union; Henry White of the Citizens' Union; Thomas Clegg, bricklayer; James E. Quinn, bookbinder; Henry Weismann of the Bakers' Union; James A. Fitzgerald, letter carrier; Alexander Laer, carpenter; George Tomlieson, gilder, and a member of the Citizens' Union, and Frank Farrell, a negro engineer.

Two resolutions were proposed and adopted after sharp discussion.

B. J. Hawkes offered the following one: "While approving the fourth plank of the platform, we strongly favor the taking of a referendum vote upon the operation of railroad and other franchises by the municipality."

The fourth plank of the Citizens' Union is as follows:

"4. We demand that the city shall retain the ownership of its franchises, and that all grants thereof be for limited periods in order that increases of value shall accrue to the people; we demand stringent supervision of gas and railroad companies and of all other corporations using city franchises so as to insure adequate service at reasonable rates."

The following resolution was offered by William MacNair:

"We believe that all sources of wealth that are natural, or spring from population centred in one place, belong to the whole people, and should not be held as instruments of private gain or profit. We, therefore, favor not only municipal ownership of all public franchises, but their actual operation and management by the Municipal Government."

Both resolutions were adopted.

The following general resolution was also adopted:

"We recommend to the Committee on Labor and Social Reform of the Citizens' Union:

First—The formation of a Sub-Committee on Labor and Social Reform in each Assembly district of Greater New York.

The second and third sections of this resolution detailed the organization of these sub-committees, and described their duties in the interests of labor and social reform.

The conference was composed practically of the same men who met for the first conference some time ago.

ROW IN THE ARKANSAS HOUSE.

Formidable and Unruly Opposition to the Smith Railroad Bill.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 4.—The proceedings of the Lower House of Arkansas Legislature this afternoon partook more of the nature of the secession convention held in this vicinity in 1861 than of the ordinary transaction of business by a body of lawmakers of the people of a great State.

The Smith Railroad bill, granting to the Springfield, Little Rock and Gulf Railway 1,000 acres of swamp land for every mile of road construction in the State, was up on second reading, and the friends of the measure sought to have all amendments made in the open session of the House, and without sending the bill to a committee.

The opposition, led by Representative Prince of Faulkner County, saw fit to oppose this, and the opposition was so strong that knock-downs were narrowly averted and only prevented by Speaker Tappan threatening to eject obstreperous participants. As it was, the Speaker was forced to use both hands in hammering down the boisterous uproar kept up by the opposition, and he threatened to adjourn the body unless order was restored.

A resolution to table the bill was voted down last Monday by a majority of 54, and the friends of the bill thought they would be able to pass it on its third reading by a big majority, but the impression now is that a sufficient number of members have been "seen" to make success extremely doubtful when a final vote is taken next Tuesday.

This is the only measure of a public nature remaining for the Legislature to act upon previous to adjournment sine die, June 12. The Senate passed the bill by a large vote two weeks ago. Its success means everything for Little Rock, and its defeat is considered a public calamity for the State. The belief of Speaker Tappan, who favors its passage, is that it will fail to pass. The eleven Populist members vote solidly with the opposition, whose only claim against the bill is that it is an un-Democratic measure. To-day's proceedings were the most unruly ever beheld in the Legislature in the history of the State.

Graduates of the Friends' Seminary.

The commencement exercises of the Friends' Seminary, in Rutherfurd Place, were held in the Friends' Meeting House last night. The graduates were Jean M. Leitch, Anna Bertha, Charles Le Moyne Weeks, and Robert Cromwell of Brooklyn, Aldine Squire of Seattle, Washington; Elizabeth Fisher of Hoboken, Andrew Meyer, Jr., of Brooklyn, and Pauline A. Horn of this city. Prof. Allen read a few verses from the Scriptures, and then each member of the class read an essay. Prof. Allen, in delivering the diplomas, gave some words of advice, and ex-Senator Squire, whose daughter is one of the graduates, made a speech.

Piano Caused Fatal Injury.

Mrs. Pauline Hildebrandt, twenty-two years old, of 423 East Seventy-ninth Street, died yesterday from injuries received on May 15 when a heavy upright piano, which she was trying to push across a room, fell upon her. She had been married only a short time. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Van Wart of Sing Sing.

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A. BARTLETT SUED FOR DIVORCE

Father Formerly a Prominent New York Real Estate Man—The Wife a Frenchwoman.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 4.—Abner Bartlett of this city was served with a notice to-day that his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Bartlett, would make application to Chancellor McGill at Trenton on June 12 for an absolute divorce on statutory grounds. James M. Trimball, a Newark lawyer, who has been engaged by Mrs. Bartlett, served the papers. Mr. Bartlett has engaged Reed & Coddington and Lawyer H. C. Runyon to represent him.

It has been known for a long time past that Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett had not lived happily together, and a few weeks ago Mrs. Bartlett left her home.

Mr. Bartlett is a son of the late Abner Bartlett, Sr., who was for twenty-four years one of the prominent real estate dealers in New York. During that time he was in charge of the property holdings of the Astors, with whom he engaged in 1871.

Mrs. Bartlett is a Frenchwoman, and came to this country with the original "Black Crook" company, in which she was a ballet instructor. Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett are both well known in Plainfield and New York. When Mr. Bartlett's father died, he left an estate valued at $250,000, from which his son now receives a yearly income.

The application for divorce will be made a week from to-morrow, and Mr. Bartlett will have twenty days in which to file an answer.

ARBITRATION CONFERENCE.

A Declaration of Principles Advocating International Treaties Adopted —Cleveland and McKinley Thanked.

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y., June 4.—The International Arbitration Conference to-day adopted a declaration of principles, which is in part as follows:

"The civilized world may well rejoice at the unprecedented progress of the cause of international arbitration during the past year.

"We deplore the temporary check to the cause by the failure of the Senate to ratify the proposed treaty with England; but we recall the majority of the Senate in its favor, large, though less than the necessary two-thirds, and we believe that, while the small minority honestly opposed it, their reasons were not such as to command permanent support. The overwhelming majority of the country should only be stimulated by this temporary failure to more zealous activity, urging our Executive to renew the treaty, with such modifications, if any, as may be approved in the light of the recent study of the subject by the Senate. Our country should also make a similar treaty with France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, and Switzerland.

"The thanks of this conference are tendered ex-President Cleveland, ex-Secretary Olney, and Sir Julian Pauncefote for their eminent services to the cause of international arbitration, and to President McKinley and Secretary Sherman for their hearty support of the same great cause."

OLAF OLSON'S LONG DRINK.

Slept On It Three Days and Lost His Trip to Europe.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Olaf Olson started from Ford River, Mich., for Norway a week ago and thought he would visit Chicago before leaving the country. While here he entered a Clark Street saloon and called for a drink of whisky. That was four days ago. He woke up to-day at the same table feeling very tired and hungry. There was a funny taste in his mouth. He asked where the waiter was who went to get his change. He was told the waiter had left the saloon three days before. Then Olson discovered that while he slept at the table the saloon had changed hands.

Incidentally he found that the $200 he had saved for his trip to the old country was gone. He cried bitterly in telling the police how hard he had worked for the money with which he expected to see his family again.

MILLER'S TRIAL FOR MURDER.

His Two Daughters Aiding the Chicago Authorities to Convict Him.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Two sisters are aiding the State in its attempt to convict Henry Miller, their father, for the murder of Robert J. McCreedy, while their mother is using every effort to secure his acquittal.

One of the women is the widow of the man who was killed. McCreedy had married Miller's daughter, despite the opposition of his family, and for a time lived at her home, 821 West Division Street. His life there was not pleasant, and on Aug. 1 last he returned to his father's house.

On Oct. 19 a baby was born to Mrs. McCreedy, and Oct. 28 her husband called at her home. Miller locked the door and refused him admittance. The next evening McCreedy called again, and was met in the hall by Miller, who had secured a revolver from his bedroom. When he asked to see his wife and baby, Miller shot him. Miller declares he shot in self defense.

A KENTUCKY CENTENARIAN.

James B. Ireland's Birthday Celebrated with a Barbecue.

HAWESVILLE, Ky., June 4.—James B. Ireland to-day celebrated his one hundredth birthday anniversary at his home at Skillman, this county, where a reunion and barbecue were held. Extensive arrangements had been made for the celebration. Special train and steamboat excursions were run.

Mr. Ireland was born in Georgetown, Scott County, Ky., in 1797. In 1820 he set out for Illinois on horseback, returning to Kentucky in 1822 to marry a neighbor, Miss Sarah Lancaster. She died in 1871. For two years Mr. Ireland lived with his children, and in 1873 he married Miss Susan Orr of Warsaw, who died in 1879. Mr. Ireland is in fairly good health, with a good memory and in possession of all his faculties. He has eight children, all of whom are living but one. He has thirty grandchildren and twenty-eight great-grandchildren.

He was a Whig and his first vote was cast for James Monroe in 1820. He voted for Seymour in 1868 and ever since has been a strong Democrat.

CHICAGO VITAL STATISTICS.

Death Rate Among the Blacks Nearly Twice that of the Whites.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Remarkable statistics in regard to the local death rate are shown by the monthly report of the Department of Health. During the month of May 416 deaths were caused by lung troubles—208 by pneumonia and the same number by consumption.

Notwithstanding this appalling fact, the death rate from all causes is greatly reduced from that of one year ago, and the fatality among children is less than has ever before been reported by the department.

There were 1,709 deaths from all causes during the month, as against 1,804 for the same period last year.

Another interesting feature of the report is a comparison of the death rate between the white and colored population of the city, establishing a record never before kept by the city. The percentage of deaths per 1,000 of white population is 12.27, while that among the colored population is 23.27.

THE WAR ON "FAKE" CLUBS.

Proceedings Begun to Annul the Charters of Six that Have Worried the Police.

A new move in the game of Raines law against Raines law clubs was made yesterday. This time the move was inspired by the State Excise Commissioner, and it is announced that six proprietors of the questionable clubs are summoned to appear before Justice Smyth, in the Supreme Court, "on or as soon after June 9 as convenient," and show cause why the club charters under which they have been doing business shall not be annulled. The proprietors and clubs as announced are: Edward Corey, Gramercy Club, Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue; Edward Hinchman, the Shenandoah Club, Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue; Charles ("Silver Dollar") Smith, the Young Men's Cosmopolitan Club, Thirty-first Street and Sixth Avenue; P. F. O'Neill, the Independent Englander Dramatic and Pleasure Club, 1,435 Broadway, and two other club proprietors on the east side, whose names could not be ascertained.

This move on the part of the Excise Commissioner is the result of an investigation conducted by Chief Conlin and his staff. The provisions in the Raines law, which give to clubs having charters prior to January, 1886, certain privileges, not the least of which is the right to keep open during interdicted hours, was the principal loophole for what is alleged to have been an evasion of the entire law. Charters of clubs which have gone out of active existence are not scarce, and can be bought for cash. Various saloon proprietors in the Tenderloin managed to obtain such charters, and for a while they have been able to snap their fingers at the police.

The arrest of some of the more notorious proprietors on the charge of keeping disorderly places did not stop the business, which went on just the same. Chief Conlin adopted another course then. Instead of making arrests, men were detailed in plain clothes to go around among these clubs, become members, and report as to the way they are conducted.

These reports were submitted last week to State Excise Commissioner Lyman and Deputy Commissioner Hilliard, and upon them, it is said, this last action has been taken.

None of the club proprietors, however, appeared to be frightened last night. "It's their last move," said one, "and now we know the worst. Say," he added, with a wink, as the reporter was leaving. "How long will it take for an appeal from a Justice to the General Term of the Supreme Court, to be argued, and then how long for an appeal to the Court of Appeals?"

The summonses were served by Royal R. Scott, a special agent of the State Excise Department. Mr. Scott would not talk. He merely said, "Wait!"

GAS CURE FOR HOWLING CATS.

Mr. Whitehead's Traps and Death-Dealing Barrel Bring Peace to the Neighborhood.

William Whitehead, who is said to be a millionaire, lives in the private house 189 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and he is the owner of six fine flat houses in the neighborhood of his residence. For a long time past the inhabitants in the vicinity have been greatly annoyed by feline nocturnal choruses. In desperation they talked of poison and shot, but Mr. Whitehead, being a law-abiding man, adopted a better plan. He determined to engage in the game of cat trapping.

Following the plan of boys who capture rabbits, Mr. Whitehead placed two traps on either side of the alleyways adjoining his flats. He attached wires to the traps and made a wire connection with an electric bell in a cellar of one of the flat-houses. When a frisky feline took the bait the hunters came upon the scene and bagged their game. The living prizes were later turned over to the S. P. C. A., being taken away in batches of from three to ten every night. When about seventy of the offending tribe had been transferred in this way, the strain on the society proved too severe, and Mr. Whitehead was told to asphyxiate them in future.

To obey the mandate he procured a barrel, inserted a tube which he connected with a gas jet, and this contrivance he has used with such success that the dead wagon was a regular visitor to the flats for many a day thereafter.

The cats have not come back. They are known no longer in the cellars, and their music no longer disturbs the slumbers or interrupts the dreams of the Whitehead tenants. Mr. Whitehead apparently cleared the locality of the backyard choristers and benedictions are general over the riddance.

ARRESTS IN THE DEAN CASE.

Twelve New Warrants Have Been Issued—Three Were Served.

Three arrests were made yesterday in connection with the E. S. Dean Company on warrants issued by Judge Brown of the United States District Court, upon indictments found by the Federal Grand Jury for using the mails for fraudulent purposes. The prisoners were James B. Kellogg of 66 Broadway, Samuel Keller, and Henry D. Kyle. They were released on bail.

Counsel for Myron L. Bernard, also connected with the E. S. Dean Company, appeared before Commissioner Shields and said that his client was out of town, but would surrender himself to-day. Nine other warrants were issued by Judge Brown, and they were said to be for persons connected with the Dean Company and other alleged bucket shops.

THE GOWN WOULD NOT FIT.

Mrs. Solomon Lichtenstein Refuses to Try It On in Court.

Although refusing to comply with the request of the attorney who was cross-examining her, Mrs. Solomon Lichtenstein of 611 West End Avenue won a victory before Justice O'Gorman, in the Eleventh District Court, yesterday. Mrs. Lichtenstein, who is the wife of a bookmaker, ordered a tailor-made gown of Gerald Lyon, a ladies' tailor, of 100 Prince Street, last April. The price of it was to be $95, but when the gown was made, Mrs. Lichtenstein refused to take it, on the ground that it did not fit. Mr. Lyon thereupon sued her.

The defendant testified that the gown did not fit. She had it in court and presented it to the Justice for inspection. He nervously fingered the folds of the garment, muttered something about women experts, and handed it back. Lawyer Severance then took the witness in hand. "Would you seriously object to trying on the gown?" he asked. "Right here!" exclaimed Mrs. Lichtenstein. The lawyer nodded.

The face of the witness flushed, and she replied: "I always make my toilet at home, Sir!" The Justice here interfered, and said he would spare her that ordeal. He decided the case in her favor.

Bryan Going to West Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., June 4.—William J. Bryan will be in this State on June 15 to deliver an address before the graduates of the university at Charlottesville. He will be invited by leading members of the party to address the Democratic State Convention which meets at Roanoke on Aug. 11. The question of more interest, though, is whether Mr. Bryan will approve of the proposition to eliminate from the State Convention the utterances of the Chicago body on planks last year denounced as anarchistic. The leaders will submit this matter to Mr. Bryan.

Kentucky Silver Nomination.

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 4.—The Democratic State Silver Convention yesterday nominated Samuel J. Shackelford for Clerk of the Appellate Court.

NEW showrooms, new mantels, new ideas in tiling, new things in fireplace belongings, and good taste permeates them all. We invite all who are interested to call.

BRADLEY & CURRIER CO.

119 & 121 West 23d St., N. Y.

PRESIDENT FILLS OFFICES

Ellis H. Roberts of New York Nominated for Treasurer of the United States.

JORDAN, ASSISTANT TREASURER

Lawrence Townsend of Pennsylvania for Minister to Portugal—Auditors for the Treasury and War Departments—Naval Promotions.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Treasurer of the United States—ELLIS H. ROBERTS of New York.

Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York City—CONRAD N. JORDAN of New York.

Minister to Portugal — LAWRENCE TOWNSEND of Pennsylvania.

Auditor for the Treasury Department—WILLIAM E. ANDREWS of Nebraska.

Auditor for the War Department—WILLIAM B. BROWN of Pennsylvania.

Navy—Commander Richard P. Leary to be Captain, Lieut. Commander William Swift to be Commander, Lieut. Commander Henry B. Mansfield to be Commander, Lieut. Herbert Winslow to be Lieutenant Commander, Lieut. W. H. Turner to be Lieutenant Commander, Lieut. (Junior Grade) William J. Maxwell to be Lieutenant, Lieut. (Junior Grade) Franklin Swift to be Lieutenant.

ELLIS H. ROBERTS'S CAREER.

A Native of Utica, Editor, Congressman, and Bank President.

Ellis H. Roberts, nominated for United States Treasurer, was born in Utica in 1827. He received his education at Whitestown Seminary and at Yale University, where he was graduated in 1850. He taught Latin in Utica, and was Principal of the Utica Academy. He became editor of The Utica Herald in 1851. During the war his strong Federal editorials attracted considerable attention. He was a member of the Assembly in 1867, and was elected as a member of Congress in 1870, serving until 1875. He was also a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1864, 1868, and 1876. In 1889 President Harrison appointed him Assistant Treasurer of the United States in this city.

He became President of the Franklin National Bank in 1893. He has been President of the Fatria Club and First Vice President of the Republican Club. He is the author of "To Greece and Beyond" and "Government Revenue." The last volume is a collection of lectures on protection delivered in 1884 at Cornell University.

Conrad N. Jordan.

Conrad N. Jordan, nominated for Assistant United States Treasurer at New York, is the present incumbent of the office, having been appointed by President Cleveland in 1893. He is a Democrat. He began his business life as a clerk in the Hanover Bank of this city when a lad of sixteen, in 1857. He was made cashier of the Third National Bank in 1864, which position he retained four years. After the gold panic of 1869, he was made Auditor and Receiver of the bank. In 1880 Mr. Jordan became Treasurer of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad. Subsequently he endeavored to secure, at Albany, the passage of a bill incorporating the United States Exchange and Transfer Company, the object of which was the establishment of a Clearing House, with operations extending throughout the country. The bill did not pass. The Sub-Treasurer is fifty-six years old. He has gray hair and mustache. His figure is compact and muscular, his complexion ruddy, his eyes are gray and snap with vigor when their owner enters upon an animated conversation.

Lawrence Townsend.

Lawrence Townsend is at present Secretary of the United States Legation at Vienna, and his nomination to be Minister to Portugal is in the nature of a promotion. He was appointed to the Vienna post by Mr. Cleveland.

William E. Andrews.

William E. Andrews, nominated for Auditor for the Treasury Department, was a member of the Fifty-fourth Congress from the Fifth District of Nebraska. He ran again for membership last Fall, but was defeated. He was born near Oskaloosa, Mahaska County, Iowa, in 1856; his parents were poor, and when a mere lad he was thrown upon his own resources. He received his early education in the country schools and at Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa. He was elected Superintendent of the schools of Ringgold County, Iowa, in 1879. He was graduated from Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa, in 1885; was a member of the Faculty of Hastings College in Nebraska from 1885 to 1893, when he was elected Vice President of the college, and later became President of the Nebraska State Teachers' Association. From 1891 to 1892 he was a member of the Nebraska Republican State Central Committee. In 1893-4 he was private secretary to Lorenzo Crounse, Governor of Nebraska.

William B. Brown.

William B. Brown, nominated for Auditor for the War Department, is a strong supporter of Senator Quay, and a prominent lawyer in Erie, Penn. He has held no public office before.

Treasury Applications.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—G. W. White of Norwalk, Conn., and W. T. O'Brien of New York, ask appointments as Assistant Appraisers at New York.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

New York—W. D. Jones, at Altmar; E. A. Fox, at Fisher's Landing; A. I. Brundege, at Granton; Oliver St. Marie, at Indian Lake; F. C. Stahl, at Newville; H. B. Klink, at Rose.

Connecticut—M. A. Hunt, at Enfield; F. M. Lord, at Marlborough; A. B. Campbell, at Mansfield Depot.

BURGLARY IN NEW LONDON.

House of Sebastian D. Lawrence Entered and Silverware Taken.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 4.—This morning when the household of Sebastian D. Lawrence, at 66 Main Street, awoke, it was discovered that the house had been entered during the night and the silver service that is in daily use had disappeared.

The thieves had entered the house by a kitchen window, using some iron instrument to force it open. They ransacked all the drawers in the kitchen, and succeeded in finding a pocketbook belonging to the maid which contained about $10; they then entered the dining room and proceeded to make themselves at home with the silver service.

All the booty was carried away, and the police say to-night there is no clue as yet. The solid silver pieces were all marked "J. & L.," the initials of older members of the family. Mr. Lawrence is a banker millionaire, but he feels his loss keenly, as the ware had been long in the family. He is well known as President of the Whaling Bank, and the donor of the Soldiers' Monument, dedicated last year.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DENVER, Col., June 4.—The Patterson & Thomas block, one of the largest in the city, and situated in the heart of the business section, was partly burned to-day. One of the heaviest losers is the firm of Teller, Orahood & Morgan, of which Senator H. M. Teller is a member. The large and costly library of the firm is much damaged by water, though the fire did not reach it. Loss, $10,000.

New train for Indianapolis and St. Louis by New York Central. Leave Grand Central Station 9:00 P. M., arrive Indianapolis next evening, St. Louis second morning.—Adv.

For June Weddings

Gifts which in design and material are the result of mere fancies and fads soon have their day and cease to be. Those who desire to make wedding presents of permanent, enduring worth should select Silverware of some well-known make. There is safety and economy in buying of the largest concern in the trade. The Gorham Co. undoubtedly has the most complete stock from which to select, and its wares are made to last.

Gorham M'f'g Co.,

Silversmiths,

BROADWAY AND 19TH ST.

23 MAIDEN LANE.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—William C. Endicott, Jr., Danvers; Minister Mustapha Bey, Washington.

ASTOR—M. V. Richards, Washington; L. P. Sturtevant, Providence; J. C. Barber, St. Paul; James Smith, Glasgow, Scotland; Thomas Griffiths, Manchester, England; C. R. Moore, Galveston; R. Goodall, London, England; the Rev. H. R. Gottwaltz, Cambridge.

BARTHOLDI—Edgar Watermann, Ogdensburg.

BROADWAY CENTRAL—F. H. Trevithite, London, England; J. M. Hugh, Montreal; W. T. Kernahan, Toronto; W. E. Shipley, Cincinnati; N. Halsey, Chicago.

BUCKINGHAM—E. Henry, W. Orrell, G. S. E. Colville, Calcutta; Prof. A. M. Elliott, Baltimore; John Angus, Hartford; Theodore F. Harris, Boston.

CAMBRIDGE—Ernest Longfellow, Manchester, Mass.; Secretary Baron von Reichenau, German Embassy, Washington.

CONTINENTAL—James M. O'Gowan, New Zealand; J. R. Palmer, Boston; W. D. Lewis, Tremont, Ohio.

DEVONSHIRE—J. A. Wood, Boston; J. H. Lewis, Meriden; W. R. Kennedy, Moriches, L. I.

ENDICOTT—Henry Gordon, Miles City, Mon.

EVERETT—James A. Romer, Paris, France; R. Potter, W. R. Goodbody, T. D. Davis, London, England; C. J. Nicholson, Manchester, England; E. T. Coe, Torrington, Conn.

FIFTH AVENUE—F. R. Cockburn, London, England; the Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, Richmond, Ind.; ex-Senator F. W. Palmer, Detroit; J. Lundas Lippincott, Philadelphia; Julius Estey, Brattleboro, Vt.; J. Stuart Wallace, London, England.

GERLACH—Fred. W. Coleman, Canandalgua; Granville Kane, Tuxedo; H. W. Zimmerman, Reading, Penn.; L. Keiman, San Francisco.

GILSEY—Dr. W. E. Bates, Davisville, Col.; T. C. White, London, England; Milton Humes, Huntsville, Ala.

GRAND—Frank Ives, Chicago; C. D. Rice, Hartford; H. W. Fullerton, Dayton, Ohio; J. W. Varos, Jr., Wheeling, West Va.; Lieut. T. A. Adams, Jr., Fort Hamilton.

GRAND UNION—C. V. Gridley, United States Navy; J. Wallace Kidston, London, England; F. Hunt, J. Graham, Montreal; George Reed, New Haven; Dr. C. H. Mason, Chatham; W. B. Atwood, Boston; A. L. Dickinson, Danbury.

HOFFMAN—S. B. Bateman, Panama; M. T. Carson, Mobile; A. M. Burbank, Bellows Falls; M. I. Newhouse, Chicago; M. R. Williams, W. H. Schmidt, Indianapolis; George T. Smith, Boston.

HOLLAND HOUSE—Henry Belin, Jr., Scranton; W. D. Zehner, Lancaster; Samuel E. Winslow, Worcester; A. J. Tallock, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; George Bullen, Chicago; Charles F. Cutler, Norristown; John Simpkins, Yarmouth; John T. MacGraw, Grafton, West Va.

IMPERIAL—L. S. Buffington, Minneapolis; C. F. Thomas, Regina, Canada; John A. Curtiss, Brookline, Mass.; R. Y. Barnhill, Corinth, Miss.; F. P. Emerson, Duluth; B. M. Bailey, Bradford; E. A. Estep, Pittsburg; Sanford Kelly, Chicago; A. M. Dolph, Cincinnati; Charles McLane, Baltimore; Consul M. Gade, Christiansen, Norway; Senator H. P. Coggeshall, Utica.

MANHATTAN—E. B. Hunting, Baltimore; G. W. Peavey, Minneapolis; A. Benedict, Rochester; W. G. Camp, Dr. W. W. Potter, Buffalo; Dr. W. L. Baum, Chicago; Dr. L. McMurtin, Louisville; R. H. Powers, C. W. Mark, Boston; T. L. Hanson, Milwaukee; George W. Cady, Cleveland; Judge Robert J. Fisher, Washington.

MARLBOROUGH—Dr. O. O. Gorten, Shelbourne; N. E. Clark, Athens, N. Y.; W. L. Ramsdell, Ann; C. D. Falkesckmia, Washington.

METROPOLE—F. T. Westbrook, Kingston; F. E. West, Noroton, Conn.; James C. Gilbert, Louisville; Newcomb Cleveland, Cincinnati; John S. Hage, Macon.

MORTON—Col. P. B. Moore, Springfield; W. J. Emmons, New Haven.

MURRAY HILL—S. H. Adams, Allen Goodeyn, J. E. Pearce, London, England; Malcolm Spencer, York, England; John M. Niles, Boston; William Kemp, Jr., Troy; C. B. Morris, Montreal; R. L. Gibson, Toronto; John Beyitt, Birmingham, Eng.; E. M. Burrall, Waterbury; David McG. Newall, Westerly, R. I.; A. B. Hutchins, Providence.

NETHERLAND—J. N. Gunn, H. E. Davidson, Boston; George Q. Whiting, New Orleans; George B. Pettingill, Cleveland; H. C. Green, Buffalo.

NORMANDIE—L. B. Platt, Washington; W. H. Millspaugh, Selma, Ala.; E. S. Hayden, Waterbury; E. J. Ravenscroft, Schoeck.

PARK AVENUE—H. O. Canfield, Bridgeport; Joseph Fowler, Glen Falls; Fulton Paul, Hudson; William Spencer, San Francisco; C. E. Whitney, Hartford; Albert D. Shaw, Watertown, N. Y.; Mme. L. Beauchamp Hughes, Washington.

PLAZA—Dr. J. V. R. Lyman, Eau Claire, Wis.; Dr. P. J. Gibbons, Syracuse; Lawyer C. E. Patterson, Troy; James, George, and L. Kilbourne, Columbus; D. N. Lockwood, Buffalo; George B. Bond, Springfield.

SAVOY—D. B. Martin, F. Irwin, Philadelphia; J. Purdy, Aspell, Denver; José A. Janny, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

SINCLAIR—Duncan B. Harrison, Chicago; George D. Woodworth, Springfield.

ST. CLOUD—H. Hilbrower, Philadelphia; J. L. Quatard, Chicago; J. F. De Desmond, Boston.

ST. DENIS—W. H. Milburn, Washington; E. W. Hubard, Buckingham, Va.; Benjamin G. Coe, Boston; Dr. John L. Grund, Aniston, Ala.; F. Segue, London, England; W. G. Dean, Toronto; Benjamin C. Sentore, Rutland; Dr. L. L. Hill, Montgomery, Ala.; Murell Sanders, Chattanooga.

STURTEVANT—M. J. Fournier, Oswego; Gustav Newman, New Orleans; William N. Starkell, Albany; Davis Wainbright, Bangor.

UNION SQUARE—Gustav Tremeebe, Halle Saale, Germany; Frederic Thomas, Denver.

VENDOME—James R. Reed, Chattanooga; F. Foster, Boston.

WALDORF—E. Hollingsworth, William White, London, England; Prime Minister Wilfred Laurier, Ottawa, Canada; Marquis of Camden and A. P. Hay, London, England; P. R. Cosgrain, Montreal; Robert L. Fryer, Buffalo; William N. Wharton, Craton, Mass.

WINDSOR—Attorney Alexander Hamilton, Virginia; Chief Justice Henry Strong, Canada; D. G. Macfalish, Solicitor General, Ottawa; J. McC. Gibson, Cincinnati; John Nickersen and son, Liverpool, England.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-town Firms Now in the City.

Abeles, J., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. Abeles, jean clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; D. Hickey, notions; Sinclair House.

Denholm, The, & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. H. Davis, white goods and linens; 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Desbecker, Wile & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; S. Wile, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Dyer, Rice & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. E. Dyer, hats and caps; Continental Hotel.

Frear, W. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. J. Butt, laces, embroideries, and dress trimmings; Sinclair House.

Glenn, Hugh & Co., Utica, N. Y.; H. Glenn, dry goods; 55 White Street.

Loveman, D. B., & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. R. Read represents; 224 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.

Mandell Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; W. Anderson, domestics and linings; 55 Franklin Street; Astor House.

Matthews, H. E., Indianapolis, Ind.; H. E. Matthews, white goods and linens; St. Denis Hotel.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; S. Hyde, white goods, laces, ladies' and infants' wear; 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Ocumpaugh & Sons, Rochester, N. Y.; J. P. Ocumpaugh, furnishing goods; Sturtevant House.

Rand, J. F., Portland, Me.; J. F. Rand, notions, millinery, laces, and jewelry; Union Square Hotel.

Schuloff Brothers, Reading, Penn.; E. Schuloff, hats and caps; Morton House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Albemarle Hotel.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

8 A. M.—504 West Twenty-third Street; Hester Nelson; damage, $25.

10:10 A. M.—346 West Houston Street; Lewis Talkman; damage, $100.

1:30 P. M.—154 Madison Street; occupant unknown; no damage.

7:30 P. M.—237 Suffolk Street; Edward Grossman; damage slight.

8 A. M.—82 West One Hundred and Fifth Street; Thomas Harney; damage, $25.

8:20 P. M.—1,077 First Avenue; Samuel Weiss; damage slight.

11:55 P. M.—552 Pearl Street; George Schucknight; damage, $300.

For Seasickness

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. J. Fourness-Brice of S. S. Teutonic says: "I have prescribed it in my practice among the passengers traveling to and from Europe, in this steamer, and the result has satisfied me that if taken in time, it will, in a great many cases, prevent seasickness."

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	4:30	Sun sets	7:27
Moon sets	11:15		

High Water—This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	10:37	Gov. Isl'd	10:58
H. Gate	12:47		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	10:44	Gov. Isl'd	11:07
H. Gate	12:56		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY,) JUNE 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Amerika, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Andes, Fortune Island, Jeremie, Jacmel, and Aux Cayes	10:00 A. M.; *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Rome, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Washington, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Obdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg		9:00 A. M.
Prins F. Hendrik, Haiti, Talahassee, Savannah		5:00 P. M.
Cumana, Corupano	10:30 A. M.	
Wordsworth, Fernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

SUNDAY, JUNE 6.

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SPIC AND SPAN STORE NEWS FOR SATURDAY

Women's Suits. Serge, cheviot, broadcloth, fancy suiting. Tailor-made—tip-top. Worth by season's value up to $20. Prices to-day, $7.50 and $9.75.

Women's Gloves. Summer uses spoil Gloves. Therefore low-priced ones are good as the more costly. Here's the chance. 11,000 more, $1 value, at 50c.

Women's Shoes. No spasms in our Shoe business. New points, never made before prevail. They are worth study. New York still wonders at our Bicycle Spatterdash Boots at $2.25. Rivalry cannot match them. They have companions—something more to wonder at:

Seven Sorts Women's Kidskin Shoes, regular lines, quality guaranteed, price $1.60. They are wonder Shoes, only approached at $2, but equals are usually $3.

Black Oxford Ties. Two sorts at $1.25. Tipped with patent leather, honest, high-class shoemaking; regular in the trade, $2.50; never before here less than $1.80.

We are building a Shoe business. Cheapness at the expense of quality is not tolerated here.

Women's Shirt Waists. Fifty cents. They were 75c to $1.25 during the May trade-sale. Regularly up to $2. Choice assortment.

Muslin Underwear. The semi-annual sale commands the attention of thousands of women. In quality, quantity and cheapness the stocks are not even approached.

Your Bicycle—be you man, woman, child! Ask your friend that owns a Continental which you shall buy. The verdict comes this way.

Continental for 1898, $50; for 1897, $45; Continent, $37.50; Keystone for boys and girls, $25 to $30. Lamps, 20th Century, $1.60; Banner, $1.75; Veeder Cyclometer, 10,000 miles and repeat, 95c.

A Bicycle Store, not a Bicycle department.

Men's Negligee Shirts. Madras and percale, one pair detached cuffs, no collars, $1. Do you suppose we'd let you buy as cheaply elsewhere?

Men's Neckwear. The 25c sorts will be in evidence again to-day.

Men's Collars at 12½c and Cuffs at 25c. Why advertise? The aisles were lined with buyers yesterday.

Men's Suits. The sort at FIFTEEN DOLLARS, just reduced from prices that varied between $18 and $23.50 are interesting.

Hammocks. They complete the eternal fitness of the Summer house porch. Eternal fitness is cheap—Mexican grass, 75c, $1, $1.50 and $2; woven with pillows, fancy colors, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $2.75, $3, $3.50, $4 and $5.

Candies. Vanila Marshmallows, pure, fresh and delicious, 18c a pound; regularly 25c and 50c. None better, you may be sure.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

GUATEMALA IN A BAD WAY.

Banks Make a Loan to Pay Five Months' Salaries Due Government Officials.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—From official advices received here, it appears that the Government of Guatemala has issued an executive decree which it is feared by many persons will lead to financial disaster. The Government has made large expenditures on account of public improvements and the Central American Exposition. These expenditures have so hampered the Government that it has put off the payment of the employes of the various departments for about five months.

This serious predicament drove the Government to the banks, to whom it was already largely indebted, in the hope of securing a loan of 1,500,000 pesos, or about $700,000. The banks convinced the Government that if they acceded to the request it would be impossible for them to continue the redemption of their bills in circulation, and the payment of their deposits in silver coin when demanded. Notwithstanding this, the Government took the loan in bank bills, each bank subscribing in proportion to its capital stock. It was stipulated in the terms that the proceeds were to be used to pay the back salaries.

The issue of circulation is now an amount equal to the gold and silver coin on hand, together with 50 per cent. of certain loans and discounts of the banks. Prior to this time there had been by law no limitation upon the power of banks to issue circulation, and it has been charged that the improvident issue of bills on the part of some of the banks is one cause of the financial difficulty in which the country finds itself.

McKINLEY INVITED TO TROY.

Platt and Murphy Urge Him to Attend the Army of the Potomac Reunion.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Senators Platt and Murphy of New York called on President McKinley to-day and urged him to accept their invitation to be present at the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac at Troy, N. Y., Aug. 20 and 21. The President said he was unable to make arrangements so far into the future, but said he would take the invitation under advisement and reply later. It is not thought, however, that he will be able to accept, as he desires to be present at the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Buffalo, which occurs Aug. 23.

TROOPERS ON HALF RATIONS.

Capt. Brown's Cavalrymen Gained in Strength, but Lost in Flesh.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Col. Charles Smart has arrived in Washington from a trip across the prairies of Oklahoma with a party of soldiers who were engaged in making a practical trial of the utility of the new emergency ration. The party was made up of forty-four cavalrymen under command of Capt. O. S. Brown, First Cavalry.

They left Fort Sill May 17, and after living on full rations for two days turned to the emergency ration, and lived upon that for ten days, eight of which were pleasant weather. The men traveled twenty-one miles a day, losing an average of three pounds of flesh, but gaining strength to an average of forty pounds per man as shown by a dynamometer. Another party of cavalrymen traveled along on parallel lines with Capt. Brown's party using full rations. They lost an average of one and one-third pounds per man, owing to the change from garrison life.

SLOW WORK ON THE TARIFF

Consideration of Schedules Suspended While Two Speeches Are Being Delivered.

MANTLE TALKS ABOUT WOOL

Warns the Republicans that the Proposed Wool Rates Are Not in Keeping with the Pledge Made at St. Louis—Butler Wants an Income Tax.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Senate had a period of speechmaking to-day, and as a result little progress was made on the Tariff bill. The advance covered about two pages or seven paragraphs, and brought the Senate up to the wood schedule, the first item of which was considered, but not completed.

Mr. Mantle (Mon.) spoke for two hours on the wool schedule, urging increased rates for the wool grower, and Mr. Butler (N. C.) made a plea in behalf of an income tax. Mr. Mantle was recognized at the opening of the session and spoke at length. He said in the outset that by the reason of the enormous importations in anticipation of the enactment of the tariff law, the wool grower would not receive much benefit from a protective tariff for four years to come.

Manufacturers Against Growers.

He then went on to say that whenever a tariff law was to be enacted, the powerful manufacturing interests of the country, with their compact and effective organizations, always were on the ground and in the committee rooms, pressing their claims and pushing their interests, while the farmers and the wool growers and producers of raw materials generally were an isolated and scattered class from the nature of their vocations, and were thus lacking in effective organization. In the past the growers' interests had been neglected, and they had not received their just share of protection.

The great majority of wool growers of the country were protectionists and Republicans. Most of them were believers in the free coinage of gold and silver independently by this country, but the question of protection and free coinage having been divided in the last campaign, the wool growers, accepting the pledge contained in the Republican National platform in favor of "ample protection for wool," and believing protection to be the paramount issue, cast their votes in the doubtful States for President McKinley and elected him.

The Tariff bill as it passed the House and as now amended by the Senate utterly failed to meet the expectations of the wool growers, and was regarded by them largely as a repudiation of the Republican pledge of "ample protection for wool." The wool growers of the country were indignant over this treatment of their interests, and warned the Republicans that they must change the proposed rates or they would lose the support of this numerous element in ensuing campaigns.

Mr. Mantle said the McKinley law had not afforded the necessary protection to the wool growers, and quoted statistics to prove the assertion. He charged that it was full of loopholes permitting fraud and evasions.

Mr. Mantle quoted Senator Aldrich's statement that the proposed Senate rates would give from 10 to 20 per cent. more protection to the wool grower than he ever had received under any former tariff, and produced statistics to show that the proposed rates were much lower instead of being higher.

Quotes McKinley and Warns Hanna.

In concluding his remarks Mr. Mantle quoted from a speech delivered by President McKinley to the Ohio wool growers in 1893, and, commenting upon the speech, said he commended its utterances particularly to the distinguished Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Hanna,) whose re-election would depend upon next Fall's campaign.

Mr. Mantle declared that no protective tariff could endure in this country which did not guard fully the interests of the great mass of producers of what are known as raw materials. The protection of wool, he said, was of the greatest importance; it was the keystone to the great arch of protection, and unless it was well guarded and preserved the whole structure must fall to the ground.

There was a pause of half an hour in Mr. Mantle's speech in order that a quorum might be secured, the fact that less than a quorum was present having been pointed out by Mr. Pettigrew.

Before Mr. Mantle resumed, the bill was passed appropriating $225,000 for a public building at Wilkesbarre, Penn., and the House amendments to the relief resolution for the sufferers by the Rio Grande River overflow were agreed to.

While Mr. Mantle was referring to the opposition of the wool manufacturers against the wool growers, Mr. Platt, (Conn.,) who, with Mr. Allison, was in charge of the bill for the day, arose to state that he did not regard the remarks fair to the bulk of the wool manufacturers. Some wanted free wool; some did not. But he believed that the general sentiment of wool manufacturers throughout the country was favorable to a sufficient duty on wool.

Mr. Mantle answered that he did not mean that there was an active warfare, but experience had shown that there was a hostility by the wool manufacturers against the growers.

Mr. Mantle received close attention from the Republican side of the chamber. Mr. Hanna, (Ohio,) who was referred to in the speech, taking a seat beside him and attentively following the entire speech, while Mr. Foraker (Ohio) and other Senators from wool-producing States were interested listeners.

Butler Stirs Up Cullom.

Mr. Mantle closed at 1:45, and Mr. Butler followed immediately on the subject of an income tax. Mr. Allison showed some impatience at the delay of the tariff debate, but was assured by Mr. Butler that he would not speak long.

Mr. Butler had no sooner started than he was involved in a lively colloquy with Mr. Cullom, (Rep., Ill.) The North Carolina Senator referred at the outset to recent Supreme Court decisions on the income tax and on the anti-trust law. He added an expression of surprise at the indecent haste with which the Pooling bill was being urged before Congress, immediately after the decision of the Supreme Court on the anti-trust law.

This aroused Mr. Cullom, Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Committee, now considering the Pooling bill, to a spirited reply. The Senator from North Carolina was making statements about which he knew nothing, Mr. Cullom said. The Pooling bill had been before Congress for months before the Supreme Court decision, and it sought to strengthen the inter-State law. He resented the statement of "indecent haste," and said such a characterization was a misrepresentation of facts.

Mr. Chilton, (Texas,) another member of the Inter-State Commerce Committee, here took a part in the controversy, joining issue with Mr. Cullom. Mr. Chilton said he had been on the committee for two years, and he had never known of the Pooling bill being pressed until after the recent Supreme Court decision against railway pooling. He differed in toto, he said, with the Chairman of the committee that the Pooling bill sought to strengthen the law. In his judgment it would destroy the inter-State commerce law, and the passage of the bill would be a fatal experiment.

Denounces the Pooling Bill.

Mr. Butler, resuming, said Mr. Chilton's statement had fully justified his original assertion, and he would leave it to the public to judge whether there was indecent haste. He would insist, he said, on the consideration of a measure authorizing an income tax before any Pooling bill was brought before the Senate. He declared that the Pooling bill was in the interest of the most gigantic trust in existence, compared with which all other trusts were pigmies.

The consideration of the Tariff bill by paragraphs began at 3 o'clock. Lead ore, lead dross, and metallic mineral substances (179 to 181 inclusive) were passed over.

The mica paragraph (182) led to a contest. Mr. Pettigrew (S. D.) moved to increase the rate by adding a specific tax of 10 cents per pound in addition to the rate in the bill of 40 per cent. ad valorem. Mr. Pettigrew spoke of the mica deposits of South Dakota, which, he said, could not be properly developed without the increased rates proposed. Mr. Chandler (N. H.) also urged the absolute necessity of an ample duty on mica in order to develop the rich mica deposits in this country as against East Indian mica produced with labor costing 20 cents a day.

Mr. Pritchard (Rep., N. C.,) proposed a substitute, fixing the rate on rough mica at 15 cents per pound and on cut mica at 30 cents per pound. The substitute was accepted by Mr. Pettigrew.

Mr. Vest resisted the change, saying that one of these rates was five times the Dingley rate, and the other was ten times the Dingley rate. He presented a letter from Edmund Weston, an authority on electrical affairs, saying that mica was an essential raw material to the electrical industry, and that the class of mica requisite for this service could not be found in the United States.

When the frauds of undervaluation in mica were referred to by Mr. Pritchard, Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.,) stated that the best means of stopping a fraud was to make mica free. He referred to enterprising Americans who had gone to Greenland and developed mica fields there, and who were now to be shut out of the American market by prohibitory rates.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) urged that the rates proposed were essential to offset the cheap labor of the Indian mica sent to this country, and he characterized Mr. Gray's proposition as free trade in its worst form.

Where Pettigrew Stands.

This brought out a speech from Mr. Pettigrew, which attracted much interest in view of the doubts as to his attitude toward the bill. The issue of free trade and protection was settled forever in this country, he declared. No political party ever again would come to power on an issue of free trade, and no man ever would enter the Senate on a platform of free trade. Senators might speak in favor of free trade for South Dakota's mica, but they would not favor it for their own industries.

The issue was now a contest over schedules only, and it had ceased to be a question on which two great political parties could be divided. The great issues before the people to-day did not relate to schedules, but to the greater question as to whether a Government plutocracy and corporations should take the place of the rule of the people.

After further discussion the mica paragraph again went over; also nickel. The succeeding paragraphs relating to pens, penholder tips, and pins were agreed to as reported.

The quicksilver paragraph was contested. Mr. Allison offered a committee amendment raising the rate to 7 cents a pound. Mr. Vest and Mr. Jones (Ark.) opposed the amendment, and Messrs. Stewart (Nevada) and Perkins (Cal.) supported it.

Mr. Perkins asserted that the Rothschilds controlled the quicksilver mines of the world outside of those of California, and low rates meant turning over the American market to the Rothschild quicksilver mines. The committee amendment was agreed to.

On type metal Mr. Jones (Ark.) moved to reduce the rate from 1½ to ¾ of a cent on the lead in such type metal and from 25 per cent. to 15 per cent. on new type. The amendment was defeated 18 to 28.

Watches, watch movements, &c., (189) went over at the request of Mr. Lodge.

In the zinc paragraph (190) Mr. Allison proposed a committee amendment reducing the rates from 1¾ to 1½ cents per pound on zinc in blocks or pigs, and from 2½ to 2 cents per pound on zinc in sheets.

Mr. Vest protested against the proposed rates, saying there were zinc mines in Missouri, and he had not heard that increased duties were desired.

Mr. Allison said the rates were necessary, and were in the nature of a compromise, midway between the McKinley and Wilson rates.

Mr. Vest moved to substitute the Wilson rates on zinc; rejected—18 to 28.

Mr. Allison's amendment and the paragraph as a whole were agreed to.

On Paragraph 191, covering articles of metal not otherwise provided for, Mr. Jones moved to reduce the rate from 45 per cent. to 35 per cent.; rejected—20 to 30.

The Wool Schedule.

This brought the Senate up to Schedule D, relating to wood and manufactures of wood.

On Paragraph 192, covering timber, hewn, sided, or squared, or round timber used for spars or in building wharves, Mr. Allison moved a committee amendment increasing the rate from 1 cent to 1¼ cents per cubic foot.

Mr. Gray asked why timber was taken from the free list, to which Mr. Allison responded that the first reason was to raise revenue, and the incidental reason was to afford protection to a vast industry.

Mr. Gray answered that the millionaire owners of timber lands were not mendicants, and there was no reason why they should receive a toll wrung from the American home builders. He protested against it also because it placed a premium on the destruction of American forests, particularly those of white pine.

Mr. Allison's amendment was agreed to, but the paragraph was not finally disposed of when the bill was laid aside.

The House amendments to the bill to prevent collisions on inland bays and waters of the United States except the great lakes were agreed to.

At 5:10 the Senate held a brief executive session and then adjourned.

THE TARIFF OUTLOOK.

Sugar and Tobacco Schedules May Be Passed Over—Expectations of Wool Men.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Senator Allison, who, in the absence of Senator Aldrich, has charge of the Tariff bill, expressed the opinion to-day that the sugar schedule would be reached in its order on Monday, and that it would be taken up then if Senator Aldrich, by that time, should have so far recovered as to be able to take charge of the schedule on behalf of the Republicans. If Mr. Aldrich finds it impossible to be in the chamber when the schedule is reached, the Republicans will ask that it be passed temporarily because of his generally conceded superior information on the subject. Senator Allison says, however, that it is his desire that the schedule should be disposed of as promptly as possible.

There is a possibility that the tobacco schedule may also be passed over, in case Senator Aldrich is not able to be present when it is reached in its regular order. The advocates of a higher duty on wool are quite confident from assurances received from members of the Finance Committee to-day that they will secure an increase over the rates originally reported by the committee of an average of a cent a pound. This increase would give a duty of 9 cents on first-class wool, 10 cents on second, and 5 cents on the lower quality of third-class wool. They are also hopeful that the dividing line in third-rate wools can be lowered to 9 cents. Senator Warren is among those who express the opinion that this concession will be made, and he says that if the changes are ordered, the schedule will be fairly satisfactory to the wool interests. Senator Warren also expresses the opinion that if necessary to appeal to the Republican caucus, the increased rates will be assured, as he sees a promise of the support of a majority of the Republican Senators in aid of the proposition.

Canada's New Tariff.

OTTAWA, June 4.—The new tariff seems to be working successfully, according to the financial statements which will be published to-morrow in the official gazette. The revenue for the eleven months ended May 31 was $34,557,705 and the expenditure $29,339,886, leaving a surplus of $5,217,819. The revenue for the same period in 1896 was $32,952,070, showing an increase in revenue for the present year of $1,605,725.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Amendment Excluding Laborers from Classified Executive Service.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Senator Pritchard, Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service, to-day reported from that committee the amendment to the Deficiency Appropriation bill, introduced by Senator Gallinger in regard to laborers in the civil service. The amendment was changed so as to read as follows:

"That no laborers of any class employed by the Government shall be included in the classified executive service; that all civil service rules heretofore promulgated with respect to this class of employes are hereby abrogated."

Sundry Civil Bill Signed.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The President has signed the Sundry Civil bill.

A True Bill Against A. L. Luetgert.

CHICAGO, June 4.—The Grand Jury this afternoon voted a true bill against A. L. Luetgert, the wealthy sausage manufacturer, charging him with the murder of his wife. The indictment will not be returned until to-morrow.

LAWYER ROBERT P. NOAH, 320 BROADWAY.—Twenty years' practice in all the courts, civil and criminal; legal fees only; no client's interests ever neglected; actions for damages arising out of injury to person or property and private cases a specialty; employs the greatest detective firm in America. Telephone, 1336 Franklin.

STEAM CARPET CLEANING.—THE C. H. BROWN CO., 221 E. 38th St. Tel. 1,581—38th St.

RACING AT CINCINNATI.

Only One Favorite Wins—Other Races Won by "Second Choices."

CINCINNATI, June 4.—Elusive, the favorite, won the third race. Second choices won the balance of the card. Fine weather brought out a large crowd, and the racing was excellent. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; 7 furlongs. Banquo II., 105 pounds, (H. Williams,) 8 to 1, won; Three Bars, 110, (Nutt,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Viscount, 100, (T. Burns,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:29¾. Captain Piersal, Filibuster, Astrade, Munden, Pouting, Sugar Cane, and Hickory Leaf also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Banished, 110 pounds, (Clayton,) 8 to 5, won; The Doctor, 102, (Nutt,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; St. Raymond, 100, (Hirsch,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:03. Friar John, Millstream, Wilfred Laurier, Tom Collins, La Grange, Bucksaw, and The Dauphin also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Elusive, 93 pounds, (T. Burns,) 1 to 2, won; Letcher, 105, (Fowler,) 3 to 1 and 1 to 2, second; Harbinger, 98, (H. Williams,) 80 to 1, third. Time—1:47½. Honor, Islin, and Rasper also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Powhattan, 95 pounds, (Nutt,) 6 to 1, won; Duke of Montrose II., 100, (H. Williams,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Raymond, 100, (W. Hicks,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:43¾. Vice Regal, Mermaid, J. B. B., Battle Cry, Eleanor Mc., Lizzie Mack, and Tariff Reform also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Carilla, 104 pounds, (Nutt,) 7 to 1, won; Aspasia, 104, (W. Jones,) 9 to 2 and 6 to 5, second; Frogmore, 104, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1, third. Time—0:57¾. Francisca, Taffeta Silk, Floridas Rose, Altis, Moon Hawk, Irene, Lady Flight, Fannie W., Fonso, and Patty Whack also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Aimee Goodwin, 96 pounds, (Nutt,) 9 to 2, won; Frontman, 100, (James,) 20 to 1 and 7 to 1, second; Carrie Lyle, 105, (J. Hill,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:42½. Ondague, Jake Zimmerman, Yellow Rose, Elano, Hilda, Stanza, and Toots also ran.

LIMASOL WINS AT EPSOM.

Lord Rosebery's Horse Second for the Oakes Stakes.

LONDON, June 4.—At the fourth day's racing of the Epsom Summer Meeting to-day, Mr. T. Jennings's chestnut filly Limasol won the event for the Oakes Stakes, of 4,500 sovereigns, for three-year-old fillies; distance, about one mile and a half. Time, 2:45.

The following is the result in detail:

Mr. T. Jennings's ch. f. Limasol, by Poulet, out of Queen of Cyprus.....1
Lord Rosebery's b. f. Chelandry, by Goldfinch, out of Illuminata.....2
Lord Ellesmere's b. f. Fortalice, by Fitz-Simon, out of Zariba.....3

Entries for Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Premier	127	The Manxman	111
Beldemere	124	Leedsvill	110
Clophus	119	Billali	108
Brisk	117	Bromo	107
Sir Play	116	Kaiser Ludwig	105
Yemen	115	Chum	103
Storm King	112	Floral Park	100

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Septour	111	Paul Kauvar	97
Tom Cromwell	109	Jefferson	96
Brisk	108	Emotional	94
Rondo	107	Salvado	94
Langdon	104	L. B.	90
Sue Kittle	104	Petrel	90
Alvarado	101	Free Lance	89
Alarum	101		

THIRD RACE.—The Hudson Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $3,500. Five furlongs.

Handball	118	Uriel	113
George Keene	113	Sanders	113
Mr. Balter	113	Kitefoot	110
Murillo	113		

FOURTH RACE.—The Carleton Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $5,000. One mile.

Don de Oro	122	Braw Lad	122
Octagon	122	Bannock	122
Buddha	122	Candelaria	122

FIFTH RACE.—The Parkway Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, of $2,000. One mile and a sixteenth.

The Winner	119	Roundsman	105
Howard Mann	118	Brandywine	102
Harry Reed	118	Sunny Slope	95
Ben Eder	114	Arabian	93
Lehman	109	Chum	90

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Handpress	109	George Boyd	102
Shamae	105	Storm Queen	99
Babieca	105	General Maceo	97
Vigenta	103	Delicate	97
Bliss Rucker	102	Genaro	97

Four-Mile Foot Race at Belfast.

BELFAST, June 4.—The four-mile foot race, between Bacon and Mullen, was won to-day by the former, the English champion, by a yard and a half. Time, 19 minutes and 43 seconds.

POLO AT THE COUNTRY CLUB.

The Rockaway Second Team Defeated the Meadowbrook Representatives and Won the Tournament Cup.

The Rockaway second polo team defeated the Meadowbrook team yesterday at the Westchester Country Club, thus winning the Country Club tournament and the cups awarded by the club. The Country Club men had already been severely beaten on Tuesday at the hands of the Meadowbrook players.

Yesterday's game was more interesting than that of Tuesday. Rockaway was allowed a handicap of six goals, and up to the beginning of the third period held the score down to 10 to 4. In the last period they set a furious pace, and won as they pleased, scoring eight goals to Meadowbrook's two. The score at the end of the game was 17½ to 8½, one-half a goal being allowed against each side for fouls.

The names of the members of the teams and their handicaps follow:

Meadowbrook—W. C. Eustis, 5; H. Vingut, 4; B. Nicoll, 8; E. W. Roby, 4.

Rockaway—E. F. Savage, 3; W. Anson, 2; F. S. Conover, 6; R. Francke, 4.

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by.	Time. M. S.
1.	B. Nicoll	4:30
2.	E. F. Savage	4:30
3.	E. W. Roby	5:00
4.	E. F. Savage	1:00
5.	B. Nicoll	1:30
6.	W. C. Eustis	4:00
7.	W. Anson	2:00

SECOND PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by.	Time. M. S.
1.	W. C. Eustis	3:00
2.	H. Vingut	1:00
3.	F. S. Conover	3:00
4.	W. C. Eustis	6:00

THIRD PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by.	Time. M. S.
1.	H. Vingut	:30
2.	F. S. Conover	2:30
3.	W. Anson	1:00
4.	E. F. Savage	:30
5.	W. Anson	3:30
6.	F. S. Conover	4:00
7.	E. F. Savage	:30
8.	F. S. Conover	3:30
9.	E. F. Savage	2:00
10.	E. W. Roby	1:30

Referee—Mr. H. L. Herbert. Scorer—Mr. E. C. Potter. Time—Three twenty-minute periods.

New Managers for the Princeton A. A.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 4.—At a mass meeting of undergraduates held to-day, E. Q. McVitty and Keith Donaldson, both of Philadelphia, were elected manager and assistant manager, respectively, of the Athletic Association for the season of 1898.

FREEHOLD BOY FOUND SHOT.

Ray Jennings Is Believed to Have Been Murdered While Hunting.

ALBANY, June 4.—Ray Jennings, a lad of Freehold, Greene County, was found dead on Wednesday with bullet holes in his back.

He went hunting, and not returning, search was made for him.

It is believed he was murdered, as the body was 100 feet away from the gun.

Pardoned by Gov. Black.

ALBANY, June 4.—Gov. Black granted pardons to-day to the following persons:

James O'Grady of Buffalo, who was sentenced to the Erie County Penitentiary a year ago for two years and nine months for an attack on a woman. The pardon is granted on the recommendation of the Judge and District Attorney who tried the case.

Edward Ryan of Rochester, sentenced last Fall to the Monroe County Penitentiary for one year. Ryan is set free by the Governor because of ill health.

John Bannert, convicted of forgery in Herkimer eighteen months ago and sentenced to Auburn for two years and six months. The Governor pardons Bannert because he thinks he has been punished sufficiently.

Mr. Cleveland Fishing for Bass.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 4.—Ex-President Cleveland, on E. C. Benedict's yacht is fishing in Gardiner's Bay and catching sea bass in great quantities.

NEW YORKS WIN AGAIN

Umpire's Decision Assists Them to Score the Winning Runs in the Ninth Inning.

ROGERS PUT OUT OF THE GAME

Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Chicago Won the Other League Games Played Yesterday—Philadelphia-Pittsburg Game Forfeited—Rain Prevents Game at Boston.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	24	8	.750
Cincinnati	23	12	.657
Boston	22	12	.647
Pittsburg	19	14	.576
New York	18	14	.563
Cleveland	17	16	.515
Philadelphia	19	18	.514
Brooklyn	18	17	.514
Louisville	18	19	.497
Chicago	18	22	.871
Washington	9	23	.281
St. Louis	7	30	.189

Results of Yesterday's Games.

At New York—New York, 5; Louisville, 3.
At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 8; St. Louis, 4.
At Baltimore—Game called in third inning; rain.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 9; Pittsburg, 0.
At Washington—Chicago, 8; Washington, 5.
At Boston—Game called in second inning; rain.

To-day's Games.

Chicago in New York.
Louisville in Brooklyn.
Pittsburg in Boston.
Cleveland in Washington.
Cincinnati in Philadelphia.
St. Louis in Baltimore.

The New York Baseball Team, with the assistance of Umpire McDermott, wrested a victory of what was about to prove a defeat in the last half of the ninth inning yesterday.

In New York's half of the ninth, Davis came up to bat in place of Seymour, with the score 3 to 1 in favor of Louisville. He got first on balls. Gleason rapped out a single to right, and Davis scampered around to third. Holmes then tapped a little roller to Stafford, who fielded the ball to Johnson to catch Gleason at second, and doubled up on Holmes at first. Gleason's interference prevented Johnson from fielding the ball, and he was motioned out by Umpire McDermott.

Gleason paid no attention to this, but ran on to third, while Davis raced across the plate. Joyce protested at Gleason's being called out, and the little second baseman was allowed to stay on third.

The Louisville men objected, and objected strenuously at the change of the decision, but McDermott had his way. Rogers protested so violently that he was put out of the game. Hemming went to first in his place, and the game was continued, with Gleason on third and Holmes on first. Wilson hit a long, high fly to Clark, which should have been an easy one for Clark, however, let the ball slip through his fingers, and Wilson trotted home in the wake of Gleason and Holmes.

Both Doheny and Cunningham pitched good ball, but neither received support that could be termed gilt-edged. It was the New Yorks' inability to hit more than Cunningham's pitching that prevented the home team from scoring sooner and oftener. Cunningham used no curves, and the balls sailed slowly over the plate, looking as big as croquet balls to a man back of the plate.

The Louisville team played a game of hustling, aggressive ball against the New Yorks—and the umpire. McDermott was very generous to the home team, and gave them the benefit of every close decision. His judgment on balls and strikes was remarkably bad. Davis was laid off with an injured finger, and Seymour played left field, Holmes being moved up to short, where he made frightful fumbles. Seymour accepted three chances without an error. A game against Chicago is scheduled for to-day. Score:

NEW YORK.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	LOUISVILLE.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Van H'n, c.	0	0	2	0	0	Clark, lf.	0	0	4	0	1
Tiernan, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	Clingman, 3b.	1	0	2	1	0
Joyce, 3b.	0	0	4	4	2	Rogers, 1b.	1	2	9	2	0
Seym'r, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	Stafford, ss.	1	2	3	1	1
Gleason, 2b.	1	2	1	0	0	M'Cr'ry, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Holmes, ss.	1	1	3	6	1	Johnson, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0
P.Wil., 1b.	1	1	12	0	0	Dexter, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Warner, c.	0	1	4	2	1	W.Wilson, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Doheny, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Cun'g'm, p.	0	0	1	2	0
*Davis	1	0	0	0	0	Hemm'g, 1b.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	4	27	14	6	Total	3	5†	24	11	3

*Batted for Seymour in ninth inning.
†None out when winning run was made.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	—5
Louisville	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3

Earned run—New York, 1. First base on errors—New York, 1; Louisville, 2. Two-base hits—Rogers, P. Wilson. Stolen bases—Holmes, Wilson. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 2; off Cunningham, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Warner. Struck out—By Doheny, 4; by Cunningham, 2. Wild pitch—Cunningham. Left on bases—New York, 5; Louisville, 8. Sacrifice hits—Clark, Stafford, McCreery 2. Umpire—Mr. McDermott.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

Brooklyn, 8; St. Louis, 4.

The Bridegrooms won the final game of the present series from the St. Louis team rather easily at Eastern Park yesterday. The Browns started off with a rush, but their spurt was only spasmodic, and after the fourth inning they became "dopey" and made but a feeble attempt to win. The Brooklyns made hits off Mr. Kissinger at critical periods of the game, and therein lies the tale of the tail-ender's narrative. Manager Nicol of the visiting team said something that did not please Umpire Sheridan, and he was ordered off the bench. The score:

Brooklyn	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	3	—8	
St. Louis	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—4	

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3; St. Louis, 2. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 2; St. Louis, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; St. Louis, 8. First base on balls—Off Kennedy, 5; off Kissinger, 6. Struck out—By Kennedy, 3. Three-base hit—Anderson. Two-base hits—Smith, Turner. Sacrifice hits—Lachance, Hanivan. Stolen bases—Shindle, (2,) Grady. Hit by pitcher—Hanivan, Jones. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

FORFEITED TO PHILADELPHIA.

Pittsburgs Delayed the Game, and After Removing Donovan the Umpire Gave the Game to Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—Umpire McDonald forfeited to-day's game to the Phillies because, as he said, the Pittsburg men were throwing the ball around the field for the purpose of delaying the game until a threatened rain should arrive. The trouble began when Pittsburg was at the bat in the fourth inning. Smith hit a ball which McDonald called foul, which decision was vigorously protested by the Pittsburg men. McDonald finally fined Donovan and put him out of the game, Kuhn taking his place. Davis and Killen were also fined. The Pirates took the field, and Killen, in warming up, threw a ball at Davis, which went into the seats. Boyle of the Phillies claimed that the Pittsburgers were delaying the game in the hope of rain, and McDonald thereupon gave the game to Philadelphia by the score of 9 to 0. The actual score at the time was 4 to 0 in favor of Philadelphia. Rain fell heavily a few moments after play was stopped.

Chicago, 8; Washington, 5.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Swaim was responsible for the loss of to-day's game. In the two innings in which he pitched the Colts made seven hits for a total of fourteen bases, scoring five runs. He was followed by King, who did better work. Two games were scheduled, but the second was called in the second inning on account of rain. Score:

Washington	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	—5
Chicago	1	4	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	—8

Earned runs—Chicago, 5; Washington, 2. Base hits—Washington, 13; Chicago, 11. Batteries—Washington, King, Swaim, and McGuire; Chicago, Callahan and Kittridge. Errors—Washington, 1; Chicago, 3. Umpire—Mr. Emsl

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Receiver Cowen of the Baltimore and Ohio Tells of the Conference Held on Tuesday.

AGREED TO MAINTAIN RATES

But He Strenuously Denies that Messrs. Thomson and Depew Used Any Coercion—A Fixed Percentage of New York Traffic Accepted.

John K. Cowen, one of the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, arrived at the Waldorf last evening and talked vigorously concerning the published reports that at a meeting, held Tuesday, President Thomson of the Pennsylvania, and Mr. Depew forced the Baltimore and Ohio to maintain rates. Mr. Cowen said:

"My Murry and myself had an exceedingly pleasant interview with Messrs. Thomson and Depew. There was no pretense by any one present that any of the railroads out of New York were maintaining rates, with the single exception of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and the pretense that the Baltimore and Ohio is acting differently from other roads is one of the persistent humbugs which has been resolutely and constantly published, and for which there is not the slightest foundation in truth. We stated that we were not only desirous of maintaining rates absolutely, but, in our judgment, the Baltimore and Ohio had nothing to gain by cutting rates, and everything to gain by maintaining them, if all our competitors did likewise.

"After considerable discussion we made two propositions—first, that the Baltimore and Ohio would absolutely maintain rates without deviation of a hair, with no evasion, direct or indirect; that from June 1 we would agree that President E. B. Thomas of the Erie should absolutely take such steps as he should deem necessary, in order to secure the maintenance of rates by all lines, and we would cheerfully comply with his orders, whatever they might be, if other lines would do the same. We were willing to give to Mr. Thomas autocratic power over our traffic and our rates and abide by his decisions if other lines would do the same.

"After a friendly discussion, our proposition was not accepted. We at once made a second proposition. This was that we would absolutely maintain the rates if other lines would do the same, and confine our business to a fixed percentage of New York traffic, as named by us in the proposition, and this was at once accepted by Messrs. Thomson and Depew. This ended the interview, which was friendly throughout, and there was not the slightest intimation that the Baltimore and Ohio was being forced in any particular.

"With regard to the statement that the old percentage agreement has been in force it is sufficient to say that it has never been observed; that no attempt has been made to even up percentages, nor have the various companies made efforts to comply with the awards. There is no one who would go further than myself to confer authority, by or no law, upon some capable man to enforce the maintenance of rates."

PITTSBURG RAILROAD DEAL.

Baltimore Bankers Buy the Manchester Traction Company.

PITTSBURG, June 4.—The stockholders of the Manchester Traction Company practically sold out their interest to Alexander Brown & Sons, bankers, of Baltimore, today. The Browns made a proposition to lease the road for ninety-nine years some time ago, but A. M. Byers, a manufacturer, one of the stockholders, objected, and the deal fell through. An offer was made to-day by the Browns to pay $41 per share for the 60,000 shares, $25 in cash and $16 in 5 per cent. bonds of the new company. Mr. Byers, the only objector to the other scheme, said he was willing to sell, and the road will be disposed of.

The Manchester Traction Company controls nineteen miles of road in Allegheny City. The Browns bought the Pleasant Valley Line a year ago. The Brown syndicate call their company the Union, and the Widener-Elkins syndicate call theirs the Consolidated. These two will control all the roads in Pittsburg and Allegheny but one, the Pittsburg and Birmingham. The Browns decided last week to expend $500,000 in extending the Pleasant Valley system to connect with the Beaver Valley, which will give a stretch of road sixty miles long, from West Newton, in the coke region, to Beaver Falls, near the Ohio State line.

CUTTING ELEVATOR RATES.

Shippers and Vessel Owners Pleased by the Fight Against the Pool at Buffalo.

CHICAGO, June 4.—The grain trade is having a forecast of the coming war on the great elevator pool at Buffalo, and both shippers and vesselmen like it. To-day the Raymond elevator, which has been cutting the pool rates for the transfer of grain from ⅞ to ⅜ cents a bushel, is the most prominent factor in the trade. New York grain men are ordering shipments through the Raymond whenever possible. Of late vessels have been given good dispatch at the Raymond, and vesselmen who receive ⅛ cent more on many cargoes than they would if it were not for the cut in the transfer charges at Buffalo are not adverse to accepting grain for the smaller class of vessels.

So leading a factor has the Raymond become in the trade here that quotations are being made of freight rates with the Raymond transfer as the basis. To-day it was not possible to charter vessels at 1¼ cents to take corn except to the Raymond.

ILLINOIS RAILWAY INCORPORATED.

Chicago Termina Transfer Company to Build to the Mississippi.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., June 4.—Articles of incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State to-day by the Chicago Termina Transfer Railroad Company, authorizing the company to build two railroad lines from Chicago west to the Mississippi River; another line from Chicago to East St. Louis; another from Chicago to the Ohio River, and another from Chicago to the Indiana and Illinois boundary line, through Kankakee. The capital stock is $30,000,000.

The incorporators and first Board of Directors are William A. Butler, Jr., Yonkers, N. Y.; Charles H. Coster, Tuxedo, N. Y.; Fred T. Gates, Montclair, N. J.; Edward Adams, Henry Budge, Alfred S. Heidelbach, Colgate Hoyt, New York City; Samuel Rainsile, Kemper K. Knapp, Henry S. Hawley, Edward S. Harson, Frederick E. Paradis, Edward R. Knowlton, Mark Breedin, Jr., and William S. Mallette, all of Chicago.

The fee for filing was $30,000.

NEW TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION.

Officers of All the Southwestern Railroads Reorganizing Under the Supreme Court Decision.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Executive officers of all the Southwestern railroads and of the Texas Inter-State lines were in session today at the Auditorium Annex. They are discussing freight rates, and considering the organization of a new traffic association. The new combine is to be called the Southwestern Freight Bureau.

The meeting was held behind closed doors. Col. S. W. Fordyce of the St. Louis Southwestern Railroad, who was Chairman, said the meeting was for the purpose of reorganizing the Southwestern Traffic Association on lines to conform with the Supreme Court decision.

NEW ROAD FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Henderson Route by Way of Louisville Opened for Travel.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—A new railroad line has been opened between this city and Louisville and the far East, to be known as the Henderson route. The line is operated by the Louisville and Nashville Road to Henderson, Ky., and thence to Louisville by the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railway. Full double train service will be run in each direction, and the far East outlet from Louisville will be the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Canadian Pacific Dividend.

MONTREAL, Quebec, June 4.—The Canadian Pacific Directors have announced that they will resume payment of the 4 per cent. dividend which was paid up to two years ago.

STATE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Existing Eligible Lists Retained with the Percentages Divided by Two.

ALBANY, June 4.—The Civil Service Commissioners announce to-day that they have completed the revision of the civil service rules to make them accord with the new law, and the revised rules were presented to the Governor to-day for his consideration. The details of the rules will not be made public until after the Governor takes action on them. It is expected that the Governor will dispose of the matter at an early date, because no appointments under the supervision of the Civil Service Commission can be made until the new rules are in operation. No reclassification of the positions under civil service rules has been made by the commission, as the new law does not provide for one.

Under the new law the existing eligible lists have been retained on the merit plan by dividing the percentages of each person on the lists by two, so that if a candidate originally had 90 per cent. he will now have 45 per cent. The new law provides that but 50 per cent. of a candidate's marking shall be devoted to his examination for merit.

It is believed that the Governor will sanction the rules adopted by the commission without any material change, as his legal adviser, Prof. Lincoln, sat with the Commissioners during their revision, and made the suggestions as to the proper interpretation of the law in the framing of the rules.

NEW PARKS FOR THE CITY.

Committee Appointed to Aid the Mayor in Selection of Sites.

The names of the members of an Advisory Committee to aid Mayor Strong in the selection of small parks in the crowded districts of the east and west sides were announced by the Mayor yesterday. The committee consists of former Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, W. R. Stewart, De Witt J. Seligman, Myer S. Isaacs, James S. Higginson, the Rev. J. B. Devins, Dr. J. B. Bryant, and Jacob A. Riis.

The city is authorized to spend $1,000,000 a year for small parks, half a dozen of which have already been started or laid out.

The Board of Street Opening yesterday decided to open a new park on the East River between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-eighth Streets, extending back 312 feet from Exterior Street, which runs along the river. The cost will be $216,000. The board also decided to open One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, from Amsterdam Avenue to Wadsworth Avenue; Audubon Avenue, from One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street to Fort George Avenue, and One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street, from Jerome Avenue to Marion Avenue.

JOSEPH LOMAN IN DISTRESS.

Was Formerly a Well-Known Dressmaker of This City and Paris.

The arrest by a Gerry Society agent on Thursday night of Eileen Loman, a girl thirteen years old, who was selling newspapers in the streets, developed the fact that she was the daughter of Joseph Loman, at one time one of the best-known men in the dressmaking business of two continents.

The girl was taken from the street because her clothing was hardly decent. Her father is living, with his wife and four children, in a rear room on the second floor of the tenement house at 155 West Seventy-ninth Street. They are said to be in a starving condition, both parents being ill.

Mr. Loman was Paris manager for Redfern, and was subsequently connected with Kate Reilly and Erlich. He accumulated $10,000, and went into business for himself, but failed. Only three years ago, however, he was living in luxurious style at Yonkers.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Extension of leave for ten days is granted to Capt. William B. Banister, Assistant Surgeon.

Transfers in the Sixth Cavalry—Lieut. Harold P. Howard, from Troop B to Troop M; Lieut. Benjamin B. Hyer, from Troop M to Troop B.

Lieut. George T. Langhorne, First Cavalry, is relieved from duty at headquarters Department of the Colorado, Denver, Col., to date from May 28, 1897.

Extension of leave of absence for eight days is granted to Capt. John S. Bishop, Thirteenth Infantry, and for two months to Capt. John A. Johnston, Eighth Cavalry.

Major James Reilly, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., on official business pertaining to the test of twelve-inch disappearing gun carriages.

Capt. Herbert J. Slocum, Seventh Cavalry, having reported to the Adjutant General of the Army, will report in person to the commanding General of the Militia of the District of Columbia for duty therewith.

Lieut. J. F. Reynolds Landis, First Cavalry, is relieved from duty at headquarters Department of California upon the arrival at those headquarters of Lieut. Col. John B. Babcock, Assistant Adjutant General, and will then report for duty with his regiment at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Lieut. Ross L. Bush, Fifteenth Infantry, will report to Major Charles Hobart, Fifteenth Infantry, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Grant, Arizona, for examination as to his fitness for promotion, instead of to the President of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Capt. William Gibson, Ordnance Department, will make two visits to the works of the Pratt & Letchworth Company, Buffalo, N. Y., on official business pertaining to the inspection of material for mortar carriages now being manufactured for the United States by the American Hoist and Derrick Company of St. Paul, Minn.

The following officers will report to Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Haskell, Seventeenth Infantry, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: Lieut. Samuel W. Miller, Fifth Infantry; Lieut. Will T. May, Fifteenth Infantry; Lieut. John Stafford, Eighth Infantry; Lieut. William E. Almy, Fifth Cavalry; Lieut. John W. Furlong, First Cavalry, and Lieut. William H. Osborne, First Cavalry.

The following-named officers will report in person to Major Charles Hobart, Fifteenth Infantry, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Grant, Arizona, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Second Lieut. Thomas M. Corcoran, Seventh Cavalry; Second Lieut. Robert J. Fleming, Seventh Cavalry; Second Lieut. Edwin B. Winans, Jr., Fifth Cavalry, and Second Lieut. Harry J. Hirsh, Fifteenth Infantry.

A board of officers is appointed to meet, at the call of its President, at Fort Grant, Arizona, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail—Major Charles Hobart, Fifteenth Infantry; Capt. Horatio G. Sickel, Seventh Cavalry; Capt. Isaac P. Ware, Assistant Surgeon; Lieut. Robert L. Hirst, Eleventh Infantry; Lieut. William E. Richards, Assistant Surgeon, and Lieut. Willard A. Holbrook, Adjutant Seventh Cavalry, Recorder.

Navy.

Mate H. Kuhl will be retired June 10.

Commander G. E. Wingate is retired from June 3.

Medical Director T. N. Penrose will be retired June 6.

Rear Admiral George Brown will be retired June 10.

Assistant Paymaster J. M. Merriam is ordered to the Vermont.

Lieut. L. J. Clark is detached from the Constellation and ordered to the Detroit.

Ensign E. Moale is ordered to examination for promotion, Washington, June 14.

Acting Boatswain P. J. Kane is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Fish-Hawk.

Lieut. J. M. Bowyer is detached from the Maine June 20 and ordered home to await orders.

Lieut. J. J. Blandin is detached from the Endeavor June 18 and ordered to the Maine June 20.

Lieut. Commander E. D. F. Heald is ordered to examination for promotion, Washington, June 14.

Assistant Engineer J. H. Rowen is ordered to examination for promotion, Philadelphia, June 14.

Naval Cadet G. Chase is detached from the Naval Academy June 5 and ordered to the Indiana June 10.

Ensign G. C. Davison is detached from the Porter June 10 and ordered to the Terror as watch and division officer.

Ensign E. T. Pollock is detached from the Detroit on relief and ordered home. He has been granted two months' leave.

Paymaster John B. Redfield's orders as general storekeeper at Norfolk Navy Yard are revoked. He has been granted sick leave for four months.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Few Churches to Close During the Summer—Vacation Plans of Some of the Clergy.

STRANGERS IN CITY PULPITS

Additions to the Staffs of Calvary and Grace Churches—Union Services Arranged by Several Congregations—Repairs and Alterations Will Close Some of the Churches.

More churches in New York and Brooklyn are to maintain services uninterrupted by hot weather than heretofore. In some cases clergy from country pulpits or from cities in the West have a chance for a New York hearing while the regular occupants go either to these country or Western pulpits or to seashore and mountain region churches that are kept open only during the Summer. Fewer clergymen are going abroad than for several years past, notwithstanding the Lambeth Conference, which is taking to England a large number of Episcopal Bishops and clergy. The number of ministers who really go away to rest for any length of time is small.

New clergy are coming to several churches, not a few from the divinity schools. Edward C. Hutchison and John M. McGann, the former from Boston and the latter from Bailey Island, Me., come to Calvary parish, the Rev. Dr. Lewis, rector. They graduate from the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, on June 16. A third new man for Calvary parish is Ellis Bishop, a graduate from Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn. These men take the places of the Rev. W. E. Henkell, who has become curate of St. Andrew's, Harlem; the Rev. Walter Hughson, who has gone to Detroit, and the Rev. W. Stanley Emery, who has become rector of Christ Church, Norwich, Conn.

At the Church of the Holy Apostles, Twenty-eighth Street and Ninth Avenue, during the absence of Dr. Backus at the seashore in July and August, the services will be in charge of the Rev. Thomas McClintock, curate.

The vicar of St. Chrysostom's, the Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Hall, goes to New Hampshire, where he holds mission services in an old schoolhouse. The clergy of the chapel take turns on their vacations, and no services will be omitted.

The Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren will sail with his family for Europe on June 12, to be absent until the middle of September. The two assistants will be in charge of the services at St. James's, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, with help from the clergy of Holy Trinity. St. James's Church is to be closed for necessary alterations during July and August.

The Rev. James M. Ludlow of the Epiphany, Brooklyn, will spend July and August on a ranch in New Mexico. His supply will be the Rev. F. D. Haskins, formerly warden of the Divinity School, Faribault, Minn.

The Rev. C. W. Homer of St. James's Church, Brooklyn, will spend some time on the coast of Maine, but his services will be taken every Sunday by the Rev. J. Townsend Russell, late assistant at Holy Trinity, Brooklyn.

Two new Deacons are to join the already large clergy staff of Grace Church and Chapel. They are Nellson P. Carey of Baltimore and Edward M. Parrott of this city, members of this year's graduating class of the General Theological Seminary. Of the regular Grace clergy, the Rev. J. A. Leighton is now in Germany and the Rev. Melvin K. Bailey sailed last Wednesday for Southampton, to attend the Lambeth Conference. All of the other members of the Grace clergy, with the exception of the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, the Rev. G. H. Bottome, and the Rev. Chauncey H. Blodgett, go abroad, taking their bicycles with them. They go at different times, however, so that no services will be omitted. The Rev. Elliott White and the Rev. Rhinelander S. Rhoades next month, and the Rev. Murray Bartlett goes in September. The Rev. James Le B. Johnson goes with his father, Archdeacon Johnson of New Brighton, to Berlin and Switzerland. The Rev. Dr. Huntington will go, as usual, to Bar Harbor.

Of the Unitarian clergy, the Rev. Minot J. Savage of the Church of the Messiah sails during the coming week for Europe, but will return in time to take part in the National Unitarian Conference, at Saratoga, in September. The Rev. Robert Collyer continues the services at the Church of the Messiah until July, when he goes to the White Mountains. The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright of the Lenox Avenue Church, Harlem, is to take a trip this Summer to the Sandwich Islands. The Rev. John W. Chadwick of the Second Church, Brooklyn, goes immediately after June 13, to his Summer home, at Chesterfield, Mass. The Rev. Samuel A. Eliot of the First Church, Brooklyn, will spend his vacation at South West Harbor, Me. The Rev. Stephen H. Camp of the Third Church, Brooklyn, goes to South Woodstock, Conn., and the Rev. D. M. Moreshead of the American Association for the Middle States will spend the Summer in Yonkers.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters goes to Newfoundland, N. J., to study for next year. The Bloomingdale Reformed Church will be closed after the last Sunday in this month, and it will not reopen until the third Sunday in September.

At the Collegiate Reformed Church, West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, some of the best-known clergy of the Reformed and Presbyterian denominations will be heard during July and August. These include the Rev. Drs. Jenks Norman of Saugerties, E. P. Johnson of Albany, John H. Zelie of Cleveland, and President Penrose of Whitman College, Washington. A morning service only will be held. The church is to be closed after the second Sunday in August and until the third Sunday in September to make necessary alterations in ventilating and lighting.

At the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, the preachers, beginning to-morrow, will be: The Rev. Robert McDonald of the Warren Street Baptist Church, Boston, who preaches again on the succeeding Sunday. On June 20 the Rev. Dr. John R. Davies of the Fourth Avenue Church, this city, will preach, and on June 27 the preacher will be President Patton of Princeton.

The New York Presbyterian Church closes July 1 to Sept. 12, and the pastor, Dr. Robinson, will go to the Green Mountains.

Rochester Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, will close during August. The pastor, the Rev. Albert F. Newton, goes to Stow, Mass.

The First and Second Collegiate Reformed Churches of Harlem unite their congregations during July and August, and hold a morning service only. They worship in the Second Church during July, the Rev. Dr. F. H. Marling of New York being the supply. They worship in the First Church during August, the Rev. Frank Malven, assistant pastor of the First Church, to preach. The Rev. Dr. Elmendorf will spend July at Westport Harbor, Mass., and August on Canandaigua Lake.

The Rev. Thomas Douglas of the West Fifty-first Street Presbyterian Church will spend his vacation on the Virginia coast. The Rev. James Montgomery of Trinity Methodist Church, Harlem, goes to Mount Tabor, N. J. The Rev. J. E. Bushnell of the Phillips Presbyterian Church spends July at Saybrook, Conn., and August at Rangely Lake, Me. The Rev. D. W. Couch of Beekman Hill Church will go to Wisconsin.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Glen Cove, L. I., has a new rector, the Rev. John Wilson Gammack, who has just been graduated from Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn.

BISHOP POTTER'S CONSENT NEEDED.

No Removal for St. Stephen's Congregation Before Next Fall.

Before St. Stephen's Episcopal Church can remove from its present site on Forty-sixth Street, near Fifth Avenue, to the Chapel of the Transfiguration on West Sixty-ninth Street, between Columbus Avenue and the Western Boulevard, the personal and written consent of Bishop Potter must be obtained. Such was the decision of the Standing Committee of the Diocese at its meeting on Thursday, and, as the Bishop is now in Europe, this consent cannot be forthcoming until his return next August. Temporarily, therefore, the efforts of St. Stephen's parish to remove to the up-town location will cease. The congregation of the Transfiguration Chapel, which has grown largely under the ministration of the Rev. Lawson Carter Rich, wishes to form a separate parish and retain the edifice in which it has worshipped through purchase. To this end, it has been legally incorporated under the State laws, and has announced that it is ready to purchase the property, in the event of the other negotiations falling through.

Since its establishment in 1876 there have been 704 baptisms, 153 weddings, and 278 persons confirmed in the chapel. The last year has been the most successful in the history of the parish. A table of comparison shows that for the year ending May 1, 1897, there were in offerings $2,157.54, against $1,505.60, for 1896; 51 baptisms for 1897, as against 25 for 1896; 32 confirmations, as against 13; over 200 communicants, as against 127; communions on Easter day, 186; Sunday school children, May, 1897, 120, as against 20 in October, 1895; Sunday school teachers, 10, as against 3; sewing school children, 106, as against 20; teachers, 17, as against 1. Since the 1st of August, 1896, the services of three clergymen have been employed.

Like all the other issues in the case, the petition of the congregation will be held to await the return of the Bishop. One opposing factor to the removal to the chapel property of St. Stephen's Church is the congregation of Christ Church, at the Western Boulevard and Seventy-first Street, but two blocks away. The Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, rector of Christ Church, is a member of the Standing Committee, and is considered to hold the key to the complicated situation.

Another candidate for the purchase of the chapel site is the Church of St. Ignatius, the Rev. Fr. Ritchie, rector on West Fortieth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for June 6.

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SUBJECT.—Sins of the Tongue. Text—James iii., 1-13.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Keep thy tongue from evil and thy lips from speaking guile.—Psa. xxxiv., 13.

Faith or Works? Which? This was the question brought before us last week. The Scripture answer to it was, both—Faith, to be saved; Works, because we are saved. Now our attention is called to one of these Works. It is the work of the tongue. It is truly "a little member," but it "boasteth great things." (v. 5.) It is the tongue of a believer in Christ to which the apostle especially refers. He is to "show out of a good conversation his works with meekness of wisdom." (v. 13.)

But it is just as important for himself and for his fellows that an unbeliever should be careful of his speech as it is for a Christian. The only difference is, the one has a higher motive for being careful than the other. Standing in new and blessed relations to God by faith, he realizes that he stands in more responsible relations to his fellow-men, and the tongue probably is an instrument of more good or more evil to men than any other member of the body, whether it be the tongue of a saint or of a reprobate.

It is said that the heathen philosopher Xanthus, expecting some friends to dine with him, ordered his servant Aesop to "provide the best things the market could supply. Tongues only were provided; and these the cook was ordered to serve up with different sauces. Course after course was supplied, each consisting of tongues.

"Did I not order you," said Xanthus, in a violent passion, "to buy the best victuals the market afforded?"

"And have I not obeyed your orders?" said Aesop. "Is there anything better than a tongue? Is not the tongue the bond of civil society, the organ of truth and reason, and the instrument of our praise and adoration of the gods?"

Xanthus then ordered him to go again to the market on the morrow and buy the worst things he could find. Aesop went, and again he purchased tongues, which the cook was ordered to serve as before.

"What! tongues again!" exclaimed Xanthus.

"Most certainly," rejoined Aesop; "the tongue is surely the worst thing in the world. It is the instrument of all strife and contention, the inventor of lawsuits, and the source of division and wars; it is the organ of error, of lies, calumny, and blasphemies."—Foster.

With all this the inspired apostle agrees, when he says: "Therewith bless we God, even the Father, and therewith curse we men, which are made after the similitude of God. Out of the same mouth proceedeth blessing and cursing." (vv. 9, 10.) But he adds: "My brethren, these things ought not so to be. Doth a fountain send forth at the same place sweet water and bitter? Can the fig tree, my brethren, bear alive berries? Either a vine figs! So can no fountain yield salt water and fresh." (v. 10-12.) Therefore the heart needs to be changed. (Matthew xv., 18.) It is by nature like the fountain at Jericho. The water which flowed from it was "naught and the ground barren." But when Elisha, the prophet, "went forth unto the spring of the waters, and cast the salt in there—the waters were healed." (2 Kings ii.: 19-22.) So the Apostle Paul, taking up the figure, admonishes all men, and especially the followers of Christ, "Let your speech be always with grace, seasoned with salt, that ye may know how ye ought to answer every man." (Colossians iv., 6.)

Words That Show Faith.

It was the same earnest longing which manifests itself in this part of St. James's letter to the believing Jews, "scattered abroad." Their faith must show itself not only in actions, but in all their speech. Therefore he pleads with them and through them with us, "My brethren be not many masters," or "teachers," (R. V.,) for teachers must be talkers. But it is not enough to talk of our faith, and endeavor to lead others to embrace it, unless our words and actions agree in us to buy the best victuals the market afforded?" ourselves have a faith that is true, tried, and proved to be genuine and sincere. Otherwise we will not only ourselves "receive the greater condemnation," or "heavier judgments," (R. V.,) but we will put stumbling blocks, or occasions to fall, in the way of others, for as the Apostle puts it, "in many things we all stumble. If any stumbleth not in word, the same is a perfect man, able to bridle the whole body also." (Vv. 1, 2.) In other words, if one does not make a mistake here, but has the real, true, and living faith which he professes to have, he will be able in all his relations in life to walk uprightly, and be of use in every place and circumstance. He will exhibit the spirit breathed in the earnest words of the Rev. H. Bonar:

> Thou must be true thyself
> If thou the truth wouldst teach;
> The soul must overflow if thou
> Another's soul wouldst reach;
> It needs the overflow of heart
> To give the lips full speech.
>
> Think truly—and thy thoughts
> Shall the world's famine feed;
> Speak truly—and each word of thine
> Shall be a fruitful seed;
> Live truly—and thy life shall be
> A great and noble creed.

Where such a spirit is found, men will not bring to the Master's use only

> Words, idle words, for earnest deeds.

Now, the gift of speech places man far above every other creature which God has made. Other creatures may make sounds which express pleasure or pain, but man alone can originate thought and clothe it with words. This power declares that he was made in the image of God. It enables him to hold communion with Him and with his fellows—to record observations and conclusions, to give pleasure and instruction, to fulfill all of the responsibilities of an intelligent being ended with reason. "Words," says the Rev. Dr. Goulburn, "are the great medium of commerce between mind and mind, as coins are the medium of literal commerce." They may be audible or written or simply signs, as with the dumb, and yet they subserve the great purpose of lifting man up far above all other creatures on earth. No wonder, then, that our Lord so emphatically said: "By thy words thou shalt be justified, and by thy words thou shalt be condemned."—Matthew, xii., 37.)

Words Reveal Character.

Our words in a very special sense are sure exponents of our internal state. Nothing declares so conclusively the real bent of a man's life as his general conversation, especially when he is unrestrained by any special circumstances. His words do not make his character, but they do reveal it. "A good man out of the good treasure of his heart bringeth forth that which is good; and an evil man out of the evil treasure of his heart bringeth forth that which is evil; for of the abundance of the heart his mouth speaketh." (Luke vi., 45.) Thus, like the hands on a clock, a man's words show the movement of the soul within him. Hence St. James says, "If any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man, and able also to bridle the whole body."

But this is not all. Words not only reveal character, but very often they direct and control actions. As long as we keep our plans and thoughts to ourselves, we do not hesitate to change or modify our conduct. But as soon as we have expressed our thoughts in words, although it may have been done very impulsively, we feel bound to carry them out. So it was with Herod, when Herodias danced before him —"for his oath's sake, and for their sakes which sat with him, he would not reject her." (Mark vi., 26.) Better men than he have often felt the same constraint, sometimes for good and sometmise to their sorrow. In fact, every honest man always considers that his "word is as good as his bond." Like the "bits in the horses' mouths," and the helm of the ship, our words determine our course.

Moreover, our words not only reveal our own character and control our own actions, but they have a wonderful power for good or evil over others. They may seem to us to be very trifling things—merely "articulated air," as the Rev. Dr. Arnot calls them—spoken quickly and as quickly forgotten. And yet there always goes an irresistible influence with them, whether spoken thoughtlessly or prayerfully. No man can measure that influence. By words the great multitude is swayed, and by them the little child is soothed and comforted. By them the Gospel is to be proclaimed to all nations, and men be brought back to God and to Heaven. It was in fact by Him whose special title was "The Word" that God Himself made known His abounding grace to men.

Thus words lift men up, and words cast them down. In the mouths of good men they stir up to noble deeds. In the mouths of evil men, "the tongue is a fire, a world of iniquity," (V. 6.) While it may kindle a beacon light on some rocky shore, and save imperilled souls, it may also kindle a blaze which shall destroy great cities and precious lives. "Behold how great a matter," or "forest" (R. V. margin) "a little fire kindleth." (V. 5.) Surely "death and life are in the power of the tongue. (Proverbs, xviii., 21.) "So is the tongue among our members, that it defileth the whole body, and setteth on fire the course of nature, and it is set on fire of hell." (V. 6.) Its power cannot be controlled when the word has once passed from it. It must go on working good or evil wherever that word goes.

Words Must Be Guarded.

"The story is told of a woman who freely used her tongue to the scandal of others, and made confession to the priest of what she had done. He gave her a ripe thistle top and told her to go out in various directions and scatter the seeds one by one. Wondering at the penance, she obeyed, and then returned and told her confessor. To her amazement he bade her go back and gather the scattered seeds, and when she objected that it would be impossible, he replied that it would be still more difficult to gather up and destroy all evil reports which she had circulated about others. Any thoughtless careless child can scatter a handful of thistle seeds before the wind in a moment, but the strongest and wisest man can never gather them again." (From Round by Round.)

But when we are enjoined to be careful that we "offend not in word," we have not fulfilled by any means the full purpose of speech. Words must not be simply innocent and harmless, but they must be positively active for good. Our Lord says, "I say unto you, That every idle word that men shall speak, they shall give account thereof in the Day of Judgment." (Matthew xii., 36.) Now, whatever is "idle," is standing still—inactive, doing nothing. Such is an idle man, an idle machine, or idle capital; it brings in no profit or benefit. Such is an "idle word."

Now, by a strong will men may be able to check foolish, injurious, and unprofitable words, but experience shows that something more than will and education are still needed. It is, indeed, a great help to remember the old formula:

> If you your lips would keep from slips,
> Five things observe with care:
> Of whom you speak, to whom you speak,
> And how, and when, and where.

But it is not all, for it is "out of the abundance of the heart" that "the mouth speaketh." The heart, therefore, must be changed by the "renewing of the Holy Ghost." (Titus iii., 5.) "For every kind of beasts, and of birds, and of serpents, and of things in the sea, is tamed, and hath been tamed by mankind; but the tongue can no man tame." (v., 7, 8.) Nothing but the power of God can do that. Therefore, how fervently should every man take up the Psalmist's prayer, "Set a watch, O Lord, before my mouth; keep the door of my lips." (Psalm cxli., 3,) and "Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart, be acceptable in Thy sight, O Lord, my Strength, and my Redeemer." (Psalm xix., 14.)

Questions on the Lesson.

To what is our attention called in this lesson?

Why should both the Christian and the unbeliever guard their speech?

How is this illustrated by the story of Xanthus?

How is it confirmed by the Apostle, and to what conclusion does it lead?

What is St. James's admonition concerning teachers, and why is it needed?

How is the spirit of a true teacher set forth by the Rev. H. Bonar?

What high position does the power of speech give to a man, and what does our Lord say therefore?

What does a man show concerning himself by his conversation?

How do our words control our conduct, and how is it illustrated?

What power has our speech over others, and how is it illustrated?

What is said of its power for evil, and how is it illustrated?

What is said about "idle" words?

What formula is given to guide our speech?

What is the real need, and why?

Catholic Boys' Association Entertainment.

On July 1, 1896, the Catholic Boys' Association was founded by several young gentlemen under the guidance and with the assistance of the Rev. Father Van Rensselaer, S. J. The object was to provide a place of recreation and amusement where working boys and street urchins could spend their evenings under proper guidance, thus keeping them off the street. Rooms were first opened in West Thirteenth Street, but after some months the club was moved to its present quarters at 212 West Sixteenth Street. Here two lofts have been fitted up with a gymnasium, a reading room, game room, and a drill hall.

To raise funds for the extension of its work, which are very much needed as the work heretofore has been carried on by young gentlemen who have volunteered their services, the association has arranged for a lecture at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Gen. James R. O'Beirne will speak on "Ireland in America's Struggle." Mayor Strong will preside, and an address will be given by Bishop Farley. Music will be rendered by the band of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin. The tickets are 50 cents each, and the association is hoping for a large patronage from the Catholic public as well as others.

United States Church Army.

Next Monday afternoon there will be a meeting in the Church Mission House, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, of the Diocesan Commission and the Trustees of the United States Church Army. Last September, at the Diocesan Convention, Bishop Potter appointed the Rev. Drs. Van De Water, Parks, Greer, Canedy, and Harris, and Messrs. Charles H. Russell, George Zabriskie, Samuel A. Blatchford, and Irving Grinnell an advisory committee. The Church Army Commissioners, who will report to the Diocesan Commission, are the Rev. Drs. Bradley, Warren, Bodine, and the Rev. J. Newton Perkins.

During June, July, August, and September a traveling post of the Church Army will canvass the towns of Bristol County, Mass. Four experienced officers, capable not only of preaching and singing, but of driving and cooking as well, will occupy a four-wheeled wagon, containing a platform, organ, and tent, to be set up wherever needful. The poor and needy in all towns will be visited, and a canvass of prospective army members made. Handbills will be distributed in advance, announcing the coming of the wagon, and large open-air meetings are anticipated.

West Side Branch Y. M. C. A.

The Rev. James Fair, Jr., will address the usual Sunday afternoon meeting at the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in West Fifty-seventh Street to-morrow. These meetings are purposely short, and of a character that attracts a large number of young men. Frequently, well-known business men are invited to address the meetings on practical Christianity. Under the stimulus of the various popular features introduced in this Young Men's Christian Association branch the membership has increased with wonderful rapidity, more than 400 new names having been added to the roll since the first of last January.

A call has been issued for a meeting of the members of the West Side Branch next Friday evening, when there will be an address by Cleveland H. Dodge, President of the association, and various short talks by prominent laymen.

An effort is making to raise funds to enable the athletic department of the West Side Branch to place the extensive grounds adjoining the building in proper shape for the Summer's outdoor work.

WORK AMONG YOUNG MEN.

Matters of Interest to Members of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Frederick M. Cutler, who was one of the organizers of the Columbia University Young Men's Christian Association and for two years its General Secretary, has resigned and been succeeded by George D. Orner, class of '99. Mr. Cutler is now studying theology in the Union Theological Seminary, and is also pursuing a graduate course in political science at Columbia. He is one of the Directors of the Industrial Colony Association, and will spend part of the Summer on the farm at Gardner, Ulster County, training the boys in practical lines of work. He will also have charge of their military instruction, for which, as a member of the Seventh Regiment, he is well fitted.

Ding Ming Wong, a Chinese Christian Association delegate, will attend the student conference at Northfield, Mass., the latter part of this month. Since arriving in America he has been a guest of the Chicago Young Men's Christian Association.

The Alumni Association of the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association has elected these officers for the coming year: President—John Milligan; Vice President—G. A. Buchanan; Secretary—H. L. Eckerson; Treasurer—Daniel Volkmar.

Gov. Bushnell of Ohio has given $1,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association of Springfield toward the purchase of a lot for a new building to cost $12,000.

James Stokes of this city, whose generous contribution of $100,000 to the Paris Young Men's Christian Association, thus enabling them to secure their building on Rue Trevise, costing $250,000, has recently given a building to the association of Rome, Italy. Mr. Piazzzini, the Secretary of the association there, was educated at the Springfield (Mass.) Association Training School. Mr. Stokes has been several weeks in Rome arranging the details of the transfer and permanent holding of the property for the association.

Frank Thomas of Geneva, Switzerland, one of the strongest French-speaking evangelistic preachers, has been invited by Mr. Stokes to spend some months in America, attending the Summer gatherings at Northfield. He will also visit the larger cities of the country, familiarizing himself with active evangelistic work. Mr. Thomas has been conected with association work in Paris and Lyons, France, and for the World's Central Young Men's Christian Association Committee.

Camp Dudley, the annual outing of the Boys' Camp Society, established twelve years ago by the late Sumner F. Dudley, under the auspices of the State Committees of New York and New Jersey, will open July 8, and continue until Aug. 3. The former location, on Lake Champlain, near Westport, has been retained, and the management of the camp will be in charge of a committee chosen by

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Veriscope Pictures of Corbett-Fitzsimmons Contest—2:30 and 8:45.
CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Matinée.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20. Matinée.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
HOYT'S—The Man from Mexico—8:30. Matinée.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Round of Pleasure—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Mysterious Mr. Bugle—8:30. Matinée—2:10.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concerts.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Chicago—4:00.
ST. NICHOLAS MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
WEBER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL—Mr. New York, Esq.—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1897.

Readers of the New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

A PROPHECY AND A PROMISE.

Mr. GAGE has repeated and emphasized at Baltimore, before the Maryland Bankers' Association, the "prophecy that both sides of Congress would soon put through an adequate tariff and the promise that the Administration would be faithful to the task imposed upon it of putting the currency of the country on a sound, enduring, and solid basis." "The prophecy," he declared, "will be fulfilled. The promise I am absolutely certain will be."

This is encouraging. Of the prophecy we can only say that the sooner it is fulfilled the better. Time is in this case of the essence of the matter. We cannot share Mr. GAGE's confidence that the tariff will be "adequate" to make the revenue equal to expenditure. But this is actually of much less consequence than the settlement of the tariff disturbance. There is in the Treasury now a net cash balance, over and above the gold reserve, of $130,000,000, and this will take care of any probable deficit in the revenues for at least two years more without embarrassment.

It is plainly hopeless to try to make the Republican tariff moderate and decent. The votes in the Senate show that, apart from some quarrel among the mountain Senators, the majority can pass its bill and will pass it either just as it is or worse. There has been no change for the better in a single item. The exposure of the injustice, the extravagance, and the favoritism of the bill has been made on one duty after another without the slightest effect. If delay and debate could lead to improvement, a different question would be presented, but they cannot. It will be a relief and an advantage to the country to get the whole disturbing measure out of the way. Let the business men know the worst as soon as possible, and, though with much trouble and loss, they will make their plans accordingly. No doubt the battle of the freedom of commerce must in the end be fought out, but nothing can be done about it now.

Nor can the Administration do a greater service to the country than promptly to carry out Mr. GAGE's promise to "put the currency of the country on a sound and enduring and solid basis." We believe that the best step to take first would be the appointment of a Currency Commission. It is not unlikely from recent utterances of the Secretary of the Treasury that that is the intention of the Administration. In any case, what would be of the very greatest help would be some definite, tangible, conspicuous sign that the Administration is about to enter on its task with vigor and resolution.

WHAT DOES MR. PLATT WANT?

It is reported that the Citizens' Union has decided to nominate SETH LOW for Mayor. It is reported, too, that President LOW wishes the Union to hold off until assurances can be had that he will also be nominated by Mr. PLATT'S Republican Convention. The first report has good authority, the other has seemingly no authority at all, and we do not believe it. But assuming that it is true, why should Mr. PLATT be backward with his assurances? What does he want?

Has he in mind some better and stronger candidate than Mr. LOW?

Let him consider the qualifications of the probable nominee of the Citizens' Union. SETH LOW was for two terms of two years each Mayor of Brooklyn, a Republican elected as a reform candidate in a Democratic city. Mr. PLATT cannot deny that he was a first-rate Mayor. He introduced competitive examinations, he made the departments efficient, he managed the affairs of Brooklyn on business principles, he attracted the attention of the country to his administration, and conferred distinction upon the office.

Next to character and fitness, four years' experience in the office of Mayor is about the best equipment a candidate can possess.

Furthermore, Mr. LOW was a member of the Charter Commission. He knows the organic law of the new city as the parent knows his offspring. He approved the completed charter, and is in sympathy with its purposes, as well as familiar with its provisions. It is a good thing to get an engineer who understands the engine.

The larger business and municipal interests of the community have been Mr. LOW's occupation and study all his life. He is a serious man and a safe one. He has the confidence of the people. Surely Mr. PLATT can have no ground for apprehension that a college President would get coltish and do things unmeet for a Mayor, as QUIGG or GRUBER might.

Mr. LOW's public career makes him a natural and typical candidate of the Citizens' Union. He represents the reform idea. That he represents also the non-partisan ideas of the Union and the divorce of the public business from politics and party can be disputed only on proof that the rumor is really true that he wants the Union to wait for PLATT. Non-partisanship is an ideal so lofty that it would be easily damaged by subordination to some other aim.

Why, then, does Mr. PLATT withhold his approval of the nomination of Mr. LOW? Because his "spirited district leaders" oppose indorsement? There is none more spirited than GIBBS, and he proclaims from the housetops that what suits PLATT suits him. Or is it because, having as yet only a moderate confidence in reform and non-partisanship, but being sincerely desirous of augmenting his organization vote by the Citizens' Union vote, he is sore perplexed and unable to make up his mind? Predominance and leadership are no doubt very dear to Mr. PLATT. The Athenians and the Spartans used to have frightful quarrels about the hegemony of the Greeks. A big boss without the hegemony of any coalition he enters is a diminished personage. Possibly PLATT would go out of politics before he would take campaign orders from JAMES B. REYNOLDS. But these things are unessentials, and can be waived if the Republicans who look to Mr. PLATT as a leader are at all earnest and sincere in their professed desire for a better government than Tammany can give. Even Mr. PLATT'S manifesto spoke up for good government.

The "union of all the elements opposed to Tammany" upon which Mr. QUIGG lays so much stress seems to depend on Mr. PLATT.

LYNCHING, NORTH AND SOUTH.

That is a very instructive contrast which the dispatches report from Ohio and from Virginia. The lightness with which the violent taking of human life is regarded in the South has been, time out of mind, a theme for Northern moralists. It has been the rule in particular that negroes plausibly accused of criminal assaults upon white women have not been suffered to undergo a legal trial for their offense. They have been hanged out of hand by white mobs. The excuse that has been given for this is that the legal penalty was inadequate, that the operations of the law were slow and uncertain, and that it was an absolute social necessity to strike terror into the minds of negroes who might be tempted to commit "the usual crime." None of these excuses was valid, and the invalidity of them has of late been recognized by Southern jurists and Southern Governors, as well as by Northern moralists. If the legal penalty is inadequate, they said, make it adequate. If the law is slow and uncertain, quicken and make sure its operation. But do not bring the law into contempt by refusing to recognize its jurisdiction over any class of offenses. Do not cultivate or condone the lawlessness of lynching, which in some recent cases has degenerated into fiendish torture, which degrades and imbrutes every man who takes part in the infliction of it.

The seed has fallen upon good ground. Virginia has affixed its extreme penalty to "the usual crime," and yesterday a negro underwent this penalty in Fairfax. There had been talk of lynching when the case was first brought to notice, but fortunately for the reputation of Fairfax the counsels of the law-abiding citizens prevailed. Although the jury twice disagreed, the final agreement was acknowledged to be just by the dying confession of the criminal. He is as dead as he would have been if he had been hanged by a half-crazy mob, while it is very much clearer than it could then have been that he was guilty. Most of all, the civilization of the community is vindicated in the manner of his death.

Meanwhile, it is the State of Ohio that is disgraced by mob violence, in circumstances which also indicate gross official inefficiency. The threats of lynching became so formidable that the Sheriff called first on the commander of the local militia and then on the Governor of the State for assistance. The mob was so determined that the militia was compelled to fire upon it, killing two of its members and wounding many more. After this, when a company arrived by rail, the Mayor assured it that its services were not needed, and dismissed it, and the local company refused to serve longer. The jail was thus left undefended. Within half an hour after the Mayor had sent away the troops summoned to guard it, the mob had broken in and put the prisoner to death.

This is a very disgraceful story. The prisoner had already been tried and convicted and sentenced to the extreme penalty of the law. This, in the judgment of the people of Ohio, expressed through the Legislature, is adequate. But the roughs and loafers of Urbana regarded it as inadequate, and accordingly murdered the convict. They could not have done this without the connivance of the Mayor in dismissing the troops. The Mayor accordingly has very much more than his numerical share to bear of the responsibility for this scandal to his city. But the people of Urbana, Ohio, make a very shabby showing, in point of orderliness and civilization, with the people of Fairfax, Va.

JUDGE ANDREWS'S DECISION.

If the people of this community believed in the Raines law as a proper method of regulating the liquor traffic they would deplore and might resent the construction which Judge ANDREWS has given to it. Because, manifestly, the effect of that decision is to render to a considerable extent inoperative some of the sections of that law to which its authors attached the greatest importance.

Although comity requires a Judge to assume that the intentions of the Legislature were to limit its action to what is reasonable and righteous, and Judge ANDREWS does so hold, there can be little doubt about what the authors of the Raines law really meant. They meant to provide that all cases arising under the law, or at least under its most drastic sections, should be triable summarily. That means, among other things, triable without a jury. The accumulation of several hundred trial cases every week would in a short time become clearly beyond the control of any public prosecutor, no matter how zealous he might be. Such a mass of indictments as might be expected to result, if every one of them must be tried before a jury, would be beyond the capacity of the General Sessions, even if it had nothing else to do.

In fact, it has very much more important things to do. Judge ANDREWS's decision, however, is so founded in common law and common sense that there does not seem to be much chance of getting it reversed. Besides, nobody in New York has any particular interest in getting it reversed. The Raines law, in its latest development, is not a measure for the diminution of intemperance or for the enforcement of the Sabbatarian notion of the observance of Sunday. It is simply a measure to tax the city for the relief and benefit of the country. There is no reason why any dweller in the Borough of Manhattan, or any citizen of the Greater New York, should have the slightest sympathy with this purpose or make the least exertion to secure its fulfillment. The bill seeks to accomplish its purpose by a denial of the principles of local self-government and of individual liberty. To nine-tenths of the people of New York it is odious or contemptible, and they rejoice at every obstacle that is put in the way of its enforcement according to the intention of its framers. Judge ANDREWS's decision is such an obstacle, and an obstacle of a very serious kind.

BATHS IN THE PARKS.

The Academy of Medicine was actuated by the right spirit when it adopted the resolution urging the erection of public baths in this city. Such baths are not only a luxury, but a necessity. Of course there are obstacles in the way of the full accomplishment of their usefulness, for it is generally conceded that those who need bathing most are least fond of it. The measure which authorized the erection of additional baths, together with stations for public comfort, was designed for the promotion of public health, and may therefore be construed in part as having been aimed directly at the class which is always afflicted with hydrophobia without the previous infliction of dog bites. If these people could be regularly bathed in cleansing waters, the community at large would be willing to hazard some evils that this good might be accomplished.

But there is a loophole in the bill for the admission of an evil which is held to be almost as dangerous as the bullet which sometimes found its way through the loopholes of the old-fashioned blockhouse. This loophole is a passage which empowers the Commissioner of Public Works to erect such baths and stations for public comfort in the parks, which are, or ought to be, sacred as the beauty spots and breathing places of the city. The language of the act, which is Chapter 122 of the Laws of 1896, is as follows:

"The Commissioner of Public Works is authorized and empowered, with the consent and approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to locate any or all of the structures for the promotion of public comfort to be erected under the authority of this act, to be so erected in any public park of the City of New York, and for that purpose the Commissioners of Public Parks shall permit the said Commissioner of Public Works, his officers and agents and the contractors, to enter upon said park or parks and therein to perform the work so authorized."

The language of the act is, as usual, somewhat ambiguous, but the context makes it plain that "structures for the promotion of public comfort" is intended to include baths. It is altogether probable that Mayor STRONG, as a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, would vote against defacing any of our too few parks with buildings foreign to their nature and purpose. But he might be overruled, and the board might, if sufficient pressure were brought to bear upon it by such considerable bodies as the Academy of Medicine, consent to the improper use of park territory authorized by the act quoted. The Academy of Medicine will do well to examine the act of March 25, 1896, a little more carefully before taking active measures to procure action under its provisions. That it has been permitted to slumber for a year is, from this point of view, a subject for congratulation rather than regret.

MAYOR STRONG ON "THE OFFICES."

Mayor STRONG seems to have the notion of patronage as an advantage in politics so deeply lodged in his mind that he cannot get rid of it. He said at the West Side Republican Club on Thursday:

"The Republican Party is in a little better position this year than it has ever been, because it has the advantage of the offices. We have two Republicans at the head of each commission, and the single-headed departments are all in the hands of Republicans with the exception of the Corporation Counsel. But then I look upon him as a Republican, though he votes as he likes. I am told he voted for McKINLEY. There is a better argument for a straight Republican ticket than ever before, but I think it an impossibility to elect it. We must stand together and work for the party, and I for one will do all in my power to elect the ticket with the Republican at its head."

The only possible advantage in the fact here mentioned is the character of the men who are in the offices, and that is an advantage only to the extent that it inspires confidence that the same sort of men will be selected in the future. This fact tells in favor of an anti-Tammany ticket. It does not tell in favor of a Republican ticket. The men who now hold the "offices" and who have done most to create confidence in Mr. STRONG'S administration are not all or most of them Republicans. Col. WARING is an Independent. Mr. SCOTT is a Democrat. They are by far the strongest men in the administration. Gen. COLLIS, who is a Republican, has done his work fairly well, but not conspicuously so. In the Police Board much good work was done, but it required the joint efforts of Mr. ROOSEVELT, a Republican, and Mr. ANDREWS, a Democrat. In every case the effect on public opinion has been and is due to the character of the men, not to their politics.

Mayor STRONG sees that a straight Republican ticket cannot be elected. Why? Because the issue would be not good government, but Republicanism. Still he insists that "We must stand together and work for the party." Why not stand together and work for the best possible city government? Every bit of strength of his administration has come from the fact that Republicans and Democrats connected with it have not worked for their respective parties, but for the city. How can the Mayor, after such an experience, still prate about the party and the advantage of "the offices"?

THE EXPERIMENT AT FORT SHERIDAN.

There is a suspicion of hyperbole in the statement telegraphed from Chicago that the soldiers at Fort Sheridan have been fed on beef hearts and beef liver 365 consecutive days. The men have now placed themselves in the position of Arthur Clennam in the eyes of Mr. F.'s aunt. They have shown their proud stomachs and refused to eat any more beef hearts or liver. In the deplorable lack of useful statistics which the grave commentators of journalism have ever to contend with, it is impossible to say just how long a body of well-disciplined troops would be likely to submit to a diet of liver and beef hearts; but we fancy we are justified in assuming that no spirited soldier would eat the food of humility and cheap boarding houses for a whole year without complaint. On the contrary, the enlisted men are rather prone to quarreling with their food in times of peace.

Presumably the commissary who provides the rations at Fort Sheridan has been experimenting. If he has been feeding the men beef heart to give them courage, he must be gratified with the result of his experiment, for they have become courageous enough to file out of the mess tent with hunger unallayed and to declare they will not eat any more until the menu is varied to their liking. The commissary may now continue his experiment by testing how long the men can live without eating. Information on that head will be useful in time of war,

The full value of the experiment, however, is not to be comprehended, when the point of view is so dubious. Why should the men be forced to eat liver, for instance? That surely is not conducive to courage. In fact, advices from Fort Sheridan at the present writing are inconclusive, and we can be sure of nothing except that, considering the size of its standing army, the Government ought to be able to feed it decently.

BOOKS TO READ IN SUMMER.

Twice a year the question what books to buy assumes formidable proportions in every reading community—once when the Winter holidays are at hand, and again when the Summer season begins.

In its REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, THE TIMES to-day offers a guide for those who are now perplexed with the book problem of the Summer. A carefully selected list is presented of about 200 books of the kind suitable for the season—largely fiction, but embracing also history and biography, poetry, essays, outdoor books, and books dealing with popular topics in natural history.

Not only are titles, publishers' names, and prices given, but with each title is printed a brief description and critical review, giving to the lists a value that is exceptional among book lists and book catalogues. Here the reader may easily learn what there is that interests him in current literature. He not only has the titles of the best books before him, but such definite accounts of them that he may soon learn which are the ones that interest him most.

THE TIMES believes this list will be found of great service to its readers. The preparation of it has been carried forward during the past few weeks with care, and the notices have been written with discrimination. In the selection of the books, pains were taken to secure wholesome books only—books that would entertain and yet not work harm; books that would instruct and yet not be wearisome; in a word, books for Summer reading.

Señor CANOVAS is reported to have expressed himself as deeply disappointed at the failure of his overtures of conciliation and reform to secure a response from the people of Cuba. His chagrin is not based upon reason. Spain has made not only offers, but solemn pledges, to Cuba before, and has failed to keep them. If the reforms promised twenty years ago had been carried out in good faith there would have been no new Cuban insurrection. In fact, it was the perfidy of Spain and the Cuban belief, founded on evidence, that Spain could not be trusted which gave rise to the new rebellion and have kept it going until what is by nature one of the most fertile parts of the earth's surface has been made desolate. It is singular that the one Spaniard whose assurance there is a chance that the Cubans might accept is the Spaniard who left Cuba as a baffled and defeated commander. MARTINEZ CAMPOS never deserved and never acquired the detestation which his successor has earned. If he were returned to Cuba with full power, and if he were loyally supported from Madrid, the pacification of Cuba might precede its utter exhaustion. These provisos are very unlikely to be observed. In any case, peace could not be made by CANOVAS. It is CANOVAS who has displaced MARTINEZ CAMPOS with WEYLER, and has furnished WEYLER with the "bloody instructions" which have now returned "to plague the inventor."

Senators CHANDLER and TILLMAN have formed a partnership which a few years ago would have seemed impossible. They have "got together" to defeat any pooling bill that the Senate committee may try to pass. Yet it has been demonstrated that some form of agreement between the roads, actively regulated and supervised by the Federal Government, is absolutely the only means by which uniform and just public rates can be secured. For the first time in their history, the railway men seem now ready to cooperate with the Government on terms that will give the latter effective use of the power intended to be exercised in the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Why not seize this opportunity?

Mr. CHARLES R. BUCKLAND, the editor of The American Economist, publishes in that journal a very elaborate article which he calls, modestly, "Some Statistics on Sugar." It is a series of examinations of the average imports of sugar according to saccharine strength for the eight years ending with 1891, their quantity and value, the amount and rate of duty they would have paid under the House Tariff bill and under the Senate Tariff bill, and their average price per pound. The article is well adapted to its purpose, "as a groundwork upon which experts can form their deductions."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A glance at the dictionary is all that is required to settle any curiosity patriotic citizens may feel as to what a "hellbender" is. In black and white the statement appears there that "hellbender" means "a protracted and reckless debauch or drunken frolic," and the question then arises why, under a reform Administration, a specimen, and, according to report, a large specimen, of this utterly reprehensible genus should have been placed in the Aquarium, an institution maintained at city expense to supply innocent amusement and useful information to the inhabitants of New York. We do not care even to wonder what particular form of orgy has been placed on exhibition, preferring to leave such details for the investigation of contemporaries with space to spare for matter of that sort. There is obvious need, however, of emphasizing the probability, nay, the certainty, that the many young persons who visit the Aquarium will be harmed by the sight of a "hellbender," and we would respectfully suggest to the leader of Tammany Hall that denunciation of this wicked misuse of public funds would make an entirely congruous addition to the long list of charges which he has brought against the self-styled reformers. It would have even more effect than his accusation that New York is growing larger, and it would create not less horror on Fourteenth Street than does the proof he gives of the disregard for venerable political customs shown by our present officials.

—Chicago has a "British-American Queen Victoria Coronation and Anniversary Medallion Presentation Corporation." The purpose of its members is, if they can keep out of the insane asylum long enough, to send to the Queen an old military medal one of them has got hold of, and with it, of all things, a petition for the release of Mrs. MAYBRICK. And the Chicago papers don't even crack a smile over this pretty project!

—Before any more bicyclists lose their lives on the Fort Lee hill it might be a good idea to resort to a device by which the ingenious wheelmen of Nice have put an end to the tribute of lives which a similar hill near that city has been exacting from them. At the bottom of this declivity, it seems, there is a sharp turn, then a bridge with a low parapet, and just beyond a terrible amount of nothing at all except scenery. Long ago the French Touring Club put a sign advising caution in a conspicuous place at the top of the descent, but this did not prove sufficient to overcome the fatal attraction of the abyss, and wheelmen continued to precipitate themselves into the view—which, by the way, was private property—with a rapidity that threatened in time seriously to diminish the club's annual receipts from dues. After long study of the problems, financial, aesthetic, and others, which the case involved, it was decided to suspend just beyond the parapet a strong net neatly woven of steel wires. The very day after it was put in place a bicyclist came coasting wildly down the hill, struck the stone wall, left his wheel—it wasn't worth taking any further—and took a graceful header into the net. For the first time it wasn't necessary for the newspapers of Nice, in giving their regular news from the bridge of Raminguo, to say anything about "a plunge into eternity." Since then the net has saved an average of four lives a week, and so well known have its powers become that picnic parties from the city, which once avoided the bridge as a place of tragical associations, now resort there daily to watch, from the cool shade of near-by trees, the amusing postures assumed by the wheelmen and wheelwomen when they strike the elastic wires. According to recent information from that region the spectacle is well worth seeing.

PERSONALS.

—Instinctive appreciation of the incongruity of "Senator" when placed before "HANNA" is what must be the explanation of the reluctance manifested by many papers to give the Ohio man the designation of his official rank. It takes something more than an election or an appointment to make a title really stick, and it is not entirely a matter of record, ability, or character. Statesmen less well provided with any of these than Mr. HANNA are vastly more successful than he in getting people to recognize their right to the Senatorial appellation.

—The dedication of the Shaw Monument at Boston has recalled an anecdote published many years ago about Mrs. MINTURN, one of Col. SHAW'S sisters. In the days just after the war, she was riding in a street car, and among the passengers there happened to be a richly dressed woman whose bearing was marked by a somewhat trying air of self-appreciation. The car stopped for another passenger, who proved to be a colored woman, clad in calico and humble respectability. The only vacant seat was one next to the impressive personage in silk, and this, after a moment's hesitation, the new-comer took. The fashionably dressed woman edged away as far as she could, with open looks of contempt and disgust. Presently a passenger seated by Mrs. MINTURN left the car. The fashionably dressed woman rose with an air, swept her skirts away from the colored woman, crossed the aisle, and sat down by Mrs. MINTURN. Immediately Mrs. MINTURN arose, with an exactly similar air, swept her own skirts aside, crossed the aisle, and sat down by the colored woman. Thus was the affront to the latter avenged in a manner at once effective and delightfully feminine, quite worthy of a sister of the man under whose leadership negroes had so well demonstrated their right to respect.

—King CHULALONGKORN ought to be popular in England. A country where it is permitted to a Gubbins to win the Derby and thereby halo his ghastly name with inextinguishable glory, will not be tempted to ridicule the Siamese monarch's more endurable patronymic, and such good qualities as he may have can rise to view undisturbed by the gibes he is likely to hear on this side of the water.

—A new poet of some importance has arisen in France. He is M. FERNAND GREGH, and he has won his first laurels in the shape of the Boileau-Despreaux prize, awarded by the Academy for a poem entitled "Maison de l'Enfance." Better proof than this of his ability is the fact that his work has excited a lot of savage criticism from the sticklers for accepted forms and methods. The gravest charge they bring against him is that he has perpetrated half a dozen alexandrines of fourteen feet, which is, of course, a crime to send the shade of BOILEAU into hysterics. M. GREGH is also accused of occasionally torturing the French language after the manner of the décadents, the neo-deliquescents, the evoluto-instrumentistes, and other wicked creatures. For a while the Academicians were aghast at his audacity, and energetically manifested their determination to award no prize to the poet unless he effected alterations on his literary premises, and conformed to the canons of BOILEAU. M. GREGH, however, probably recollected that BOILEAU was no poet at all, but only an able and artificial fabricator of flawless verse. At any rate, the rising French bard flatly refused to change a letter or to alter a line. The Academicians gave way before the poet's backers, among whom were LUDOVIC HALEVY, SULLY PRUDHOMME, to a certain extent, and, strange to say, FERDINAND BRUNETIERE. SULLY PRUDHOMME has even gone so far as to write to an important newspaper in defense of M. GREGH, for, as he says, he found in the part of that young man's work which was composed in accordance with the traditions of French verse, signs indicating the gift or touch of the true poet. At the same time, M. SULLY PRUDHOMME, and the Immortals who with him objected to the innovations appearing in M. GREGH'S collected poems, have saved their literary and academical consciences by formulating certain reservations about the budding bard, which are to appear in the general report of the perpetual Secretary of the Institute. M. GREGH has meanwhile got his prize, as well as a large advertisement, which ought to stand him in good stead on his journey to the heights of Parnassus.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts House of Representatives has reported a bill for a State tax of $1,750,000, of which the City of Boston is expected to contribute $828,740.

* * *

Cherry Farm is the attractive name of the place which President McKinley has chosen for his Summer home, but the cherry season will be over before he gets there. The farm is seven miles from Washington.

* * *

The Treasury of Pennsylvania had to its credit June 1 $4,400,071, most of the amount being on deposit in various banks, from which the State receives no benefit except convenience and security. Many citizens, business men and others, think the State should also receive interest.

* * *

A tropical leather-back turtle, weighing 685 pounds, got astray into Chesapeake Bay a few days ago and was captured by some stout fishermen. It is 6 feet 5 inches long and 8 feet 8 inches broad. The shell is black and rather soft, like leather, and seven longitudinal ridges run down the back from head to tail. The captors are keeping it for some museum or aquarium.

* * *

A big black dog of uncertain breed seizes the mailbag when it is thrown off the train at a certain rural town in Georgia and scampers away with it to the Post Office. It is said he seems to know the time when the train is due and is always punctually at his post, so to speak. But he is under the surveillance of the Postmaster, who might otherwise be thought neglectful of his duty.

* * *

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has rejected the Senate resolution to appropriate $20,000 for the celebration of the centennial of the launching of the United States frigate Constitution. The design was to have Old Ironsides towed around to Boston from the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., and one member of the House said she was in no condition to make the trip.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Not Confined to Florida.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

There are too many laws in this State, and too little law.

A Matter of Course.

From The Chicago Post.

The more one sees of the enemies of the civil service law the better he likes the law, as a matter of course.

Excessive Economy.

From The Wilmington (Del.) News.

THE NEW YORK TIMES thinks that "excessive economy is a terribly expensive vice." THE TIMES is right. Economy is frequently as disastrous as waste.

Another Term.

From The Elmira Gazette.

An Elmira man who disapproves of the modern fashion of celebrating Memorial Day by athletic meets, ball games, &c., has rechristened the date Desecration Day.

A Little War.

From The Boisé (Idaho) Statesman.

A little war with Spain might not be such a bad thing after all. It would afford the United States ample ground for bringing the Cuban question to an end by going there and taking possession of the island.

Easier Said than Practiced.

From The Richmond (Va.) Religious Herald.

A good memory knows how to forget, a well-managed tongue knows how to keep still, disciplined ears know how to be deaf on occasions, and skillful hands can hang idle, if necessary. One-half of knowledge consists in not knowing, one-half of beneficial action in resting.

Mississippi's Repudiated Bonds.

From The Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald.

So great and perpetual an obstacle to the State's progress and prosperity is the repudiation cloud that has hung over Mississippi for near sixty years, that—as seen by The Herald—it would be the part of wisdom to compromise and provide for liquidation of the old repudiated bonds. For they are going to prove a millstone and a handicap to the State until they are extinguished.

Lula Hurst.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

Lula Hurst, now Mrs. Atkinson, the one-time Georgia magnetic wonder, has written a book explaining the mystery of her magnetic power. The work has created some considerable discussion, but there is just one great big difficulty about Mrs. Atkinson's alleged explanation, and that is it does not explain anything. We have heard ventriloquists explain their feats, and we have seen the lamented Herrmann explain his tricks, and then gone home and wondered which was the most mysterious, the trick or the explanation. Mrs. Atkinson has thrown lots of light on the subject; in fact, so much that it is blinding.

Practical Value to Librarians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

* * * This institution regularly subscribes to THE NEW YORK TIMES, obtained from local dealers, so I am familiar with the supplement and the Saturday edition, and I wish to express my grateful appreciation of the practical value of the supplement to librarians.

It has often aided me in making selections, and I find that the book notices are reliable. I can recommend the Saturday edition as a valuable tool in any librarian's hands. Very respectfully yours.

A. L. PECK,
Librarian Gloversville Public Library
Gloversville, N. Y., May 17, 1897.

"Is of His Own Opinion Still."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I did not intend my note to you to be anything else but personal, and certainly did not expect to see any part of it in print. Your reply this morning, however, fully justifies my compliment to the brilliancy of your imagination, and I can exclaim, "Verily, verily, thou almost persuadest me to be"—a permanent TIMES reader.

My personal opinion is that nineteen men in twenty would turn down your ingenious defense of your nomenclature. According to your definition, scarcely anything in the world can be classed "raw material," for the simple reason that it might possibly be used to make something else, whereas I believe that most persons using language with discreet intelligence would call raw material that which has never been put through any process altering its appearance and conditions. Mere transportation does not alter it. In this way hides, wool, or grain, &c., are raw material, but leather, cloth, steel bars, or white lead, or bread, cake, or biscuit would certainly be classed as manufactured articles. At all events I am very certain that in all circles of simple commercial life the terms are used in this way in every-day practice. It is, however, possible that the rarer intellectual atmosphere of the elevated and inner sanctum of THE TIMES can apply delicate definitions to which we laymen cannot rise.

P. A. CASWELL.

New York, June 3, 1897.

NUGGETS.

Effort at an Explanation.

That earthquake which jarred New York the other day probably was caused by Gotham stretching her city limits.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Easily Believed.

Tell a man the truth about himself, without mentioning names, and he is not surprised to hear such stories on his neighbor.—Atchison Globe.

The Way of the World.

Dawkins.—If you had all the money, Bill, you could possibly ever desire, what would you do with it?

Kilsam.—Do with it? Why, I'd invest it somewhere where it would double itself in short order.—Boston Transcript.

Uncommonly Considerate.

"Here's an account of a Colorado girl who climbed to the top of Mount Popocatapetl and sang 'The Star Spangled Banner.'"

"She had some sense. It's too bad some other girls are not as thoughtful when they want to sing."—Chicago Post.

TELL HER SO.

J. E. C. in Detroit Free Press.

Amid the cares of married life,
In spite of toil and business strife,
If you value your sweet wife,
Tell her so!

Prove to her you don't forget
The bond to which your seal is set;
She's of life's sweets the sweetest yet—
Tell her so!

When days are dark and deeply blue,
She has her troubles, same as you.
Show her that your love is true—
Tell her so!

In former days you praised her style,
And spent much care to win her smile;
'Tis just as well now worth your while—
Tell her so!

There was a time you thought it bliss
To get the favor of one kiss;
A dozen, now, won't come amiss—
Tell her so!

Your love for her is no mistake—
You feel it, dreaming or awake—
Don't conceal it! For her sake,
Tell her so!

You'll never know what you have missed
If you make love a game of whist;
Lips mean more than—to be kissed!
Tell her so!

Don't act, if she has passed her prime,
As though to please her were a crime!
If e'er you loved her, now's the time—
Tell her so!

She'll return for each caress
A hundredfold of tenderness!
Hearts like hers were made to bless!
Tell her so!

You are hers, and hers alone;
Well you know she's all your own;
Don't wait to "carve it on a stone"—
Tell her so!

Never let her heart grow cold—
Richer beauties will unfold;
She is worth her weight in gold!
Tell her so!

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD

M. Faure Invites the American Monetary Envoys to Occupy His Box at the Grand Prix.

SOUNDING ENGLISH FEELING

Ambassador Hay Confers with the Foreign Office in Regard to Bi-Metallism—M. Faure to Visit St. Petersburg on July 25.

PARIS, June 4.—It is learned from an authorized French source that the letters of credence presented to President Faure by Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado and his colleagues of the United States Monetary Commission, former Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois and Gen. Charles Jackson Paine of Massachusetts, are as Ministers Plenipotentiary to France, Great Britain, and Germany, with the mission, in concert with the United States Ambassadors to those countries, to discuss monetary questions and come to some agreement on bimetallism. President Faure carefully avoided making a statement to them at the audience which he accorded to the Commissioners at the Elysée Palace on Wednesday last, which might be interpreted as a promise to take any steps in the matter. Before the Commissioners left the palace he invited them to share his box at the race for the Grand Prix de Paris. No doubt the Government of France is friendly to the American mission; but nothing tangible will be done beyond expressions of sympathy and the assurance that the matter will be seriously studied.

Ambassador Hay at Work.

LONDON, June 5.—The Daily Chronicle says that Mr. Henry White, Secretary of the American Legation, will leave for Paris to-day to confer with Senator Wolcott, Mr. Stevenson and Gen. Paine of the Bimetallic Commission, and get from them a report for the use of Ambassador Hays, who has recently had several informal talks with the Foreign Office officials, with a view of testing the feeling of the Government.

English Newspaper Comment.

LONDON, June 5.—The Morning Post, commenting editorially upon the cordial reception given by President Faure to the American Bimetallic Commissioners, says:

"The first necessity of an agreement is that the contracting parties should adhere scrupulously to their bargain. But, constancy of policy is not easily assumed under the Constitution of the skittish American Republic. The second necessity would be the consent of Great Britain, without which nothing can be done. Her attitude, however, will doubtless be largely contingent upon the position assumed by the alliance of America and France."

WHIPPING FOR LABOUCHERE.

Son of Brooks, the Begging Letter Writer He Exposed, Strikes Several Blows.

LONDON, June 4.—While Mr. Henry Labouchère, the editor of Truth and Member of Parliament for Northampton, was on his way from his residence to the House of Commons to-day, a young man accosted him and gave the editor several blows with a horsewhip. It was reported at first that the assault arose from the charges Mr. Labouchère brought against some of the people more or less connected with the Transvaal raid, but later it developed that the assailant of "Labby," as Mr. Labouchère is familiarly termed, was the son of the Rev. George Brooks, otherwise known as the "Prince of Begging Letter Writers," whose doings were exposed in the columns of Truth. Brooks, who was formerly a Methodist parson, is said to have obtained the sum of $40,000 within a period of five years by sending begging letters to Cabinet Ministers, Archbishops, Directors of the Bank of England, Generals, Admirals, and, it is said, to Mr. William Waldorf Astor. Brooks, who has also been dubbed "Bounty" Brooks, from the fact that he succeeded in obtaining a grant of £200 ($1,000) from the Royal Bounty Fund voted every year by Parliament to enable the Queen to assist deserving literary men and women, brought a suit for libel against Mr. Labouchère, which resulted in a verdict in December last in favor of the editor, who is credited with having spent about $200,000 during recent years in exposing frauds.

Brooks, in February last, sued The St. James's Gazette for $25,000 damages on the ground that he had been denounced as a fraud in the columns of that paper. A jury, on Feb. 4, rendered a verdict, with costs, in favor of The St. James's Gazette. Mr. Labouchère seems to have received his whipping very calmly, contenting himself with demanding explanations of the attack, which appears to have been only a technical assault. The explanations requested were given, and Mr. Labouchère and his assailant walked together to the entrance of the House of Commons, where "Labby" quietly bade adieu to young Brooks, entered the House, and made no complaint to the policeman on duty at the door.

Mr. Labouchère's version of the horse-whipping was furnished later in an interview during the course of which he said:

"When I left my residence a young man advanced toward me with a hunting whip and declared he meant to murder me. I asked who the devil he was, and he replied he was the son of Brooks. I told him I was sorry for him and for his mother; but that I should advise him not to make a fool of himself or to threaten me, which would only result in a police cell. He flourished his whip, attempted to hit me, but he missed me. I then closed with the excited youth, and pointed out to him the absurdity of his conduct. We talked the matter over for a few minutes and he then left and made no further attempt to assault me."

HAWAII AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister Damon Denies the Reports of Annexation.

LONDON, June 4.—Minister Damon of Hawaii, in an interview relative to the report cabled from Washington that his mission is connected with the proposed cession of Hawaii to Great Britain in the event of the United States Congress abrogating the reciprocity treaty, which the Hawaiians believed Congress intended to do, said the report was utterly ridiculous, and added that he was here solely to represent Hawaii at the Queen's Jubilee.

No Hint of Jameson's Plans.

LONDON, June 4.—The Parliamentary committee inquiring into the Transvaal raid adjourned to-day, after hearing a statement of the Parliamentary Secretary for the Colonial Office, the Earl of Selborne, to the effect that the Colonial Office had absolutely no hint of Dr. Jameson's plans, which statement was followed by brief speeches from counsel.

Vesuvius in Eruption.

LONDON, June 4.—A special dispatch from Naples says that Mount Vesuvius is in eruption. An area of 2,000 yards long by 500 wide is covered with lava, and it is dangerous to approach within 400 yards of the principal crater.

French Cabinet Discord.

LONDON, June 4.—A special dispatch from Paris says rumors are current at the French capital of serious dissension in the Méline Cabinet, and that its reconstruction is probable.

French Minister Dies in Siam.

PARIS, June 4.—M. Ranchot, the French Minister to Siam, has died of cholerine at Bangkok.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

LONDON, June 4.—The House of Commons adjourned until June 17 to-day, after the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries bill had been passed through the committee stage.

CAPE TOWN, June 4.—In the Legislative Assembly to-day, the Secretary for Agriculture, Mr. P. H. Faure, announced that the shooting of cattle had been stopped as being a useless attempt to maintain a clean belt. He added that it was impossible to prevent the rinderpest from reaching Cape Colony.

HERR VON TAUSCH ACQUITTED.

Baron von Luetzow Found Guilty and Sentenced to Two Months' Imprisonment.

BERLIN, June 4.—Herr von Tausch, the former Chief of the Secret Political Police, who has been on trial here for nearly two weeks past, charged with perjury, high treason, and forgery, was acquitted to-day.

Baron von Luetzow, who was tried with Herr von Tausch, the former being charged in this case with defrauding the Imperial Army Service Fund and of forging a receipt for the purpose of wilful imposition, was convicted. The Public Prosecutor, after the verdict, asked that a sentence of six months' imprisonment be imposed upon von Luetzow, in addition to the fifteen months' imprisonment to which he was sentenced on Dec. 7 last, after having been convicted of libeling Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and to two years' loss of civil rights. The Court sentenced von Luetzow to two months' imprisonment, taking into consideration the fact that in certain cases he had acted for the Secret Political Police, which employment, the Court added, "made it almost impossible for a man to preserve his sense of honor." Consequently, von Luetzow will not lose his civil rights. In conclusion, the Presiding Judge added to the sentence the hope that after von Luetzow completed his imprisonment he would lead an honorable life.

M. FAURE'S VISIT TO THE CZAR.

To Visit St. Petersburg on July 25, Traveling by Sea.

PARIS, June 4.—It is announced that the date of M. Faure's departure for St. Petersburg, to pay a return official visit to the Czar, has been definitely fixed for July 25. He will travel by sea, and will be accompanied by M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

CANADIAN TARIFF ABROAD.

Great Britain Expected to Denounce the Trade Treaties.

BERLIN, June 4.—According to The Kolnische Zeitung, the powers are paying great attention to the Canadian tariff, and the foreign diplomats in London, who have repeatedly held exhaustive discussions on the subject, are convinced that Great Britain will denounce the trade treaties with Germany and Belgium. Austria's formal adherence to the German and Belgian protest has been postponed.

SIAM'S KING SEES THE POPE.

Reception in His Honor Held at the Quirinal Palace.

ROME, June 4.—The King of Siam, Chulalongkorn I., placed a wreath on the grave of the late King Victor Emanuel at the Pantheon to-day, and, later, accompanied by the Princes, he went to the Grand Hotel. Thence, in State uniform, he drove to the Vatican, escorted by carbineers, and had an audience of twenty minutes with the Pope. The Siamese monarch afterward visited Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State.

There will be a grand reception to-night at the Quirinal in honor of the King of Siam.

COLUMBIA ALUMNI MEETING.

$5,000 Gift Toward the Building of a New Alumni Hall.

The last meeting until next Fall of the Columbia School of Mines Alumni Association was held last night at the rooms of the American Society of Civil Engineers, 12 West Thirty-first Street. Reports of the progress on the university buildings stated that they will be ready for occupation by next October.

President Smith announced that one of the Alumni had given $5,000 toward the building of the alumni hall on the university grounds. The name of the donor was withheld. The hall is expected to cost $250,000.

GRADUATION AT ANNAPOLIS.

Secretary Long Delivers Diplomas—An End to the Beer Incident.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 4.—The final exercises at the Naval Academy incident to the graduation of the class of '97 took place to-day. The battalion, marched to the chapel at 10:30 o'clock, where an address was delivered by President Wilkes of the Board of Visitors, who gave some excellent advice to the graduates. After the chapel ceremonies the crowd moved to the band stand, where the diplomas were delivered by Secretary Long.

The naval cadets of the second class, who were restricted to quarters from last evening on account of a keg of beer being discovered on its way to their quarters, were relieved from the restriction to-day to take part in the graduation ceremonies, and this is thought to be an end of the beer incident.

Chapin School Commencement.

The seventy-seventh annual commencement exercises of the Chapin Collegiate School were held at the school building, 721 Madison Avenue, yesterday morning. An interesting feature was the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of Dr. Chapin's term as Principal. Certificates of honor were awarded to the following pupils: Charles S. Forbes, Harry L. De Vall, Frank W. Wilcox, Herbert F. Schwarz, William W. Corlett, Robert K. Tomlin, Jr., Alfred Hermann, Harold G. Tomlin, Ellsworth Bushnell, and Lloyd C. Backer.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The Actors' Fund received its share from the theatrical license fund yesterday. It amounted to $15,570.24.

Denman Thompson will play the part of Joshua Whitcomb in his play "The Old Homestead" next season.

Pain's Amphitheatre at Manhattan Beach will be opened June 19. The subject this year will be the late war between Greece and Turkey.

Ida Mulle has accepted for early production in New York a one-act musical comedy entitled "The Red Soubrette," by Roland Burke Hennessy.

It is said that "Secret Service" will be kept on the London stage for a long run, perhaps at the Criterion Theatre, which has not been doing any too well lately.

Klaw & Erlanger cabled to Auguste Van Biene yesterday offering him a part in Clay M. Greene's play "A Wandering Minstrel." The rôle is one that calls for a musician and 'cello soloist.

Hugh Morton (C. M. S. McClellan) and Gustav Kerker are already at work upon a new musical piece, which is to be produced at the Casino in September. It will be called "The Life of New York."

It was authoritatively stated last night that Mr. Daly had engaged Julius Steger, the baritone, to sing and act leading rôles in the comic opera "Mme. Sans Gêne," which is to be produced at Daly's Theatre next season.

Lawrence McCarthy, the stage manager of Tompkins Theatre, Boston, will stage the spectacular production "Nature," which will open the Academy next season. Mr. McCarthy arrived in the city yesterday to begin preparations.

The next new play at Her Majesty's Theatre, in London, will be a dramatization of Grant Allen's "shilling shocker," called "An African Millionaire." Beerbohm Tree will appear as a versatile rascal who assumes half a dozen disguises.

Sydney Woollett, celebrated as a reader and platform interpreter of poets, especially of Tennyson, is going to act Shylock for a whole week in Boston, beginning next Monday night. Ellen Rowland will appear as Portia and John Malone as Gratiano.

In spite of the extreme heat and rainstorm last night most of the theatres and music hall were well attended. The refrigerating machinery at the Casino and Knickerbocker Theatres was in working order, and the crowded houses were kept nice and cool all evening. Hammerstein's Olympia roof attracted crowds, and Daly's Theatre was packed.

The Society of the Alumni of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts held its annual meeting and election of officers at Carnegie Hall Tuesday. The following were elected: President—Alfred Young; First Vice President—Mrs. Alice Fischer Harcourt; Second Vice President—Miss Maude Banks; Secretary and Treasurer—Miss Annan Warren Story. Resolutions of condolence with the family of the late Percy West were adopted, and a copy sent to Mrs. West.

Newport Cottage Rented.

NEWPORT, June 4.—William Struthers of Philadelphia to-day rented the cottage of Mrs. P. A. Stockton on Bellevue Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Struthers never have been Newport cottagers, but are well-known in society here.

SUMMER ARRIVES IN EARNEST

Yesterday Was the Hottest Day of the Year—One Case of Prostration Reported.

A maximum temperature of 81 degrees placed yesterday on record as the hottest day thus far in 1897. There has been no warmer day on June 4 since 1890, when the mercury rose as high as 88. The contrast with the cool weather of the early week made the heat more felt, while the humidity, varying from 85 per cent. to 95 per cent., was well nigh overpowering. The city sweltered, and looked and behaved as though midsummer-stricken. Soda water stands did a rushing business, straw hats were numerous, and window awnings were brought into conspicuous use. The crowds in the streets sought the shady side, and the loungers in the parks changed their positions from the sun benches to those beneath the shade trees.

There was one case of heat prostration, the victim being Philip Hull, fifty-seven years old, of 620 Sixth Avenue. He was overcome in Manhattan Square, at Eighty-first Street and Central Park West, during the afternoon, and was removed to Roosevelt Hospital.

The light wind from the south acted as an ally to the humidity. The temperature, as reported by the Weather Bureau, was highest at 2 P. M., when it reached 81°.

A sharp decline followed, and at 3:30 it had fallen to 71°, due to the proximity of a thunder-shower. Little of that shower, however, was felt here. There proved to be two showers, one of which passed to the north and the other to the south. A rise in temperature followed.

A shower finally struck the city, shortly after 6 o'clock, which lasted till 8:30. It came down in a torrent at 6:30, continuing for ten minutes. There was but little thunder. The fall of rain was .59 of an inch.

It cooled after the shower, the mercury falling to 64 degrees at 10 P. M., and a refreshing breeze came from the ocean.

THE NEW PUBLIC BATH.

The Mayor Says the Site Has Been Fixed but Not Yet Secured.

Dr. Fowler and a committee from the Academy of Medicine called upon Mayor Strong yesterday to urge that work upon the new public bath, for which $200,000 has been appropriated, be pushed along rapidly.

The Mayor replied that the Board of Street Opening had determined to put the bath in the new park to be laid out at East Broadway and Division Street, and the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, who are condemning the property, are making all possible haste. Until the Commissioners finish their work, the bath cannot be begun.

SUPPOSED MAD DOG SHOT.

Knocked Insensible by a Policeman's Club and Finally Killed.

While Mary Ellis of 150 Third Avenue was leading her black collie dog by a chain, at Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon, she suddenly became convinced by the animal's peculiar actions that it had gone mad. She dropped the chain and set the supposed case of rabies at large in the community. A panic resulted.

The dog invaded a barber's shop at 1,362 Broadway and frightened barbers and customers out of their wits.

Policeman Carl Stedman knocked the beast insensible with his club, dragged it into the street, and ended its career with a revolver bullet.

ENSIGN STONE CASE CLOSED.

Report of the Investigation Will Be Forwarded to Washington.

A broad-shouldered man, with an English accent, and said to be Switz Conde's butler, testified yesterday before the naval board sitting in Ensign Stone's case. He was brought from Oswego to testify as to what occurred there when Ensign Osborne and the mysterious "Mr. Parker" visited the Conde residence.

The board has finished its work. The report of the investigation will be delivered to Admiral Bunce, who is commandant of the yard, to-night or to-morrow, and after he has perused it he will forward it to the Navy Department, in Washington.

DROWNED MAN HAD AN ORDER.

It Was for a Dress Suit Belonging to Ridley Watts.

Andrew Colby of 1,124 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday found the body of a man in the water at the foot of Seventy-ninth Street, Brooklyn, and had it taken to the Coney Island Morgue for identification.

The body was that of a man of perhaps sixty years, 5 feet 6 inches in height, with smooth face and gray hair. In the pockets were 6 cents and a note which read as follows:

"Mr. Bood: Please deliver to bearer my dress suit with trousers that were to be ready at noon. RIDLEY WATTS."

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 4.—Ridley Watts left Morristown yesterday on a business trip through New York State and New England. His father said to-night that he never heard his son speak of the man, and did not know him.

WEST POINT CANNON CASE.

Two More Men Arrested for Complicity in the Theft.

Timothy Maxey, a teamster, and Henry S. Savage, a lineman, both of Highland Falls, N. Y., were held in $2,500 bail each by Commissioner Shields yesterday on the charge of being implicated in the theft of four cannon at West Point.

Thomas M. Early, the Highland Falls plumber who was arrested for complicity in the theft, went to West Point last Thursday with a Secret Service agent, promising to point out a soldier who, he said, was an accomplice. He failed to show the man, but in a confession implicated Maxey and Savage, who were arrested yesterday. Savage, who is a very powerful man, resisted desperately, and submitted only when threatened with a revolver.

Early and Max Bernstein, the junk dealer of 30 Hester Street, charged with receiving part of the stolen cannon, underwent a preliminary examination before Commissioner Shields yesterday, and were held in $4,000 bail each. Agent McManus thinks Savage was the ringleader in the enterprise. All the cannon, which were Mexican war relics, were broken to pieces and shipped as old metal to Frankfort, Germany.

A FAST SAILING SCHOONER.

One Thousand Miles in Four and One-Half Days.

The little two-masted topsail schooner Sarah E. Douglas arrived yesterday from Tarpum Bay, the Island of Eleuthera, in the Bahamas, with 75,000 pineapples. She made the run up, a thousand miles, in six days. The trip generally takes from six to twelve days, according to wind encountered, and the Douglas had a fair wind. Attention was attracted to her yesterday because of the outward voyage. She made the run down in four and one-half days, or 220 knots a day, averaging a little over 9¼ knots. Needless to say, she was lucky in having fair winds down, for her trip is a record-breaker for sailing craft.

This is the height of the pineapple season, which lasts till August. The house to which the Douglas's cargo comes is receiving 1,000,000 pineapples a week, having five steamers and five schooners in the trade. The fruit is selling for from $5 to $7 a hundred.

The Douglas anchored down the bay yesterday. The Julia Francis, another schooner, had 115,000 pineapples, which she was discharging at Pier 12, East River. The place was laden with the aroma of the pines.

Broadway Athletic Club Bouts.

Eddie Connolly of New Brunswick, N. S., and Jack Daly of Wilmington, Del., fought twenty rounds last night at the Broadway Athletic Club, and at the end divided the purse, the decision being a draw. The fight was fierce from the beginning. In the preliminary bouts Larry Becker and Eddie Hayes fought a draw, and Isidor Strauss won from Jim Ferns in the first round on a foul.

H. White Executed in Columbus, Ga.

COLUMBUS, Ga., June 4.—Henry White, aged twenty, was hanged here at 1:32 o'clock this afternoon. White was executed for his share in the murder of three policemen and the serious wounding of a fourth in this city on Oct. 14, 1896.

RUSSIA AND GREEK CROPS

Czar's Foreign Minister Hopes Greece Will Be Able to Save the Harvest in Thessaly.

TURKS EXPECT TO GATHER IT

Edhem Pasha Orders Granaries to be Prepared for Its Storage—Greece Advised by the Powers to Raise the Blockade.

LONDON, June 5.—It is officially stated that Count Maravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, has expressed to the Greek Minister at St. Petersburg his personal sympathy and his hope that Greece will be able to save the harvest in Thessaly.

It is also understood that Germany now advocates the Turkish evacuation of Thessaly, provided Greece gives satisfactory guarantee of payment of the indemnity.

But there is still every indication that Turkey means to remain in Thessaly. Several Turkish officials, accompanied by their harems, have arrived in Thessaly from Constantinople.

Edham Pasha has ordered granaries to be prepared for the storage of the harvest, and is using every inducement to get the peasants to return and to accept Turkish rule.

The powers have advised Greece to accept Turkey's demands and to raise the blockade. Greece in return insists upon some guarantee that Turkey will keep her promise not to land munitions of war. It is, therefore, still uncertain whether the armistice difficulty will be settled.

It is reported from Constantinople that the peace preliminaries have been agreed to, but this probably means that the Ambassadors have been invited to submit drafts of details.

SEA ARMISTICE MAY BE SIGNED.

Greek Cabinet Names the Terms It Will Accept.

ATHENS, June 4.—The Cabinet decided this evening to sign a sea armistice on the following conditions:

"The Greek fleet will quit Ottoman waters. Vessels under Turkish or neutral flags, bound to or returning from Turkish ports, and vessels north of the armistice line will not be examined. Vessels carrying troops and munitions for the Turkish Army will not be allowed to enter ports north of the line. The Turkish fleet must not leave the Dardanelles. The dispatch of reinforcements to the garrison towns in the archipelago is prohibited."

CZAR'S COUNSEL TO TURKEY.

Moderation Urged Toward Greece in the Hour of Victory.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 4.—The following is the text of the telegram sent by the Emperor Nicholas to the Sultan on May 17 after the fall of Domokos:

"Your Majesty will not be surprised if our relations of sincere friendship and neighborly feeling induce me to appeal to your noblest sentiments and inspire me with the firm hope that you will not fail to crown the success achieved by your valued armies in heroic struggle by a faithful adherence to the moderate and pacific intentions which your Majesty proclaimed at the beginning of the war.

"By concluding an armistice and by a favorable reception of the mediation of the powers, your Majesty would acquire a fresh title to the high esteem you now enjoy and would accomplish an act of profound wisdom, an act which I personally should always retain in remembrance.

"I beg your Majesty to believe in my unchanging friendship. NICHOLAS."

REQUIEM MASS IN ATHENS.

Celebrated in Honor of Foreign Volunteers Killed in the War.

ATHENS, June 4.—A requiem mass was celebrated in the Catholic Church here this morning for the repose of the souls of the foreign volunteers killed during the war with Turkey. A magnificent catafalque, upon which was a sarcophagus enveloped with Greek flags and palms, occupied the centre of the aisle near the main altar.

The sarcophagus was surmounted by the sword of the Italian, Santa Rosa, who fought during the war of Greek independence. All the Cabinet Ministers and many members of the Diplomatic Corps were present, in addition to an enormous gathering of Garibaldians and other foreign volunteers, who also furnished a guard of honor for the occasion.

MURDER OF A BROOKLYN MAN.

Dr. Preston of Denver Charged with Running a Hollow Needle into His Chest and Lungs.

DENVER, June 4.—Dr. Lewis F. Preston was arrested to-day on a warrant charging him with the murder of David Prank, a cigarmaker from Brooklyn, N. Y. Dr. Preston is a consumption specialist.

It is said that his method of treatment is to run a trocha or hollow needle through the walls of the chest and introduce an electric wire into the lungs. Frank died under his treatment. The doctor sent a certificate to the Health Department, giving consumption and weakness of the heart as the cause of death.

GAS TRUST WAR IN CHICAGO.

The City to Fight the New Consolidation and Frontage Laws.

CHICAGO, June 4.—A morning newspaper to-day says Chicago will fight the gas companies' consolidation and frontage laws at home. The citizens' committee of 100 is preparing to ask the Council to pass an ordinance before July 1, when the Frontage and Consolidation bills become laws, granting to the Citizens' Gas Company a franchise for electric and gas lighting in every street and alley of the city.

A movement is on foot also to attack the validity of the Consolidation and Frontage acts in the courts. The ground of attack will be that prior to the legislation the City of Chicago, by ordinances, made certain contracts with each gas company of the city which the new laws violate, and that the Legislature cannot abrogate those contracts, hence the laws cannot be enforced.

The plan is to secure a franchise which can either subsequently be sold to the highest bidder or be used by the original incorporators in starting a competitive gas company which will break prices. As soon as the ordinance is drafted, which will be this week, it will go to Thomas B. Bryan, Chairman of the committee of 100, and also to Mayor Harrison. Then it will be presented to the Council, either next Tuesday night or one week later.

Julie Opp at the Lyceum.

Julie Opp, a young American actress, now a member of the company of the St. James's Theatre, London, and Julia Neilson's "understudy" in "The Princess and the Butterfly," will act Miss Neilson's rôle, Princess Pannonia, when Pinero's comedy is produced at the Lyceum Theatre next November. Presumably Miss Mannering will play the Italian girl, "created" in London by another American actress, Fay Davis. Mr. Pinero will make a few alterations in his comedy for the American market.

San Francisco Bars Theatre Hats.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—Mayor Phelan has approved the order of the Board of Supervisors prohibiting the wearing of high hats in theatres, and the order, which is now a law, will be rigidly enforced.

Swedish Singers to Sail.

The members of the American Union of Swedish Singers will sail to-day for Europe, to sing at the Stockholm Exhibition. Many of the members go by the Anchor Line steamship City of Rome, and there is a large party booked for the Thingvalla Line steamship Amerika.

North Shore Limited—New York Central's morning train to Chicago. Leave Grand Central Station 10:00, arrive Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Chicago next morning at 9:00, by Michigan Central.—Adv.

JERSEY CITY DEER HUNT.

Children and Dogs Chased the Animal Until It Finally Found Refuge in Patrick Burke's House.

A pet deer escaped yesterday from the premises of Mahlon Apgar, at 94 Sip Avenue, Jersey City Heights. It had been allowed the freedom of the yard and ventured through an open gate. It wandered to Bergen Avenue and Academy Street, just as the children came out from Public School No. 11. Alarmed by the attention of the children, the deer darted down Bergen Avenue, followed by children and small dogs.

The deer leaped the fence into Speer's Cemetery, and made fast time over headstones and graves to Tuers Avenue. A deerhound joined in the chase in Tuers Avenue, and its baying attracted many other dogs that fell behind in a flight in Church Street. The cries of the hound seemed to fill the deer with terror. It turned into Jordan Avenue, and ran into the yard of Patrick Burke. It tried to get into the house, and finding no open door stood close to Mr. Burke's son, who was in the yard. The deer was taken into the house and kept for its owner, who claimed it.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Capt. Abraham Cohn.

Capt. Abraham Cohn, a veteran of the civil war and a retired merchant, died at his late residence, 36 East Eighty-fourth Street, last Wednesday. He was sixty-five years of age, and was born in Silesia, Germany. In 1860 he came to the United States and enlisted in the army. He entered first the Sixty-eighth Regiment of New York, and later joined the Sixth Regiment of New Hampshire. He went through the campaign of the Army of the Potomac, and received the Congressional medal for gallantry at the battle of the Mine, before Pittsburg. While in the Sixty-eighth Regiment of New York he rose to the rank of Captain.

After the close of the war Capt. Cohn settled in New York, engaged in business, and accumulated a fortune. He retired from active business several years ago, and was an invalid for three years preceding his death. He leaves a wife and eight children.

The funeral services will be held at the house on Monday morning, and the remains will be buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Charles Benjamin Brush.

Charles Benjamin Brush died at his home, 113 West Sixty-ninth Street, Thursday, in the fiftieth year of his age, after a long illness. He was born in this city, and was graduated from the New York University with title of Civil Engineer. He was afterward professor of that branch in the university until he was compelled to relinquish the chair on account of failing health.

Mr. Brush, at the time of his death, was chief engineer of the Hackensack Water Company, Queens County Water Company, and the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company. At the time of the construction of the Washington Bridge he was consulting engineer. He was officially connected with a number of the largest undertakings in the country, being regarded as one of the leading members of his profession. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Engineers' Club, American Water Works Association, and many scientific societies and organizations. He was also a member of the Charity Organization Society, formerly Superintendent of the Mizpah Chapel in Fifty-seventh Street, and actively interested in charitable and religious work. He leaves a wife and three children. The funeral will take place from the house at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The burial will be in Greenwood.

Royal Cowles.

Royal Cowles, seventy-seven years old, died Wednesday from the result of an operation. He was known for many years as one of the leading jewelers of Cleveland, Ohio. He was born in Ohio in 1820 and was educated in the old Hudson College. He designed a number of valuable lathes and tools for jewelers' purposes, and was also the inventor of the catch for laces, now found on nearly every pair of laced shoes.

Some years ago Mr. Cowles's wife's health made it necessary for her to leave Cleveland, and she settled, together with her daughter, in this city. Seven years ago Mr. Cowles arranged his affairs in Ohio and joined his family in this city, where they have since resided. Mr. Cowles was connected with the Jewelers' Circular, and was a contributor to other trade publications. A short time ago he started in the real estate business in the St. Paul Building. The funeral services will be held at 1 o'clock to-day from his late residence, 312 West Forty-fifth Street.

Emily Bancker.

Emily Bancker, the actress, died at the Albany Hospital yesterday morning of peritonitis, after a brief illness. She was visiting her aunt in Albany with her husband, Thomas W. Ryley, when she was taken ill.

Miss Bancker was born in New York, and made her first appearance on the stage at the age of fifteen in a melodrama called "The Pavements of Paris." Her next engagement was in Sol Smith Russell's company, where she remained one season, leaving to accept an offer from the Hanlons for their production, "Voyage en Suisse." In this engagement she met Thomas W. Ryley, whom she subsequently married. She appeared with Rosina Vokes for two seasons, and later joined Charles Frohman's comedy company, playing one of the widows in the Bisson-Carre-Gillette farce, "Mr. Wilkinson's Widows," and parts in "The Junior Partner," "His Wedding Day," and "Gloriana." Her last appearance in this city was in the farce, "Our Flat," which was presented at the Murray Hill Theatre April 3.

Mary Ray Lee.

Mary Ray Lee, wife of Benjamin Franklin Lee, formerly Professor of Real Estate Equity Jurisprudence at the Columbia Law School, died on Thursday evening, at her home, 3 Gramercy Place, of heart failure.

Mrs. Lee was born Dec. 26, 1848, and was a descendant on both maternal and paternal sides of old Revolutionary stock. She was the daughter of James Gore King and a granddaughter of James Gore King of the banking house of Prime, Ward & King. Mrs. Lee's grandfather married Gracie, the daughter of John A. King, former Governor of this State. On her mother's side, Mrs. Lee was a great-granddaughter of Rufus King, the first American Minister to England. Mrs. Lee was a member of the Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church at Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, where funeral services will be held at 10:30 o'clock Monday morning. The burial will be in Trinity Cemetery.

Marcus Chandler.

Marcus Chandler of Newark, N. J., died yesterday morning at Ocean Grove, where he had been staying for several months because of ill health. He was stricken a year ago last April with apoplexy, and never fully recovered. He was born in Michigan seventy-four years ago, but went to Newark when young. He entered the news business and organized and for many years was the head of the Newark News Company. Some years ago he sold out to a corporation, but retained the general managership of the business until taken ill. He was prominent in Masonic circles. He was a member of Newark Lodge, No. 7, F. and A. M.; Union Chapter, No. 5, R. A. M.; Damascus Commandery, No. 7, K. T., and of Mecca Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of this city. He leaves a wife, two daughter, and a son.

Col. Anthony S. Diller.

Col. Anthony S. Diller died at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, from Bright's disease. He had made his home at the hotel for the last four years. He was born fifty-eight years ago in Westminster, Carroll County, Md., where his mother still resides. Col. Diller commanded a Confederate regiment during the civil war. In 1866 he removed to Jersey City, where he engaged in the iron business. Four years ago he retired from business. He owned large tracts of land along the Palisades and an iron foundry in Jersey City, which he leased when he retired. Funeral services will be held at Taylor's Hotel at the convenience of friends, and the interment will be at his old home in Maryland. Col. Diller was unmarried.

Dr. Ada E. Cooley.

Dr. Ada E. Cooley died at her home, 439 West Thirty-fourth Street, Wednesday, aged sixty-five years. She had a paralytic stroke about a month ago, from which she never rallied. Within a few days symptoms of pneumonia developed, and she succumbed to the combined attack. Dr. Cooley was born in Rochester, but came to New York with her parents when a child. Thirty years ago her husband died, leaving her with a family of small children. She studied medicine, and made a specialty of chronic ailments. She was successful, and built up a lucrative practice. Three daughters and one son survive her. The funeral services were conducted yesterday, and the body will be taken to Nyack to-day for burial.

Major J. Miller Ropes, U. S. A.

Major J. Miller Ropes, United States Army, (retired,) dropped dead in Salem, Mass., yesterday forenoon. He was sixty-four years of age. Death was due to a shock of paralysis. He had just reached home after a walk down town.

Major Ropes served through the civil war in a California regiment. At the close of the war he entered the regular army, serving in the cavalry, where he rose to the rank of Captain.

He was retired a few years ago with the rank of Major, and has since lived in this city. He was a member of the Loyal Legion and also of the Grand Army of the Republic. He leaves a wife, two sons, and two daughters.

Lieut. Gen. E. O. Hewett.

Lieut. Gen. Edward Osborne Hewett, C. M. G., Governor of the Royal Military Academy, at Woolwich, England, is dead. Gen. Hewett was well known in Canada, having been sent there in 1861, at the time of the anticipated war with the United States, in connection with the Trent affair, to occupy the position of Commanding Royal Engineer of Ontario, west of Toronto, in which district over 3,000 regular troops were stationed.

John M. Calhoun.

John M. Calhoun, fifty-four years old, died at his residence, 7 Hamilton Terrace, yesterday, of diabetes. Until four years ago he was the President of the Forty-second and Grand Street line of surface cars, or which line he had been Superintendent for the previous twenty years. At the time of his death Mr. Calhoun was engaged in the real estate business.

Obituary Notes.

NICHOLAS EKEL, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of Syracuse, N. Y., died yesterday morning. He had been ill for some months of heart trouble. He was fifty-three years old, and had been a member of the department since the war, occupying the position of Chief for nearly two years.

Justice SAMUEL H. THOMAS, formerly of Providence, R. I., and a war veteran, died yesterday at Sharon, Mass., at the home of his son-in-law, William F. Hall. Heart disease is given as the cause. Mr. Thomas was eighty-six years of age, and during the war was Captain of the Tenth Rhode Island Volunteers. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

MATTHEW J. O'CONNELL, a retired merchant, died yesterday at his late residence, 1,046 Lexington Avenue. He was sixty-three years old, and was born in this city. He was in the jewelry business many years and retired several years ago. Two daughters and two sons survive him. Funeral services will be held at the house at 10 o'clock Monday morning, and the interment will be in Calvary Cemetery.

HERMAN HASTEDT died at his home on Malbone Street, near Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. He had been ill for a year and a half. He was a member of Council No. 52, American Legion of Honor, of Brooklyn Tent, Order of the Maccabees, and of Temple No. 55, St. John of Malta. Mr. Hastedt was forty years old. He leaves a wife and one daughter. The funeral will take place Sunday in St. Peter's Lutheran Church.

Mrs. CHARLES M. JAMESON, wife of former Judge Charles M. Jameson, died in Somerville, N. J., yesterday. She was sixty-six years old, and came from a prominent Long Island family. She was a sister of Gen. J. V. Meserole of Brooklyn. Judge Jameson was formerly a prominent clergyman in New York, where he was pastor of a Dutch Reformed Church. Of late years he has lived in this place, and been editor of The Somerset Messenger.

Yachts Arrive at Newport.

NEWPORT, June 4.—The steam yacht Half Moon of the New York Yacht Club arrived to-night on her way to New York.

Sloop yachts Beatrice of the New York Yacht Club, the Wasp, owned by R. Lincoln, and the Lippitt also arrived. Steam yachts Stella, owned by T. Beckwith, and Sultana, owned by John R. Drexel, are still at anchor here.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A.—Carpet Cleansing.—T. M. Stewart, 326 7th Av. Tel. 1,132-38th. Established 1863.

MARRIED.

BADGER—HALL—At the residence of the bride, 326 West 85th St., New York, on Thursday, June 3, 1897, by Rev. Robert Colyar, Ellis Adams Hall to William Whittlesey Badger.

HOPE—AYRES.—On Thursday, June 3, 1897, at St. Andrew's Church, New York, by the Rev. George R. Van De Water, D. D., Winifred, daughter of Marshall Ayres, to Theodore S. Hope.

JACOBS—ANSBACHER.—On Thursday, June 3, by the Rev. Stephen S. Wise, assisted by the Rev. Dr. G. Gotthelf, Adele, daughter of Adolph B. Ansbacher, to Ralph J. Jacobs.

McFADDEN—STIVERS.—Married in Paterson, N. J., at the Church of the Redeemer, Wednesday, June 2, 1897, by the Rev. David Magie, D. D., Martha Wilcox Stivers and George Howard McFadden, M. D., of Hackensack, N. J.

DIED.

BEEKMAN.—At The Cliffs, Oyster Bay, L. I., on Thursday morning, June 3, 1897, of pneumon

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270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
80 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
R. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
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100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
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Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

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First Mortgage Bonds Peoria Division.
First Mtge. Bonds Evansville Division.
Second Mortgage Bonds.
Stock.

Holders of the above are notified that the undersigned committee has prepared a plan and agreement for reorganization and deposited the same with the NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY, 46 Wall St., New York, where copies can be obtained.

Holders of First Mortgage Bonds are invited to deposit under this plan and agreement, and to receive an advance of $25 in cash for each past due coupon, and thereafter $25 for each maturing coupon, in effect being payment of interest at 5 per cent. semi-annually until new bonds begin to draw interest.

First Mortgage Bonds, if plan is declared inoperative, can be withdrawn without any charge for expenses.

MOSES L. SCUDDER, Chairman,
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
JENKINS VANSCHAICK,
R. SUYDAM GRANT,
WILLIAM H. PAYNE,
Committee.
CORNBLOWER, BYRNE, TAYLOR & MILLER, Counsel.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE.

New York and Long Island Bridge Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York and Long Island Bridge Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 192 Broadway, on MONDAY, JUNE 7TH, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors, to hold their offices until the first Monday of June, 1898, and for the transaction of any other business authorized to be done at an annual meeting. The polls will remain open one hour. JOSEPH F. KEANY,
Acting Secretary.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.,

16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York, The annual election for nine Directors of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, the 8th day of June, 1897. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
EDWIN S MARSTON, Secretary.
New York, May 27, 1897.

Eleventh Ward Bank.

New York, May 29, 1897.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the bank, Avenue D, corner of 10th St., on Wednesday, June 9, 1897. Poll open from 1 to 2 P. M.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company,

40 WALL ST., NEW YORK, May 13, 1897.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock, payable June 10, 1897, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 29th. Transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from May 30th to June 10th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, June 3d, 1897.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock and TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the common stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Tuesday, July 6th, 1897. Transfer books will close on Wednesday, June 9th, and reopen on Friday, June 25th, 1897. M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market firm.

Professional speculators trying to bring about a reaction in the stock market have not accomplished much beyond extending the short interest. On all sides, so far as Wall Street reflects public sentiment, there seems to be a pronounced improvement in the views of business men. It is becoming as fashionable to be hopeful as hitherto it has been fashionable to be depressed. A change for the better in sentiment is shown by evidences that the outside public is really beginning to display new and positive interest in the security markets. Commission houses are really doing considerable now—a fact that has not been discernible for a long time past.

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About 200,000 shares of stock were traded in yesterday. Sugar Trust continued to maintain its new strength, as did practically every one of the recently conspicuous shares. Burlington and St. Paul of the granger shares were traded in most largely, and both scored some advance. It seems to be the theory of conservative interests identified with those properties that their quotations are hardening around the present level, and that the fact they hold their recent advance on activity is to be construed as an encouraging indication.

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Chicago Gas was yesterday the most largely traded in stock on the list, about 40,000 shares making up its total." After selling at 87, it was suddenly hammered down close to 85 on stock jobbing misrepresentations from Chicago, one report having it that the Governor of Illinois had officially vetoed the bills which are affording the Chicago Gas property relief. Before the market closed the falsity of these Chicago reports was made plain, and the price forthwith recovered, the net change for the day being an advance. Wall Street interests which should be best informed of the status in Illinois are firmly convinced that Gov. Tanner will approve the bills. As a matter of fact, they entertain no doubt whatever on that score. It is estimated that under its new conditions the Chicago Gas property will be able through consolidation to affect economies in operation approximating 1½ per cent. on its entire capital stock.

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Jersey Central, next to Chicago Gas, was the conspicuous feature in yesterday's market, about 20,000 shares of stock being traded in, and an advance of 2 full points scored. There was buying which the Street attributed to insiders.

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London is taking some American stocks, but this buying is being done very quietly, a fact which would seem to indicate a disposition abroad to do something more than try merely to scalp quotations. Some further gold for export was engaged yesterday, making a total for the week of $1,150,000. Nowhere in Wall Street is there any apparent worry on this account.

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Government bonds were strong. The 4s, 1925, coupon, advanced ⅝, and the registered and the 4s, 1907, registered, each ⅛. There were sales of $20,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 124½, and $1,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 112⅝.

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In State bonds, $3,000 Alabama, Class B, sold at 107¾.

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Net changes in stock quotations of ⅛ of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	⅝	Met. Traction	1⅝
Ann Arbor	⅝	N. J. Central	2
Ann Arbor pf.	1	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	1
C., B. & Q.	⅝	Pull. Pal. Car	⅞
Chicago Gas	⅞	Reading	⅞
Chi. & Northw.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	⅞
C., R. I. & P.	⅝	S. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	⅝
Del. & Hudson	⅞	St. P. & Omaha	1½
Laclede Gas	⅛	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅛
Lake Shore	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	1⅛

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco	⅛	C., C., C. & St. L.	⅛
Bay State Gas	⅛	L. E. & West	1

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Net change in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	1½	N. & W. 1st, N. R.	1½
Cent. of N. J. gen. r.	1⅝	St. L. & I. M. 1st	2
Chi. Gas L. & C. 1st.	1⅝	St. L. & S. F. t. 5s.	2
Detroit Gas Co. 5s.	1	St. L. Southw. 1st	1
In. & Gt. Nor. 3d.	1½	U. P., D. & G. 1st.	1⅝
Kan. Pac. con. r.	1⅝	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1½
Mo., K. & E. 1st.	1		

Bonds Declined.

N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. cfs.	1	Pitts. & West. 1st	1
		Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was nominal. Call loans, 1¼@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, 3 per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names four to six months to run, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $96,104,852 balances, $5,412,998; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $569,990.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent. Discounts in the open market were made at ¾@⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market slightly easier, but very dull. Posted rates unchanged, at $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.85¾@$4.86 for sixty-day bills, $4.86⅛@$4.87 for demand, $4.87@$4.87⅛ for cable transfers, and $4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—70c premium. Boston—5@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—75c@$1 premium.

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The commercial paper market yesterday showed signs of broadening and a tendency toward improvement. There is an excellent demand for good paper, and, while the supply of choice names is small, yet the market generally seems to be in a promising condition. In neither call nor time department yesterday was there any change. In time money stagnation is the only feature.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were steady on the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, ½, to 62½; St. Paul, ⅛, to 79, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 45⅝. Declined—New York Central, ½, to 102½; Erie first preferred, ½, to 32; Erie, ¼, to 13½, and Reading, ⅝, to 9⅝. Atchison stock at 11⅝ and Illinois Central at 98½. British consols were ⅛ higher, at 112⅞ for money and 113 for the account.

Amount of bullion deposited in the Bank of England, £50,000; amount withdrawn, £10,000. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 196.25 and in Rome at 104.92. In Paris rentes sold at 104f 20c, and exchange on London at 25f 10c.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $3,245,041, against $3,074,889 last week and $1,249,014 for the corresponding period one year ago. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,885,848, against $2,556,292 last week and $1,210,143 in the same week in 1896.

THE DEMAND FOR GOLD.

Regarding exchange market conditions and gold export prospects, Mr. Charles Schumacher of C. Schumacher & Co. said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"The market for sterling has lapsed into dullness again, and except for the steadiness in rates there is at the present time no feature in the market. We have so far shipped about $17,000,000 of gold abroad this year. This is over $5,500,000 less than during the corresponding period of last year.

"We are all still wondering how it is possible that gold continues to be shipped with demand sterling here at 4.87. Evidently there is a very strong demand for gold from somewhere. Just where all this demand comes from, however, is hard to tell. The abnormally low rate of sterling in Paris showed this very plainly. The rate there now is 25.09 to 25.10. Under normal conditions France could draw from England all the gold it wanted, with sterling at 25.12½ to 25.13. But there is none now going to Paris from England, because in London also gold seems to be held too high to permit it to go out.

"Consequently America must stand in the breach, and we may have to supply this demand all Summer long. No one can tell how long this European demand for gold is going to last. It is quite possible that there may be some significance attached to it. The Russian Government has accumulated up to the present time a larger amount of gold than has ever been held before in one place at one time. Russia now holds 125,000,000 pounds sterling of gold. France also holds an enormous amount. The European Governments have been accumulating gold for some time. When we look at these immense figures it puts a different face on the situation.

"However, in our home banking circles there is a general belief that we will not have to ship much more gold. And it is also generally believed that exchange will advance later in the season. But expectations in the exchange market are seldom realized. In fact, my own belief in higher exchange is not as firm as it was a while ago.

"In ordinary years we begin to discount our Autumn exportations of cotton and grain just about this time. However, this can only be done when our bankers can obtain a fair rate of interest for their money, and this is certainly not the case at the present time. The decline in sterling rates incident upon offerings of exchange in anticipation of the Autumn crop movement may, therefore, be deferred this year till we get very much nearer to the period of actual merchandise exports. Under existing conditions, however, predictions as to the future of the exchange market are very hard to make, and at their best very unreliable. We have a peculiar situation existing, and ordinary calculations are apt to go awry."

THE CHICAGO WAY.

Chicago speculators seem intent upon breaking their past bad records in the matter of sending fake news dispatches to Wall Street. Some very glaring illustrations of these efforts have appeared within the last day or two in connection with reports regarding the Chicago Gas situation. Yesterday the market for Chicago Gas was made active and a raid engineered on statements labeled "Special Dispatches," and distributed in Wall Street by stock brokers having Chicago connections. A scoop which probably netted handsome profits to its perpetrators was brought about. Before the business day was over the canard was exposed, and Chicago Gas stock rose again to the highest figure it has yet touched.

BULL TALK ON THE GRANGERS.

Everywhere sentiment on the Granger stocks is bullish. Both traders and public are becoming convinced of the improvement in the business of the roads and of their excellent prospects for increased earnings. Boston's attitude toward Burlington and the recent London buying of St. Paul are also factors which Wall Street is taking into consideration. Much higher prices are everywhere talked of for the Granger group, with Northwest and Burlington the favorite stocks. Both St. Paul and Rock Island are also booked for a good rise. The talk of Vanderbilt leadership in any extensive upward movement makes the feeling on Northwest particularly bullish.

SONGS OF SUMMER.

Messrs. Macy & Pendleton say to customers:

"Buy stocks now and don't sell too quick."

"The volume of transactions holds to the level gained since this movement commenced."

"More optimists are born just now than at any other season of the year. June is a great month for growing crops and good feeling."

"An old timer says there is just ahead of us a period when it will be dangerous for the man who wants 'to get all there is in it' to get away from the ticker very far."

"Men who only appear two or three times a year are beginning to open softly the swinging doors of back offices."

"Brokers and business men generally down town are showing more disposition to do business."

"Manhattan admirers who believe in their 'prophets of prosperity' are wondering if that stock is 'not in it.'"

THE MEANING OF THE GAS BILLS.

The Chicago Times-Herald, in discussing the recently passed Chicago Gas bills, says:

"The gas and electric light companies have secured in the passage of the frontage bill at Springfield a brief bit of legislation which will be worth millions of dollars to their shareholders. The frontage bill through its provisions renders the existing corporations practically free from future competition, and in a city of 2,000,000 inhabitants the uninterrupted privilege of supplying gas and electric light will be rated extremely valuable. The territory is divided between the gas trust companies, the Universal and Mutual Fuel Companies, the Ogden, and the Suburban Company. There are really only about three distinct sets of stockholders.

"It is presumed the gas trust companies will presently go ahead with their consolidation. The Directors of the constituent companies hold postponed meetings within a few days. It is not probable anything will be done at them, but it will be in order for the New York crowd to arrange consolidation and free their shares from the injunction which prevents the majority of the stock being voted. This injunction will, of course, become inoperative with the final enactment of the consolidation bill.

"Roswell P. Flower says the gas trust will save 1½ per cent. in operating expenses through consolidation. He is also very bullish on the stock. It opened yesterday at 84½, sold up to 86⅛, and closed at 85⅝. The trust companies are now earning, it is understood, about 6 per cent. If a saving of 1½ per cent. can be effected in operating expenses, the stock should be placed on a securely 6 per cent. basis. At that rate the price should gradually appreciate."

COAL AND IRON TRADES.

In reviewing the conditions of the coal and iron trades, The Engineering and Mining Journal to-day will say:

"The hard-coal trade continues firm, but is not materially changed in amount since last week. Some of the companies report a slightly increased volume of business, others say they are doing less than last week. The average of the opinions shows the conclusion that buyers, being practically assured of a continuation of existing prices for another month, are not in a hurry to place their orders. That they intend doing so before long, however, is shown by the number of inquiries that are coming in. This is especially true of the New England trade, where the difficulty in the way of sales is not so much the price asked for the coal as the ocean freight rates asked to carry it to its destination. As these rates have dropped 5 to 10 cents per ton within the last few days, this obstacle has been partially removed.

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"The Atlantic seaboard soft-coal trade appears to be in a dull condition, though it is thought that the tonnages going forward, and that have gone forward this year, are about up to last year's shipments; possibly the last month's shipments would show, by comparison, some slight falling off. Orders seem to be difficult to get by the operators, not only for future shipment, but for present shipment on the contracts already held in hand There is a rumor of a New York Central contract coming into the market; it is not thought that any higher prices will be procured on it, as the market now is about as demoralized as at any time this year concerning prices.

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"Some signs of improvement in the iron market can be noted here and there. Chief among these is the fact that there has been some large buying of raw material in a quiet way, some consumers having apparently concluded to take advantage of low prices and contract for future supplies. Of course there is the drawback that large orders taken now for future deliveries will prolong the period of bottom prices, but makers are apparently prepared to accept this, provided they can sell their product. In finished material some improvement is shown in sales, especially in structural material.

"The weak point in the outlook for the future is found in the probability of labor troubles which may follow the reduction in wages which is now going on everywhere. Manufacturers claim that this is necessary to meet the low prices, and that under present conditions it is a case of lower wages or none at all. In some cases the reductions have been accepted, but in others there is trouble."

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their regular weekly review of trade to-morrow, R. G. Dun & Co. will say:

"The statement of failures in May by branches of business gives much encouragement. In amount of defaulted liabilities the month was the smallest since September, 1895; in manufacturing liabilities the smallest since November, 1895, and in trading liabilities, the smallest except the last month since September, 1894. Failures of general stores have not been as small in any other month as in May, 1897; in only two months out of thirty-six have there been smaller failures in boots and shoes and miscellaneous trading, only four in books and hats, only five in groceries, and not one trading class in that month has reported failures larger than in half the preceding months, though in furniture failures are rather numerous. In clothing manufacture the month was the smallest except four out of thirty-six, except five in chemicals, six in woolen goods, seven in machinery, lumber, and miscellaneous manufactures, and exceeded the average only in iron and cotton goods and earthenware, owing to a few failures of exceptional size. Nobody can mistake the meaning of such returns.

"The statement that, except for the temporary depression in prices, the volume of business transacted is now larger than it was in 1892—the year of greatest prosperity—has been questioned by some. But a comparison of prices this week in the leading branches of manufacture not only confirms that view, but shows a remarkable similarity to the course of prices in the earlier months of 1870, when the most wonderful advance in production and prices ever known in this or any other country was close at hand. The key of the situation is the excessive production of some goods in advance of an expected increase in demand. So in 1870 consumption gradually gained, month by month, until suddenly it was found that the demand was greater than the possible supply. All know how prices then advanced, and the most marvelous progress in the history of any country resulted within two years. Reports from all parts of the country now show that retail distribution of products is unusually large and increasing.

"There is no improvement in the market for farm products. Cotton is not higher, and the belief that the next crop will be large in spite of the floods is general, while the demand for goods does not change, although in this country it is large enough to keep the market for most goods steady. Nor is there any satisfactory demand for woolen goods, and sales of wool for the week have been only 5,835,900 pounds, and for five weeks 34,941,400 pounds, against 26,800,100 pounds in the corresponding weeks of 1892. The transactions greatly exceed the demands of the mills, although these are larger than of late, because the manufacturers of woolen goods have steadily increasing orders. The boot and shoe manufacturers have a larger business also, in part because many have made the concessions in price reported last week.

"The iron industry is apparently expanding production, and is certainly getting larger contracts, in part because of very low prices, 1 cent being made for beams. Bessemer pig is stronger, and Grey Forge a shade weaker under pressure of Southern anxiety to sell. The rail mills are all full, and there is better demand for plates and sheets, and from agricultural implements at Chicago for bars. Shipments of iron ore from Duluth far exceed those of any previous year."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade to-morrow will say:

"The only favorable features of trade are encouragement at the outlook for Fall business and improvement in demand for and prices of iron and steel. Crops at the Southwest, particularly Texas, have improved with seasonable rains, and the prospect favors larger exports of wheat from the Pacific coast. A fairly satisfactory jobbing trade continues at leading cities in Northwestern Spring wheat States.

"Business, as a whole, shows no pronounced activity, and the tendency of funds is to accumulate. Eastern shoe factories have not received expected orders for Fall delivery, and the cotton goods market is depressed by the outlook for further restriction of output to prevent accumulation of stocks. Where the volume of business exceeds that of a year ago, as it does in a few lines, profits are frequently reduced as to render this year's movement less satisfactory. Orders for dry goods, clothing, and shoes for near-by delivery have fallen off. The anticipated mid-Summer industrial disturbances, particularly in iron and steel, promise to influence business unfavorably during the Summer months.

"Prices of some of the more important staples continue the see-saw movement of recent weeks, with marked weakness in wool and lower prices for cotton goods, wheat and wheat flour, coffee, and petroleum; practically unchanged quotations for lumber, coal, print cloths, cotton, pork, and lard, and higher prices for iron, steel, corn, oats, sugar, and resin.

"May bank clearings at 78 cities aggregate $4,159,731,000, a gain of 1.8 per cent. compared with the April total, but a decrease of 1.4 per cent. from May a year ago, and of 14 per cent. from May, 1895. The gain over May, 1894, is 7.1 per cent., but with a single exception the total last month is the smallest May total since 1886. A gain of 18 per cent. is shown by Southwestern cities over May, 1896, 6 per cent. by New England cities, and 1.5 per cent. by Western cities.

"Bank clearings throughout the United States this week amount to $887,000,000, a decrease of 3.2 per cent. from last week, 8.5 per cent. from the total for the like week last year, 21.5 as compared with the week in 1895, 1.8 per cent. less than in 1894, and 1.2 per cent. less than in the corresponding period in 1893.

"Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and Montreal this week amount to 2,620,000 bushels, compared with 2,081,000 bushels last week, 3,200,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 2,991,000 bushels two years ago, 2,742,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 3,610,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1893. Exports of Indian corn amount to 2,396,000 bushels this week, compared with 2,185,000 bushels last week, 1,623,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 1,149,000 bushels two years ago, 974,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 629,000 bushels in the like week of 1893."

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$228,971,560
Gold reserve	143,976,196
Net silver	23,168,749
United States notes in the Treasury	22,637,429
Treasury notes of 1890	28,822,872
Total receipts this day	1,211,133
Total receipts this month	4,962,151
Total receipts this year	315,562,171
Total expenditures this day	642,000
Total expenditures this month	4,214,000
Total expenditures this year	347,087,141
Deposits in National banks	17,501,807
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	452,370
Government receipts from internal revenue	497,795
Customs receipts	651,465
Miscellaneous	79,873

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company announces a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on its preferred stock, payable June 15. Transfer books close June 8 and reopen June 15.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company announces a dividend of 1¾ per cent. on its preferred stock and 2½ per cent. on its common stock, payable July 6. Transfer books close June 9 and reopen June 25.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	200	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	179	181
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	70
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	104	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock	70	71½
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	107	109
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	145	155
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	35	45
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	114	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	69
Kings County Traction	38	40
New Orleans Traction common	6	8
New Orleans Traction pf.	26	28
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	113	115
Second Avenue Railroad stock	133	135
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	182	185
Third Avenue Railroad	154½	156
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	104¾	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	13	15
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	90	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex dividend	75	77
Hoboken Ferry 5s	104	105
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	91
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	68	70
Union Ferry stock	63	65
Union Ferry 5s	103½	105

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	90	92½
Indianapolis Gas stock	145	148
Indianapolis Gas 1st	104	106
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	58	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas, ex dividend	77½	79
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	81
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101	103
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	217	218
Grand Rapids Gas stock	64	66
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	243	250
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	61	62
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	99	100
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	110	110½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consol.	104	105
St. Paul Gas bonds	70	77
Standard Gas, New York	105	106
Standard Gas New York pf.	120	122
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	113	116
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	66	68
Western Gas Co., bonds, Milwaukee	94½	95½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders'	25	27½
Barney & Smith common	7	11
Celluloid Company stock	50	58
Consolidated Ice common	24	28
Consolidated Ice pf.	74	80
Cramps' Shipyard stock	50	60
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	70	72
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	95	98
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	43	48
Michigan Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	82	86
New York Air Brake Co.	18	20
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con. (new)	1	3
Pennsylvania Coal	320	340
Pratt & Whitney	9	12
Pratt & Whitney pf.	61	65
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	308	309
Trenton Pottery	7	9
Trenton Pottery pf.	42	45
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	88	93
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	149	151
Worthington Pump pf.	76	79

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Central & South American Tel.	118	119½
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Electro-Pneumatic	½	⅝
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	2	7
Madison Square Garden 2d	51	60
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	45	47
New York & New Jersey Telephone	137	140
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	..
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	15¼	16¼
Trow Directory pf.	35	38

*Ex interest.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¾@60½. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47¼@49c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 357,076.55 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 27 9-16d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$1,624,977
Exports in same period	17,080,804
Net exports	$15,455,827
Net imports, 1896	17,083,400
Net exports, 1895	12,938,544
Net exports, 1894	27,869,908
Net exports, 1893	62,521,313

***

On the Stock Exchange 600 shares of Standard Consolidated sold at 1.50. On the Consolidated Exchange 460 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.05, 200 shares Hale & Norcross at .70, 100 shares Mollie Gibson at .35, 200 shares Ophir at .80, 1,000 shares Portland at .60, and 500 shares Pharmacist at .12.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	325	Manhattan	215
American Exchange	168	Market & Fulton	200
Broadway	225	Mechanics'	200
Butchers & Drovers'	100	Mercantile	170
Central National	100	Merchants'	141
Chase National	400	Merchants' Ex.	114
Chatham	280	Metropolis	440
Chemical	4000	National Union	200
City	500	New Amsterdam	200
Citizens'	122	New York	230
Commerce	208	Ninth National	100
Continental	130	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Corn Exchange	285	Pacific	175
Fifth Avenue	2000	Park	280
First Nat. of S. I.	120	People's	210
Fourth National	175	Phenix	105
Gallatin National	310	Republic	140
German-American	110	Seaboard National	169
Greenwich	165	Second National	425
Hanover	330	Shoe & Leather	91
Hudson River	158	State of New York	110
Importers & Traders'	525	Tradesmen's	197
Irving	140	Western National	114
Leather Manufac's'	176		

Gold Shipment to Europe.

Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. will to-day ship $500,000 in gold coin to Rotterdam by the steamship Obdam. The gold came from the Sub-Treasury. This shipment makes gold exports since April 26 last foot up $17,104,474.

President Wilson's Illness.

President Charles G. Wilson of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, who had been ailing for the past week with laryngitis and a cold, was compelled to leave the Exchange on Thursday and was unable to be present yesterday.

Chicago Stock Exchange Election.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Charles C. Adsit was elected to-day President of the Stock Exchange.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 4.—On news that the Street Car bill had passed the House and reached the Governor, a bull movement set in on the local Exchange, which carried West Chicago to 101 and North Chicago to 221¾. West Chicago opened strong at 97, and was carried by the upward movement to par almost without a break. In the sales after 1:30 P. M. it crossed the line and touched 101. It closed firm at 99⅞. North Chicago opened at 218, and at the close sold at 221, although sales had been made at ¾ higher. Even New York Biscuit felt the boom, for after opening at 47, it advanced to 49, and closed firm at 48⅞. Chicago Edison advanced from 115 to 117. Clearing House settlements were as follows:

American Strawboard	25½
C. & Chicago C. & D. Company	57
Chi. Brewing & Malting Company	9
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company pf.	34
Chicago Packing & Prov. Company	27
Chicago Packing & Prov. Company pf.	48¾
Chicago City Railway	224
Diamond Match Co. of Ill., ex-div	139½
Lake Street Elevated	12
Int. Packing Company	18
Int. Packing Company pf.	42
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	10¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf.	33
New York Biscuit Company	48⅞
North, Chicago Street Railroad	221
Street's West Stable Car Line	14⅝
West. Chicago Street Railroad	100½
Lake Street Elevated trust certfs	10⅝
South Side Elevated Railway	43

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—Lehigh Valley and Reading commanded the bulk of attention of the Street to-day. Reports that a syndicate had obtained an option on a large block of Lehigh Valley were held accountable for the advance. Although the rumor lacks specific confirmation, and is believed to refer to the arrangement made with the Drexel-Morgan syndicate for taking up the Packer estate loan, the report gave a decided impetus to the demand for the stock, resulting in an advance of 1¼. Reading was also in good demand.

The balance of the list sympathized with the advance in the coal stocks, being strong, but not especially active. Of the traction stocks, Metropolitan was the feature, advancing to 100⅝ on a moderate demand. Trading in the strictly local traction issues and the industrials was slow, the market closing strong at a fraction below the best prices of the day. Closing quotations for the leading issues:

Lehigh Valley	25½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, June 4, 1897.

Closing bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
19	10¾	605	American Spirits Mfg.	10¾	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	.....
28	28½	400	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	28½	28⅝	28	28⅜	+ ⅜
17	17¼	12,874	American Sugar Refs.	116⅝	117⅜	116½	117	+ ¼
104¾	105	880	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	105	106	104⅜	104⅞	− ⅛
71⅞	71¾	1,400	American Tobacco	71½	72	71½	71½	− ⅛
10½	11	100	Ann Arbor	10⅜	10⅜	10½	10½	+ ⅛
28½	29	212	Ann Arbor pf.	28½	28⅞	28½	28⅝	+1
11½	11⅝	750	At., T. & S. F.	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	.....
23½	23¾	4,734	At. T. & S. F. pf.	23	23½	23	23⅜	+ ⅜
9⅛	9½	1,537	Baltimore & Ohio.	9½	9¾	9⅛	9⅞	− ⅛
8	9	100	Bay State Gas.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	− ¼
104¾	105½	400	Brooklyn Union Gas.	105	105	105	105	.....
...	60	100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	55	55	55	55	.....
48½	48⅝	200	Canada Southern	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	− ⅛
69¾	...	500	Canadian Pacific	69⅝	69⅝	69⅜	69⅜	+ ⅛
17⅜	17¾	1,815	Chesapeake & Ohio.	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
79⅛	79½	16,473	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	78⅝	79¼	78½	79⅛	+ ⅝
86¾	86⅞	30,640	Chicago Gas.	85¾	87	85⅝	86⅝	+ ⅝
77⅜	77⅝	13,980	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	77	77⅝	76⅞	77¼	+ ⅛
133½	134	455	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	134	134	134	134	.....
109⅝	110	7,570	Chi. & Northw.	108½	110	108½	110	+1½
...	...	15	Chi. & Northw. pf.	150	150	150	150	.....
68	68¼	5,000	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	67⅜	68⅝	67½	68¼	+ ⅛
24½	25	305	Chi., St. L. & St. Louis.	24½	24½	24½	24½	− ½
40	50	30	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	38	38	38	38	.....
⅛	1	200	Col. Coal & Iron, Dev.	½	½	½	½	.....
16	16½	160	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	16	16	16	16	.....
3⅜	3½	100	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	.....
159	160½	40	Consolidated Gas Co.	158¾	159¾	158¾	158¾	+ ¼
104½	105	918	Delaware & Hudson.	104	105	104	104⅞	+ ⅝
116	117½	15	Del., Lack. & W. N. Y.	117½	117½	117½	117½	.....
31⅝	31½	525	General Electric	31	31⅜	31	31⅜	+ ⅛
23½	24½	925	Lacleda Gas	22¾	23¾	22¾	23⅝	+1
60	63	155	Lake Erie & West. pf.	61	61	61	61	−1
169	170	545	Lake Shore	168½	169	168¼	169	+ ¾
47⅝	47¾	4,670	Louisville & Nashville.	47⅜	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝	+ ¾
84⅜	85	1,208	Manhattan Con.	85⅛	85⅝	84⅝	85	.....
109⅝	109¾	2,420	Metropolitan Traction.	108	109½	108	109½	+1¾
48	49	260	Minn. & S. L. 2d pf.	48½	48½	48½	48½	.....
45½	46	20	Minnesota Iron	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	− ⅛
11⅜	12	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	.....
29	29¼	870	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	29	29¼	28¾	29	− ⅛
15¾	15½	2,450	Missouri Pacific	15¼	15⅝	15	15	− ⅜
164½	167	60	Morris & Essex	165	165	165	165	.....
2 34	20¾	400	National Lead Co.	2 3½	26⅜	26½	20⅝	.....
94½	95	375	National Lead Co. pf.	94½	94½	94¼	94¼	+ ¼
75⅞	75⅝	20,140	New Jersey Central	73¼	75⅝	73¼	75½	+2
100¾	100⅞	2,055	New York Central	100½	100½	100½	100¾	+ ¼
61¼	61½	10	N. Y. & E. R. Gas.	62	62	62	62	.....
22¾	23	400	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	22⅜	22⅜	22¼	22½	+1
13	13¼	695	Northern Pacific	13¼	13	13	13	− ⅛
38⅜	38½	1,796	Northern Pacific pf.	38¾	38¾	38⅜	38⅜	+ ⅛
14½	14½	500	Ontario & Western.	14	14	14	14	− ⅛
48	49	340	O. R. & Nav. pf.	47⅝	47⅞	47⅜	47⅝	− ⅛
27	27¼	500	Pacific Mail	27	27	26⅞	26⅞	− ⅜
...	...	50	Pennsylvania R. R.	105	105	105	105	.....
...	⅝	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	¾	¾	¾	¾	.....
159½	160	350	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	159¾	160	159⅝	160	+ ⅛
...	2	100	Quicksilver	1½	1½	1½	1½	− ⅛
20½	20⅝	14,241	Reading	19¾	20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ⅜
44¼	44⅝	8,855	Reading 1st pf.	43⅝	44¼	43⅝	44¼	+ ⅜
26	26¼	2,718	Reading 2d pf.	25¼	25¾	25	26	+ ⅜
5⅝	5¾	650	St. L. & F. Fdg.	5½	5¾	5½	5½	.....
46	46⅜	1,610	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	46	46¼	46	46¼	+ ⅛
14⅜	15	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	− ⅛
3¼	3¾	300	St. Louis Southw.	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3¼	.....
8½	9	120	St. Louis Southw. pf.	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	.....
58⅜	58¾	2,755	St. Paul & Omaha.	57¾	58⅜	57¾	58⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	14¾	400	Southern Pacific	14¼	14¾	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
8¾	9¼	885	Southern Railway.	9	9	9	9	− ⅛
28¼	28¾	3,780	Southern Railway pf.	28	28⅜	27⅝	28	− ⅛
6⅝	7	441	Sandard R. & T.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	− ⅛
21	21⅜	3,370	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	20¼	21⅜	20¼	21⅜	+1⅛
9½	9⅝	200	Texas Pacific	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
7	7¼	800	Union Pacific	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	.....
1¾	2	600	U. Pa. Denver & Gulf.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
38	42	10	United States Express.	38½	38½	38½	38½	.....
55	55½	325	U. S. Leather pf.	55⅛	55¼	55	55	− ⅛
10⅞	11	130	United States Rubber.	10¾	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	− ⅛
57⅜	58	960	U. S. Rubber pf.	57	58	57	57⅞	+1⅝
5¾	5¼	100	Wabash	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	− ⅛
13⅜	13⅞	935	Wabash pf.	14	14	13⅞	13⅞	.....
103	107	30	Wells-Fargo Express.	105	106	105	105	.....
5¾	6¼	125	Western Union Beef.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	.....
71	79½	8,430	Western Union Tel.	79½	79⅝	78¾	79⅛	− ¼
⅝	¾	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	.....
Sales.		204,145						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000 ... 79⅝
At., T. & S F gen 4s ... 83⅝
4,000 ... 83⅝
5,000 ... 83½
6,000 ... 83¾
3,000 ... 83¼
10,000 ... 83¼
5,000 ... 83¼
10,000 ... 83¼
500 ... 83¼
3,000 ... 83¼
9,000 ... 83¼
4,000 ... 83¼
1,000 ... 83⅜
1,000 ... 83½
1,000 ... 83⅝
4,000 ... 83⅝
2,000 ... 83⅝
1,000 ... 83⅝
2,000 ... 83⅝
10,000 ... 83¾
2,000 ... 83⅞
Ill Cent 2-10 4s ... 75½
1,000 ...
Penn Cos 4½s reg ... 100½
5,000 ... 112¼
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge ... 75
1,000 ...
People's G & C of Chi 1st cons 6s ... 108
1,000 ...
Peo & Pekin U'n 2d ... 80
2,000 ...
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st ... 103
1,000 ...
Pitts & Western 1st ... 67
2,000 ...
Reading Co gen 4s ... 82
5,000 ...
5,000 ... 82¼
54,000 ... 82
5,000 ... 82⅜
15,000 ... 82
5,000 ... 82¾
30,000 ... 82
25,000 ... 82¼
Rio Grande West 1st ... 73
1,000 ...
Rio Grande Jct ... 88
2,000 ...
St Jo & Grand Island 1st, Trust Co certfs ... 55½
5,000 ...
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con, assented ... 55¾
5,000 ...
St L & Iron Mount 5s ... 95
1,000s10F ... 96¼
St L & S F G M 5s ... 78
5,000s20F ... 99⅝
6,000 ... 100
St L & S F G M 6s ... 97¼
2,000s20F ... 114½
12,000s20F ... 114½
St L & S F 4s ... 67⅝
15,000 ... 67⅝
11,000 ... 67¾
11,000 ... 67⅝
St L & S F trust 5s ... 87½
1,000 ...
St L S W 1st ... 67
5,000 ...
St P, M & M, Dakota ext ... 102⅜
2,000 ...
Montana ext 4s ... 92
1,000 ...
Montana Cent 6s ... 120
2,000 ...
San An & Ar Pass 4s ... 57⅜
29,000 ...
Scioto Val & N E 4s ... 58
2,000 ...
So Pac of N M 1st ... 79½
10,000 ...
Southern Ry 1st 5s ... 105⅜
1,000 ...
5,000 ... 90⅜
5,000 ... 90⅞
18,000 ... 91
1,000 ... 90⅞
Standard R & T 6s ... 68
2,000 ...
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st ... 80
10,000s5F ...
Tex & Pac 1st 5s ... 87⅞
20,000 ... 88
Tex & Pac 2d inc ... 22
5,000 ...
Union Pac col tr 6s ... 100½
7,000 ...
Union Pac ext s fd 8s, Trust Co certfs ... 88
4,000 ...
U P, D & G 1st ... 85
5,000 ... 35½
50,000 ... 35
10,000 ... 35¼
24,000 ... 35¾
22,000 ... 36
10,000 ... 36¼
15,000 ... 36½
16,000 ... 36¾
5,000 ... 36¼
5,000 ... 36
4,000 ... 35⅞
10,000 ... 36¼
U S Leather Co 6s ... 111½
1,000 ...
Utah Southern G M, Tr Co certfs ... 75
1,000 ...
Wabash 1st 5s ... 102⅜
6,000 ...
2,000 ... 102½
Wabash 2d mtge 5s ... 66
3,000 ...
8,000 ... 66¼
3,000 ... 66½
West Short gtd 4s reg ... 108¼
500 ...
Western Gas Co 5s ... 95½
10,000 ...
Wn Nor Car 1st 6s ... 115½
5,000 ...
Western Pac bonds ... 103
3,000 ...
West Union col tr 5s ... 109
2,000 ...
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs ... 30¼
6,000 ...
6,000 ... 30½
2,000 ... 30½
25,000 ... 31
12,000 ... 31¼
1,000 ... 31
3,000 ... 31½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
11,000 ... 54½
3,000 ... 54⅜
Oregon R & N 1st
2,000 ... 113¼
Oregon Short Line 6s
1,000 ... 119
7,000 ... 118⅝
4,000 ... 118½
Trust Co certfs ...
2,000 ... 117¼
5,000 ... 117⅛
Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs ... 75½
5,000 ...
Penn Cos 4½s reg ... 112¼
5,000 ...
People's G & C of Chi 1st cons 6s ... 108
1,000 ...
Peo & Pekin U'n 2d ... 80
2,000 ...
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st ... 103
1,000 ...
Pitts & Western 1st ... 67
2,000 ...
Reading Co gen 4s ... 70
5,000 ... 82
5,000 ... 82¼
54,000 ... 82
5,000 ... 82⅜
15,000 ... 82
5,000 ... 82¾
30,000 ... 82
25,000 ... 82¼
Rio Grande West 1st ... 73
1,000 ...
St Jo & Grand Island 1st, Trust Co certfs ... 55½
5,000 ...
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con, assented ... 55¾
5,000 ...
St L & Iron Mount 5s ... 95
1,000s10F ... 96¼
St L & S F G M 5s ... 78
5,000s20F ... 99⅝
6,000 ... 100
St L & S F G M 6s ... 97¼
2,000s20F ... 114½
12,000s20F ... 114½
St L & S F 4s ... 67⅝
15,000 ... 67⅝
11,000 ... 67¾
11,000 ... 67⅝
St L & S F trust 5s ... 87½
1,000 ...
St L S W 1st ... 67
5,000 ...
St P, M & M, Dakota ext ... 102⅜
2,000 ...
Montana ext 4s ... 92
1,000 ...
Montana Cent 6s ... 120
2,000 ...
San An & Ar Pass 4s ... 57⅜
29,000 ...
Scioto Val & N E 4s ... 58
2,000 ...
So Pac of N M 1st ... 79½
10,000 ...
Southern Ry 1st 5s ... 105⅜
1,000 ...
5,000 ... 90⅜
5,000 ... 90⅞
18,000 ... 91
1,000 ... 90⅞
Standard R & T 6s ... 68
2,000 ...
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st ... 80
10,000s5F ...
Tex & Pac 1st 5s ... 87⅞
20,000 ... 88
Tex & Pac 2d inc ... 22
5,000 ...
Union Pac col tr 6s ... 100½
7,000 ...
Union Pac ext s fd 8s, Trust Co certfs ... 88
4,000 ...
U P, D & G 1st ... 85
5,000 ... 35½
50,000 ... 35
10,000 ... 35¼
24,000 ... 35¾
22,000 ... 36
10,000 ... 36¼
15,000 ... 36½
16,000 ... 36¾
5,000 ... 36¼
5,000 ... 36
4,000 ... 35⅞
10,000 ... 36¼
U S Leather Co 6s ... 111½
1,000 ...
Utah Southern G M, Tr Co certfs ... 75
1,000 ...
Wabash 1st 5s ... 102⅜
6,000 ...
2,000 ... 102½
Wabash 2d mtge 5s ... 66
3,000 ...
8,000 ... 66¼
3,000 ... 66½
West Short gtd 4s reg ... 108¼
500 ...
Western Gas Co 5s ... 95½
10,000 ...
Wn Nor Car 1st 6s ... 115½
5,000 ...
Western Pac bonds ... 103
3,000 ...
West Union col tr 5s ... 109
2,000 ...
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs ... 30¼
6,000 ...
6,000 ... 30½
5,000 ... 30⅝
2,000 ... 30½
25,000 ... 31
12,000 ... 31¼
1,000 ... 31
3,000 ... 31½
Erie gen lien 3-4s
2,000 ... 49¾
8,000 ... 49¼
8,000 ... 49¼
10,600 ... 49¼
7,000 ... 49¼
4,000 ... 49
3,000 ... 49⅜
62,000 ... 49¼
3,000 ... 49⅜
30,000 ... 49¼
10,000 ... 49¼
10,000 ... 49¼
500 ... 49
30,000 ... 49
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s
10,000 ... 118⅝
1,000 ... 118
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
10,000 ... 112
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
12,000 ... 97
3,000 ... 97¼
7,000 ... 97
Buff, R & P G M 5s
5,000s20F ... 97½
Canada Southern 2d
1,000 ... 107
Cent Ga Ry 1st 5s
62,000 ... 113
15,000 ... 113⅛
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
2,000 ... 88
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
10,000 ... 29
Cent of N J gen 5s
1,000 ... 109¾
1,000 ... 110
Registered
10,000 ... 107⅜
5,000 ... 107⅝
5,000 ... 108
7,000 ... 107⅞
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
2,000 ... 74
5,000 ... 73⅝
Ches & Ohio con 5s
2,000 ... 110¼
5,000 ... 110
5,000 ... 110¼
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s
1,000 ... 102½
1,000 ... 102½
Chi, B & Q conv 5s
6,000 ... 103
2,000 ... 103¼
Chi, B & Q deb 5s
5,000 ... 100
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
1,000 ... 93½
3,000 ... 90⅞
Chi G L & C Co 1st
6,000 ... 101
1,000 ... 101⅝
3,000 ... 102¼
$5,000 ... 102¼
1,000 ... 102⅜
2,000 ... 102⅝
1,000 ... 102¾
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs ... 41½
20,000 ...
Chi & N W 25-yr deb 5s
5,000 ... 109¼
Chi & N W reg gold 7s
1,000 ... 116¾
Coupon gold 7s
1,000 ... 117½
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
3,000s20F ... 106¼
19,000 ... 106¼
C, St P, M & O cons
10,000 ... 130⅝
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s
1,000 ... 95½
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co certfs
3,000 ... 68
3,000 ... 67½
Col & Ninth Av 1st
5,000 ... 117
Den & Rio Grande 4s
3,000 ... 88¼
Detroit Gas Co 5s
7,000 ... 80
4,000 ... 80½
5,000 ... 80½
1,000 ... 80½
4,000 ... 81
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s
3,000 ... 108
3,000s3 ... 107⅝
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st
7,000 ... 104⅞
Erie gen lien 3-4s
8,000 ... 65
Total sales ... $2,078,000

. . . The New York Times. "All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98	
4s, r., 1907	110¾	110⅝
4s, c., 1907	112½	113
4s, r., 1925	124	124½
4s, c., 1925	123½	124½
5s, r., 1904	113½	113⅝
5s, c., 1904	113¾	113¾
Currency 6s, 1898	101½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	103½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	101½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101½	..
Adams Express	149	152
Alb. & Sus.	175	..
Am. Coal	110	125
Am. Cotton Oil ..	10	10⅜
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	55	55½
Am. Express, ex d.	111	113
Am. Tobacco pf.	103½	103⅞
At. & Pac.	..	⅛
B. O. S. W. pf., new	2	3½
Belle. & So. Ill. pf.	125	..
Boston A. L. pf.	104½	106
Brooklyn R. T.	18½	20
Brunswick Co.	¼	⅝
Buf., R. & P.	65	20
Burl., C. R. & N.	65	70
Capital Traction	50	55
Central Pacific	8⅞	9¼
Chi. & Alton	148	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	160	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	50
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	98
C., C., C. & St. L.	40	60
pf.	68	..
Cleve. & Pitts.	162	168
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2¼	3
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	87
Col., H. V. & T.	2½	3
Com. Cable	170	..
Consol. Coal	98	..
Del., L. & W.	147	147½
Den. & R. G.	9⅞	10⅛
D. & R. G. pf.	38⅝	39½
D. M. & Ft. D.	7½	8½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	58	75
Dul., S. S. & A.	2¾	3¼
D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	8
E. Tenn. Ill. of Brklyn.	107	109
Erie	13	13½
Eighth Avenue	330	..
Ev. & T. H.	20	25
Flint & P. M.	5	12
F. & P. M. pf.	20	35
Gt. Nor. pf.	120	125
G. B. & West.	35	40
G. B. & W., Deb., A.	40	50
G. B. & W., Deb., B.	4	4¾
Harlem	315	..
Homestake	35	40
Illinois Central	96	97½
Ill. Steel Co.	32	35
Iowa Central	6¾	7
Iowa Cent. pf.	23	25
Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	35	45
Joliet & Chicago	155	..
Kan. & Mich.	3	6
Keokuk & D. M.	2	4
L. Erie & W.	103¾	114
Laclede Gas pf.	80	83
L. E. & W.	13½	14½
Long Island	40	50
Man. Coal R.	120	..
Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115
Man. Beach	8	10
Mal. Coal pf.	40	60
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½
Michigan Central	97½	99½
Minn. & St. L.	19	19¾
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	77	80
Mobile & Ohio	18	20
Nat. Lib. Oil	10½	12
National Starch	2	13½
Nat. St. 1st pf.	50	58
Nat. St. 2d pf.	10	20
New Cent. C.	4½	6
N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	90	100
New England	..	37
N. Y. & N. H.	196	167½
N. Y. C. & St. L.	12	13
1st pf.	60	73
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	27½	29
N. Y., S. & W.	7	7½
Norfolk So.	60	70
Nor. & West.	10½	12
Nor. & West. pf.	28	29
North American	3¾	4
Ohio Southern	..	5
Ont. Mining	6½	8
Ore. R. & N.	13	17
Ore. S. L. w. i.	11	12
Penn. Coal	325	..
Peo. & Eastern	3	6
P., C., C. & St. L.	12	12¾
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	45	50
P., Ft. W. & C.	164	168
Quicksilver pf.	8	10
Rens. & Saratoga.	178	181
Rich. & G.	118	119
Second Avenue	120	140
St. P. & Duluth	18	22
St. P. & Duluth pf.	70	87
St. P., M. & M.	117	125
St. P. & O. pf.	140	145
Sil. Bull. certfs.	60¼	60½
Sixth Avenue	175	185
Standard Gas.	103	105¾
Standard Gas pf.	121	122
Texas Pacific	153½	156
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	..	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	70
U. S. Leather	6½	7
Union Ferry Co.	62	63
W. & L. E. pf.	2½	3½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Am. Sp. Mfg.	10½	10½	10⅜	10½
8,000	Am. Sugar Refs.	116¾	117⅛	116⅝	117¼
40	Am. Tobacco	71¾	71¾	71½	71½
70	A., T. & S. F.	11⅝	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
320	A., T. & S. F. pf.	23¼	23¼	23⅛	23⅛
6,300	Chicago Gas	85⅞	87	85⅝	86⅝
1,850	C., B. & Q.	97⅝	98¼	97⅝	98¼
7,720	C., B. & Qy.	78⅝	79¼	78⅝	79¼
6,330	C., M. & St. P.	77	77¾	76⅞	77½
180	C., St. P., M. & O.	68	68⅝	68	68⅜
6,800	Cent. of N. J.	73½	75⅜	73½	75¼
320	Chi. & Northw.	109¾	110	109¾	110
20	Del. & Hudson.	104	104	104	104
200	Gen. Electric	31	31⅝	31	31⅜
720	Lou. & Nash.	47⅜	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝
630	Manhattan	85	85⅝	84½	84½
180	Mo. Pacific	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜
100	N. Y. Central	109¾	109⅞	109¾	109⅝
200	N. Y., Chic. & St. L.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
50	Pacific Mail	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
9,450	Reading	19¾	20¼	19¾	20¼
210	Southern pf.	28	28¾	27¾	28¾
450	Tenn. C. & I.	20¾	21⅛	20¾	21⅛
10	U. S. Leather pf.	55	55	55	55
152	U. S. Rubber pf.	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
50	Wabash pf.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
200	Welsbach Comt.	40¾	41	40¾	40¾
2,760	West. Union	79½	79⅝	78⅞	79
52,612					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	C. & O. 1st, R. & A.	..	..	..	..
	..	102	102¼	102	102¼
8,000	Nor. Pac. 4s	88¼	88⅝	88¼	88⅜
5,000	Rock. Isl. 5s, c.	106	106¼	106	106¼
$18,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Mileage	340	340	334
4th week May	$87,761	$86,310	$74,678
Month	276,890	269,140	231,007
From July 1	3,057,492	2,982,805	2,732,231

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

Mileage	6,476	6,444	6,327
4th week May	$608,000	$535,000	$465,000
Month	1,948,000	1,698,000	1,420,000
From Jan. 1	7,758,963	8,444,657	6,023,450

CENTRAL BRANCH, (MO. PACIFIC)—

Mileage	388	388	388
4th week May	$27,000	$23,000	$13,000
Month	75,000	52,000	41,000
From Jan. 1	404,000	282,000	244,000

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,362
4th week May	$281,420	$255,224	$267,962
Month	814,324	687,975	838,811
From July 1	9,806,395	9,400,984	8,816,450

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—

Mileage	545	521	521
4th week May	88,100	66,700	65,500
Month	309,726	262,009	244,600
From July 1	3,024,514	5,538,864	3,350,513

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—

Mileage	775	775	775
4th week May	$59,225	$72,197	$73,521
Month	217,246	216,382	223,856
From July 1	3,448,450	2,957,103	3,661,704

IOWA CENTRAL—

Mileage	509	497	497
4th week May	$43,197	$42,757	$38,111
Month	129,525	128,821	128,048
From July 1	1,426,015	1,709,602	1,461,061

KANSAS CITY, PITTS. & GULF—

Mileage	523	339	236
4th week May	$54,407	$13,253	$13,152
Month	190,497	50,400	41,240
From Jan. 1	728,190	247,900	210,595

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—

Mileage	725	725	725
4th week May	$97,068	$95,389	$100,483
Month	277,282	282,184	291,431
From Jan. 1	1,340,837	1,400,805	1,398,488

MEXICAN CENTRAL—

Mileage	1,860	1,860	1,860
4th week May	$355,808	$249,060	$249,000
Month	1,084,537	795,210	760,948
From Jan. 1	5,461,471	4,074,787	3,859,280

MISSOURI PACIFIC—

Mileage	4,936	4,990	4,987
4th week May	$655,000	$577,000	$672,000
Month	1,906,000	1,628,000	1,847,000
From Jan. 1	8,597,000	8,567,000	8,690,000

PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—

Mileage	331	331	334
4th week May	$28,947	$20,500	$24,184
Month	75,096	62,182	72,482
From Jan. 1	352,949	344,227	366,213

ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—

Mileage	251	251	251
4th week May	$25,000	$12,000	.....
Month	78,100	43,900	.....
From Jan. 1	482,553	241,116	.....

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
4th week May	$104,600	$90,400	$182,300
Month	319,000	310,400	364,000
From July 1	4,441,574	4,588,518	4,712,000

TEXAS & PACIFIC—

Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
4th week May	$153,637	$133,313	$164,826
Month	465,430	397,044	479,778
From Jan. 1	2,622,510	2,457,020	2,680,582

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—

Mileage	247	247	247
4th week May	$24,262	$37,757	$24,485
Month	76,244	119,349	74,270
From July 1	1,061,693	1,230,447	1,203,333

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—

Mileage	804	804	918
4th week May	$99,098	$120,116	$106,157
Month	327,284	382,466	344,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Dealings by Private Contract—Dull Day in the Auction Room.

Hoffman Brothers and J. N. Kalley & Son have sold for Warren E. Dennis, for about $100,000, the new seven-story building, 39 Great Jones Street, 27 by 100.

H. M. Bargebuhr & Son, with M. H. Gelsmann, have sold for R. Maywald to a Mr. Hoetzle, for about $50,000, the two five-story flats, 1,455 and 1,457 Madison Avenue.

Louis R. Berg has sold to the Imperial Realty Company, for $75,750, the two three-story dwellings, 59 and 61 West Forty-fifth Street, 37.6 by 100. The company intends to erect a nine-story apartment house on the site. This property was sold recently by Mandelbaum & Lewine to Mrs. R. L. Rafalsky.

The same broker has sold for Mrs. Pauline Levy, for $60,000, the five-story Indiana stone and brick-front apartment house, 298 Central Park West, 25 by 90 by 100; also, for Mrs. M. F. Peckham, for $25,500, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 258 West Eighty-eighth Street, 18 by 80 by 100.5.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for Charlotte Blumenthal thirteen lots on Jennings and Longfellow Streets, near Boone Avenue; also, for Annie F. Vreeland, the three-story brick dwelling, 1,206 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 16.8 by 50 by 90; also, to Louis Gotthold, the two-story frame dwelling, 2,100 Washington Avenue, and to Barnett Schaeffer, the similar dwelling, 2,166 Washington Avenue.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday William Kennelly sold in foreclosure to one of the defendants, William Boggs, for $14,500, the four-story stone-front dwelling, 1,017 Lexington Avenue, 17 by 70.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Susanna W. Thorne, the three-story brick and frame tenement, with store, and three-story brick building at rear, 30 Ridge Street, 20 by 100.

August Klekau sold at Sheriff's sale to E. H. Dayton, for $205, all title and interest of William Burr on July 10, 1894, in the four-story iron-front store, 291 Grand Street, 18.1 by 75, and in the two-story iron-front store, 295 Grand Street, 17.3 by 75.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales of lots are scheduled for to-day:

On the premises at 2 P. M., by James L. Wells, public auction sale, 72 lots in the vicinity of the Southern Boulevard and One Hundred and Seventieth Street.

On the premises, by H. C. Mapes & Co., partition sale, John W. Bartram, referee, tract of land on Throgg's Neck, on the road leading from Westchester to Throgg's Neck, adjoining the properties of William and Sidney B. Bowne; tract on City Island, at its northwest corner, and adjoining the land of Jane Vickery, 50 by 79.6.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 39 and 32 East Twenty-first Street, for an eight-story brick building, with store and lofts, 50 by 82; cost, $40,000; owner, 12 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; owner; Ralph F. Townsend of 29 East Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $100,000.

Audubon Avenue, west side, 63 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, for six three-story and basement brick tenement, 18.6 by 82; William Gotterson of 534 West Twentieth Street, owner; James T. Hall & Co. of 131 West Eighteenth Street, architects; cost, $10,000.

Clinton Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, for a one-story and attic frame stable, 19 by 40; Carolina Woffenstein of 1,118 Tinton Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,311 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

St. Lawrence Avenue, east side, 105.1 feet south of West Farms Road, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 19.6 by 30; Antonio B. Belluci of 573 Eighth Avenue, owner; C. W. Miller of 971 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

St. Lawrence Avenue, west side, 75 feet south of Merrill Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20 by 32; P. Gorglan and J. Gillingham of 3,184 Interior Avenue, owners; W. H. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Forty-first Street, south side, 125 feet west of Locust Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 25 by 45-5 inches; Board of 123 West Thirty-third Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

No. 66 East Fifty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; George L. Nichols of 333 West Eighty-ninth Street, owner; Lamb & Rich, architects; cost, $6,000.

Thirty-second Street, southwest corner of Sixth Avenue, to two four-story brick stores; Adams & Co. and others of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, owners; W. C. Merritt of 1,267 Broadway, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 4 East Sixty-second Street, to a five-story brick and stone dwelling; William A. Read of Nassau and Pine Streets, owner; Clinton & Russell of 32 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $20,000.

No. 384 Southern Boulevard, to a one-story brick store; Bryan Lawrence estate of 59 Chambers Street, owner; C. Baxter & Son of 2,080 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $1,000.

Cauldwell Avenue, east side, 174.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, to a two-story basement and attic frame dwelling; Timothy Dennal of 890 Cauldwell Avenue, owner; H. Horenburger of 802 Melrose Avenue, architect; cost, $750.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, June 4.

ANTHONY AV, e s, 191.8 ft n of Burnside Av, 18.5x56.10x14.3; Adam Hahn to Wetter and wife to Martin L. Henry.....$5

AVENUE C, 236, e s, 79 ft s of 13th St, 25x62.3x25x62.3; John H. Judge, referee, to Charles P. Hall.....

BECKMAN PLACE, e s, 80.5 ft n of 50th St, 20x100; Hester B. Coles to Henry C. Coles.....

BOULEVARD, w s, 554.1 ft n of 122d St and 171.4 ft s of 125th St, 10.5x113.6x41.10x124.5; Joseph E. Weed to New York Investment and Improvement Company.....

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 50.7 ft n of 108th St, 100x75.6; Max Ottinger and others to Francis J. Schnugg.....

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 25 ft n of 167th St, 25x100; John Reitwiesner to Carrie K. Reitwiesner.....

CRESCENT AV, s w corner of Madison Av, 126.5x100x45 to avenue x n e 128.9; Lizzie C. Scoville to E. Osborne Smith..

DELANCEY ST, 271, 25x75; Julius Goldberg and wife to Henry Berkowitz.....

HUBERT ST, n e corner of Washington St, 75x70x irregular; A. D. Russell and wife to John Kehoe.....

LEROY ST, n s, 175.1 ft w of Bedford St, 21.5x102.1x irreg; George W. Orr and others to John J. Roberts, two-thirds part.....

LOT 212, map of Undercliff Terrace, 24th Ward; Herman W. Strunz to Louisa Strunz.....

LOT 276, map of Unionport, 50x108; Frank Gass and wife to Charles Thorn and another.....

MADISON AV, s w corner of Crescent Av, 126.5x100x45x128.9; E. Osborn Smith and wife to James Mangan.....

MADISON AV, s w corner of Crescent Av, 126.5x100x45x128.9; Andrew R. Hollacher and wife to E. Osborn Smith.....

MOTT AV, n e corner of 144th St, 25x100; John Cotter and wife to Maria L. De Faria.....

POPLAR ST, Lot 72, en map of property of Joseph T. Gleason; Ole Omsted to Hannah Malone.....

POPLAR ST, Lot 71, map of property of Joseph J. Gleason; Edwin Astley to Hannah Malone.....

PROSPECT AV, e s, 390 ft n of 167th St, 30x78.6x80x69.6; also Stebbins Av, w s, 385.4 ft n of 167th St, 30x78.6x80.3x69.6; Richard Thall to John O'Leary..

RIDGE ST, e s, 80 ft n of Broome St, 20x100; Philip Ottinger to Auguste Goodman.....

RIDGE ST, e s, 80 ft s of Broome St, 20x100; John Spike to Philip Ottinger.....

SOUTH 5TH AV, 166, 198 and 200, 59.5x93; George Orr and others to John J. Roberts, two-thirds part.....

UNION AV, e s, 44.2 ft n of Kelly St, 100x90; the Mount Morris Real Estate Association to Charles Van Riper and another.....

WEST FARMS to Hunt's Point Road; w s, at s corner of lot of William Smith and adjoining land; John P. Fay, 25x187 x24x183; Ann Dellett to Margaret Perego.

YONKERS AV, s e corner of Wilbur St, 100x100, Bronx Terrace, a part of Lot 1,176, map of Village of Wakefield, 56.6x108; C. Louise Wardrop to L. C. Lang.....

1ST AV, w s, 49.8 ft n of 38th St, 25x100; the United States Trust Company and another, executors, to Katie Lehman..

2D AV, e s, 26.2 ft s of 78th St, 25x80; Bertha Marks to Harris Cassell, as trustee.

2D AV, e s, 26.2 ft s of 78th St, 25x80; Harris Cassell and wife to Bertha Levy.

2D AV, s w corner of 97th St, 24.6x80; Abraham Sharp to Charles Brand and another, 3 parts.....

10TH AV, w s, 297.4 ft n of King's Bridge Road, 20.11x221.4 to road, x44.7x206.7; Hannah M. Halpin to Kate Bolger.....

11TH ST, n e s, Lot 176, map of Belleview lot, 25x96.9; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Sarah B. Goldsmith.....

11TH ST, s w corner of 24 Av, 50x24.6; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Abraham Brand.....

27TH ST, 206 West, 25x98.9; Charles A. Williams and wife to Henrietta V. Mason.

28TH ST, s s, 275.8 ft e of 10th Av, 20.10x98.9; Josephine M. Hanley and another to Charles A. Williams.....

45TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 125x100.5; James J. Treanor and wife to B. M. Shanley.....

55TH ST, 320 East, 12.4x100.5; Arthur Gorsch and wife to Philipp C. Schmidt and another.....

57TH ST, n s, 110 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.5; Henrietta Entheller to Wilhelmina Baruch and another.....

61ST ST, s s, 91 ft w of 1st Av, 28x100.5; Agatha C. Bogert to George C. Grant..

76TH ST, s s, 148 ft e of Avenue A, 50x102.2; Solomon Hanford, referee, to Samuel Ramsfelder.....

76TH ST, s s, 198 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Julie Delle to Julie Delle, as executrix, and others, executors.....

76TH ST, s s, 173 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Samuel Ramsfelder and wife to Christian Regelmann.....

76TH ST, s s, 148 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Samuel Ramsfelder and wife to Julie Delle.....

77TH ST, 48 ft w of West End Av, 18x75x irregular; Willoughby Weston and wife to Thomas L. Watt.....

80TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Elias Hauser to Sophia Kensing.....

83D ST, s s, 138 ft e of 9th Av, 18x102.2; Jane Pratt to Susan L. Wright.....

83D ST, 426 East; William Kirchhof and wife to August Kuhner and wife.....

87TH ST, 154 and 156 East; Sophia Kensing to Elise Hauser.....

98TH ST, s s, 440 ft e of 3d Av, 64.8x100.10; J. C. Thompson, referee, to Leopold Gelsthal.....

98TH ST, s s, 385 ft e of 3d Av, 64x100.9; J. C. Thompson, referee, to Leopold Gelsthal.....

101ST ST, 103 to 111 East; Ludwig Heering to Josephine E. Green.....

114TH ST, s s, 330 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.10; 38th St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; 38th St, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9, except 38th St, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 0.6x98.9x0.10x98.9; John J. Barry and another to Rose M. Barry.

116TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; Simon Adler and others to Franz D. Oronzio.....

114TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.10; 38th St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; 38th St, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 0.6x98.9x0.10x98.9; John J. Barry and another to Rose M. Barry.

135TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Charles Wahlig and others to Nicholas Eck.....

139TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of Willis Av, 50x100; Everett H. Moulton to Sarah A. Williamson.....

140TH ST, n s, 406.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 100x100; Frank K. Case, as executor, to Annie C. Valois.....

169TH ST, w s, 130.7 ft s e of Prospect Av, 50x132.9x31.1x87.1x73.2; Bernard F. Martin and others to Mary J. Martin...

Recorded Leases.

BUNKE, John, to Julius H. Lange; 1,035 Madison Av, store, &c., 5 years.. $900

EWALD, John, to Arnold Wetzek; 745 6th Av, 1 year.....

HERSHFIELD, Levi N., to William Goldstone; 87 and 89 Park Row, 4 years..3,000

HOFMANN, Barbara, to August Droege; 97 Clinton Place, 6 1-12 years.....

KEHOE, John, to Louis Reiss; 1,290 Lexington Av, 3 9-12 years.....

NEALIS, James, to Vincenzo Amato; 237 Elizabeth St, 2 years.....

REDMOND, Good H., to Louis W. Levy and another; 46 Park Place and 41 Barclay St, 3 years.....

RIDAL, Annie, to Tony Congro; 313 East 115th St, 5 years.....

STEARNS', Maria A., to Henry Baumgarten; 316 East 77th St, stores, 3 years.

Recorded Mortgages.

BACON, John E., and Elbert H. Jones to Joseph Crocheron; Broadway, corner of 126th St, and Corner House; leases, installments, 1 year.....

BARTON, Jesse, and wife to Mary A. Mattison; w s of Union Av, 223 ft s of 108th St, 2 years.....

BAWO, Francis H., to Charles Dickinson, as executor, &c., of John Dickinson, deceased; 40 Vesey St, leasehold, 5 years.

BOLGER, Kate, to Hannah M. Halpin; w s of Amsterdam Av, 90.10 ft s of 164th St, 3 years.....

BOLGER, Kate, to Hannah M. Halpin; e s of Bridge Road, 106.7 ft s of 164th St, 2 years.....

BRAND, Abraham, to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; s w corner of 2d Av and 27th St, 3 years..

BRAUN, Abraham, to Lawyers' Surety Company of New York; s w corner of 2d Av and 27th St, collateral security.....

BREEDEN, Abner H., and wife to Augustus Frey; w s of Classon Av, 300.6 ft s of West Farms Road, 1 month.....

BREEN, Cornelius M., and William J., to Michael Conlan and another; 1,440 Lexington Av, 1 year.....

BRUCH, John James, and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York; s s of 178th St, 124 ft e of Anthony Av, 1 year.....

CARUSO, Vecchina, and husband to the Assured Building Loan Association; s w corner of 187th St and Cambreling Av, installments.....

CRISCUOLO, Pietro, and wife to the Assured Building Loan Association; s s of 187th St, 25 ft w of Cambreling Av, installments.....

CUNNINGHAM, James, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of Waverley Place, 208.3 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year.....

DE FARIA, Maria L., to John Cotter; n e corner of Mott Av and 144th St, 2 years.....

DEILE, Julie, to Julie Delle and others, executors, &c.; s s of 76th St, 148 ft e of Avenue A, bond.....

D'ORONZIO, Frank, and wife to Simon Adler and others; s s of 109th St, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year.....

ECK, Nicholas, to Charles and Frank A. Wahlig; n s of 135th St, 275 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 5 years.....

EISENER, Christiene, to the City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia; Lot 303 to 305, map of Washingtonville, East Chester, secures bond.....

ELLINGER, Sophia, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 79th St, 145 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year.....

GILBERT, Lillie H., and husband to Moses Gilbert, executor, &c., of Bradhurst Av and 148th St, 1½ year.....

GOLDSMITH, Sarah B., to the Lawyers' Surety Company of New York; Lot 176, map of Belleview lots, 16th Ward, collateral security.....

GOLDSMITH, Sarah B., to the Bowery Savings Bank; Lot 176, map of Belleview lots, 16th Ward, being 307 East 27th St, 1 year.....

GORSCH, Arthur, and wife to Mary Stryker; 326 East 55th St, 5 years.....

GUIDER, John W., and wife to Nicola Yuzzolino; w s of Sylvan Av, 107.7 ft s of 176th St; also s s of 176th St, 102 ft w of Sylvan Av, 3 months.....

HATCH, William H., and wife to Frank W. Underfield; Lot 212, map of Undercliff Terrace, North Heights, 3 years.....

HAUSER, Elsie, to Sophia Kensing; 154 and 156 East 87th St, 5 years, (two mortgages).....

HONEYMAN, Percy G., to Joseph Loux; n s of 23d St, 308.4 ft w of 1st Av, secured bond.....

KEHOE, John, and wife to Archibald D. Russell; s e corner of Hubert and Washington Sts, 1 year.....

KELLY, Edward, and wife to the Montauk Savings Bank; n s of 144th St, 225 ft e of Brook Av, 3 years.....

LEHMANN, Katie, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; w s of 1st Av, 49.8 ft n of 35th St, 3 years.....

LITTER, John, and wife to Tremont Building and Loan Association; e s of Tremont Av, 100 ft s of Cedar Place, 184.5 ft s of Van Cortlandt Av, 3 years.....

LONGHRAN, James C., and wife to John J. Halsted and others, trustees, &c., of Pearson S. Halsted; n s of 116th St, 95 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years.....

LOWEIZ, Frederick, and husband to Caroline V. Pratt; part of Lot 544 and ten feet of western part of Lot 508, map of Village of Wakefield, 3 years.....

MATTHEWS, John S., and wife to Harlem Savings Bank, New York; Lot 21, map of sixty-two lots, Mount Hope, Tremont, 1 year.....

MEYER, Charles H., and wife to Citizens' Savings Bank of New York; w s of Boulevard Lafayette, at intersection of 159th St, if extended, 1 year.....

O'LEARY, John, and Richard Thall; e s of Prospect Av, 390 ft n of 167th St; also w s of Stebbins Av, 385.4 ft n of 167th St, 4 years.....

REPPERT, Charles, and wife to Michael J. Daly; 46 West 125th St, 3 years.....

RUGGLES, Grace B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 145 East 18th St, 2 years.....

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Lambert Suydam; s s of 127th St, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 6 months.....

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Lambert Suydam; s s of 127th St, 125 ft e of Columbus Av, ½ year.....

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Marx and Moses Ottinger; e s of Columbus Av, 50.7 ft n of 108th St, (two mortgages,) 1 year.....

SMITH, Henry J., to Albert L. Lowenstein; south ½ of Lot 19, map of Oak Tree Plot, Westchester, demand.....

SORENSEN, Elizabeth, to John C. Hansham; n s of 29th St, 114 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year.....

SORENSEN, Elizabeth, to Walter H. Sloane; n s of 27th St, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year.....

STRUNZ, Herman W., and wife to Mary W. Umberfield; Lot 212, map of Undercliff Terrace, North Heights, 3 years.....

VALOIS, Annie C., to the Model Building and Loan Association of Mott Haven; n s of 140th St, 406.6 ft e of Alexander Av, installments.....

VAN RIPER, Charles, and James M. La Coste and wives to Elijah C. Keys; e s of Union Av, 169.9 ft s of 152d St, or Kelly St, 2 years.....

VAN RIPER, Charles, and James M. La Coste and wives to Elijah C. Keys; e s of Union Av, 144.11 ft s of 152d St, 2 years.....

VAN RIPER, Charles, and James M. La Coste and wives to Elijah C. Keys; s of Union Av, 194.9 ft s of 152d St, 2 years.....

VAN RIPER, Charles, and James M. La Coste and wives to Elijah C. Keys; s e of Union Av, 219.7 ft s of 152d St, 2 years.....

WOLF, Theresa, to Elias Lindenbaum; 315 East 48th St, collateral.....

YETTER, Andrew B., and wife to William M. Levering and another of Levering &

Garrigues; n s of 61st St, 100 ft e of 2d Av, demand.....$9,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ASHLEY, Edward E., to Mary T. Tatum, two assignments.....$20,000

BRINCKERHOFF, Gurdon G., and others, executors, &c., of Charles C. Brinckerhoff, to Emma H. Brinckerhoff.....

BURDETT, Michael A., and another, executors, &c., of Isaac H. Tuttle, to Lewis Radford.....

CASTREE, John W., and others, executors, &c., of John Castree, to Frederic J. Middlebrook.....

CLOCKE, Sadie B., to Samuel V. Lane..

COSTIGAN, Mary G., to John Jordan.....

CROCHERON, Joseph, to Mary Crocheron.

DOVE, Barry C., to Charles F. Allen, receiver; order of court.....

FERNS, Samuel and James H., to Cyrille Carreau.....

HARTLEY, James, to Lambert S. Quackenbush.....

HIRSH, Jacob, to Benjamin F. Coren.....

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Levine to Corn Exchange Bank.....

MAYER, Sophia, to Louis Simon.....

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST Company to Emma P. De Groot.....

PEABODY, Charles A., Jr., to Cornelia De K. Douglas, trustee, &c.....

SANFORD, Emily B., as executrix, &c., of Edward C. Ball, to Ronald K. Brown and another, trustees.....

TIERNEY, Hugh, and wife and another to Lambert S. Quackenbush.....

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Thomas H. Lowerre, Jr.....

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.....

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to William M. Isaacs.....

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Newburg Savings Bank.....

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Hudson City Savings Institution.

WEIL, Jonas, and Bernhard Mayer to Sophia Mayer.....

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, 32 and 34; Steers & Behsel against the Standard Structural Company and the Hudson Building Company, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

CLINTON PLACE, 38-42, and University Place, 9½, being s e corner; John Hofman Company against George Merck and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

LOTS 150 and 152, map of property map of the Metropolitan Real Estate Association, 24th Ward; Thomas Sullivan and others against Isidor Goldsmith, (warrant of attachment.)

LOTS 225, 227, 229, 231, 239, 241, 244, 233, 233, 301, 180, 146, 147, 135, and 142, map of the Arden property, Westchester; Annie V. Taylor against John H. Recknagel, (to foreclose mortgages.)

LOTS 1-79, 81-105, and 125-137, on revised map of the Givan Homestead, Town of Westchester, N. Y.; William C. Demorest against Ferdinand T. Hopkins and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 91st St, 65.10x 150x irregular; Jacob Ringler & Son against Arminta Merritt and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

3D AV, 430; William E. Thorn against Charles and Hugo C. Frohmann, (to foreclose mortgage.)

157TH ST, 105 and 107 East; Mariana Rothkopf and others against Solomon Rothkopf, Rothkopf, against Alfred J. R. E. Zucker and others, (amended action to foreclose mortgage.) (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

32D ST, 314 West; Jeremiah P. Vaughan against Margaret M. Haviland and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

34TH ST, s s, 194 ft w of 1st Av, 22.10x98.9; A. Gertrude Cutter against Bridget Kelly and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

86TH ST, n s, 317.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x 100.8; Milton Schnaier against Pincus Nathan.

93D ST, 21 West; Isaac S. Rudd against Mary Barnett and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

134TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Mary J. Griffith against Violetta A. Calkin and others, (amended action to foreclose mortgage.)

179TH ST, s s, 81 ft e of Webster Av, runs e 189.1 ft to Vanderbilt Av West x s 101.1 to a private street, 30 ft wide, running from Webster to Vanderbilt Av w 174.3 to 100; to beginning; also, s s of said private street, 100 ft e of Webster Av, runs e 176.7 ft to Vanderbilt Av West x s 105.3x w 178.3x n 81, to beginning; William H. Jackson against Anna D. Bonfils and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

DECATUR AV, n e corner of Travers St, 113.6x75.3; Andrew Burhenne against S. Cortina Milling, owner and contractor.. $280

JACKSON AV, e s, 159 ft s of 166th St, 70x100; Orrin D. Person against Louis A. Schneider, owner; A. & R. Luango, contractors.....

LINCOLN AV, 170 to 174; George Schillinger & Co. against the Seaboard Scrap Iron and Metal Company, owners or lessees and contractors.....

3D AV, 62; Adelstein & Avrutine against John Katzman, owner; Max Miller, contractor.....

92D ST, 153 East; Richard Cummings against Stephen A. and Mary E. Palmer, owners; William Hughes, contractor....

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Saturday, June 5.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 1 P. M.

Motion Calendar—Adjourned Cases.—1—Follwell vs. Tribune Association. 2—Same vs. same. 3—Craig vs. G. Spalding & Brothers. 4—Saxlxehner vs. Graef. 5—Same vs. Nielson. 6—Welsbach Light Company vs. New Incandescent Gas Light Company. 7—Same vs. same. 8—Fullerton vs. Underwood. 9—Saxlehner vs. Graef. 10—Same vs. same. 11—Sargent vs. McNaught. 12—Marshall vs. same. 13—Witherall vs. same. 14—Fishier vs. same. 15—Same vs. same.

Cases Noticed.—1—United States vs. Ingraham. 18—White vs. Pease. 19—Imperial Chemical Manufacturing Company vs. Jeantet. 20—A. B. Dick Company vs. Henry. 28—Mercantile National Bank vs. the Mayor, &c.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Motion calendar for Monday at Saratoga Springs:

No. 1074—Boskowitz vs. Held.

No. 1078—Bemis vs. Huntington.

No. 1082—People ex rel. O'Connor vs. Supervisors of Queens County.

No. 1084—Platt vs. New York and Sea Beach Railroad Company.

No. 1010—People ex rel. Chicago Junction Railroad vs. Roberts.

No. 246—Furman vs. Furman.

No. 1080—People ex rel. Institution for the Blind vs. Fitch.

No. 1067—Wise vs. Wise.

No. 1088—People ex rel. Steinberger vs. Steinberger.

No. 1089—People ex rel. Van Buren vs. Commissioners of Taxes.

No. 1096—Colonial City Traction Company vs. Kingston City Railroad Company.

No. 1095—Palmer vs. Van Santvoord and another, executors.

No. 1091—People ex rel. Woodhaven Gas Company vs. Deeham.

No. 1092—Wamsley vs. H. L. Horton & Co., Limited.

No. 1093—Pearse vs. Stephens, as County Judge, et al.

No. 1094—People ex rel. Seery vs. La Grange et. al.

No. 1097—Grannan vs. Westchester Racing Association et al.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—James D. Britt, John B. Leech, Sarah A. Van Nostrand, Eleaner Jonasson.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 12 City Hall.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Miller vs. Miller —Bankson T. Morgan, Matter of Weaver—Hamilton Odell, Westheimer vs. McDonald—Arthur D. Williams, Matter of Livingston—James Spencer. Matter of Griffith—Lawrence Godkin.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Matter of New York Surety Company—Daniel T. Ingraham, Matter of Renwick—David McClure. Matter of Sagendorf—Jesse S. Nelson.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Matter of Electric Railway Company of the United States—Arthur Ingraham. Mary Silverstone vs. Joseph A. Loughran—Martin J. MacMahon. Hyman Schnitzer vs. Herbert L. Mason—Samuel V. Speyer.

RESPITE FOR DURRANT.

Permission to Appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States Granted.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—Theodore Durrant will not be hanged on next Friday. His attorneys have gained for him a new lease of life for four months at least, and the condemned man made merry in his cell last night when he heard the oheerful news. He had become resigned to his fate, and his tearful eyes had turned to the Bible as his only solace, when information was received at the prison that Judge Gilbert of the United States Circuit Court had granted his attorneys permission to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from his order made on Wednesday denying the application for a writ of habeas corpus.

The appeal will be perfected to-day, when Theodore Durrant's father will file a bond of $500 to cover the costs of the appeal. Even if the appeal should be dismissed early in the term, the thirty days allowed by the State law between the time on which the execution is fixed and the day of execution would carry the matter pretty well toward the end of the year.

No formal stay of execution, however, has been given. Attorney General Fitzgerald has not yet advised Warden Hale not to proceed with the execution on June 11, but he has given such advice to Warden Aull of Folsom in the Worden case, and the Durrant case is at present on precisely the same footing.

A HUDSON COMPANY OUT.

Action for Dissolution Granted Against the Iron Corporation.

ALBANY, June 4.—Attorney General Hancock to-day granted the application of certain stockholders of the Hudson Iron Company of Hudson, N. Y., for permission to bring an action in the Supreme Court for the dissolution of the company.

The application was made to-day by County Judge L. F. Longley of Hudson, on the ground that the company has not exercised its corporate functions for one year past. While the Directors did not formally acquiesce, there was no opposition to the application.

The company, which is entirely solvent, has a capital stock of $375,000, and ten years ago was doing a very prosperous business, paying as high as 15 per cent. dividends a year. During the last year, however, the plant of the company has not been in operation, and this is the reason for the dissolution.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, AUCTIONEER.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE

ADJOURNED TO

Saturday June 5, Two P. M.

ON THE GROUND.

72 LOTS,

BALANCE OF 190 LOTS OFFERED ON DECORATION DAY, ON AND ADJACENT TO

Southern Boulevard & 170th St., 23d WARD, NEW YORK CITY.

Send for maps to James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 59 Liberty Street, New York.

ABRAM HYATT, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES AT

Irvington-on-Hudson, N.Y.

ON SATURDAY, June 5th, 1897,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,

The property known as the "Strange" place, on the east side of Broadway, consisting of 2 68-1000 acres, with handsome granite residence of about 15 rooms (9 bedrooms,) besides lavatories, bathrooms, &c. All modern improvements, hardwood finish, tiled halls, billiard-room, gas, and public water; stable, 5 stalls, large stone carriage-house, coachmen's quarters, greenhouse, hennery, &c.

Sixty per cent. of purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage at 5 per cent. interest.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney, 32 Nassau St., N. Y.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Money to Loan at 4, 4½ &5%

Large or Small Amounts.

Apply directly and save expense.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Offices: 146 Broadway, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn. N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. 159 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL, ... $2,500,000.

SURPLUS, ... $2,000,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read, REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BAYRIDGE PARK

The Most Delightful Spot in Brooklyn.

Building Lots in Best Part of 30th Ward.

Fine colonial and other styles of cottages with all improvements; open plumbing, bath, and furnaces. Houses all new and of latest design.

THE PROPERTY IS CAREFULLY RESTRICTED.

ON LINE OF BROOKLYN CITY R. R.

10 MINUTES TO 39TH ST. FERRY.

30 MINUTES TO CITY HALL, BROOKLYN.

80 MINUTES TO BATTERY, NEW YORK.

COME and inspect these lots and houses and get prices and terms before you decide on other locations.

The Bay Ridge Park Improvement Co.

OFFICES { Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton Avs. and 199 Montague St., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

MONMOUTH BEACH, NEW JERSEY.

CLUB HOUSE CIRCLE.

To rent for Summer season, a fully furnished cottage, lighted by gas. Contains five bedrooms, large parlor, large, bright kitchen, hot water, laundry, tubs, &c., bathroom, porcelain tub. First-class sanitary plumbing. No better location in Circle. Rental $850. For further particulars apply to Monmouth Beach Clubhouse, or

DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO., 500 Madison Avenue.

Seabright, Rumson-Road, Low-Moor

Monmouth Beach, Highlands, N. J.

Furnished Cottages To Let Season of 1897.

D. B. Keeler, Jr., 9 Pine St.

THE WYCHMERE COTTAGES.

Cape Cod; well furnished; careful sanitation; cool, breezy bluff; among pine forests; fine bathing. J., Harwichport, Mass.

LEGAL SALES.

THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—BENJAMIN M. FOWLER, J. G. Zachry, Elizabeth Garnett, and Henry F. Morgan, the two last named being intervenors, complainants, against THE JARVIS-CONKLIN MORTGAGE TRUST COMPANY, defendant.—Pursuant to an order of the Court, duly made and filed in the above-entitled action on the 4th day of June, 1897, the undersigned, receivers of the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York City, on Monday, the 14th day of June, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, by James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, (1) all the right of said receivers to collect, receive, or recover from any individuals, firms, or corporations owning mortgages guaranteed as to principal or interest by the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company, and to whom or to whose order dividends thereon have been paid by the said receivers, whatever surplus (to the extent of such dividend) has been or may hereafter be realized by the said creditors by reason of the fact that the amount of dividend heretofore paid them, added to the proceeds received by them from the collection or enforcement or realisation of the mortgages or security therefor held by them respectively, is or shall be in excess of the respective debts to them of the defendant corporation, as the amount of such debts was established by the allowance of the same as a claim upon which a dividend was paid; (2) All the right of said receivers to collect, receive, or recover whatever amounts may be due and payable from sundry individuals upon their unpaid subscription to the capital stock of the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company.

Lists of the guaranteed mortgages upon which dividends have been paid and of the outstanding claims and subscriptions that are to be sold may be seen at the office of the receivers, No. 51 Wall Street, New York.

HOLLAND R. CONKLIN, JOSEPH C. WILLETTS, Receivers.

Dated New York, June 4th, 1897.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

YBOR, VICENTE MARTINEZ.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VICENTE MARTINEZ YBOR, late of the City of Tampa, Florida, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Coudert Brothers, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1897.—MERCEDES REVILLA DE MARTINEZ YBOR, EDWARD MANRARA, YSIDRO PENDAS GARCIA, FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Executors.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SOPHIE KLENER.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Elise Michelmann, August Grabon, Otto Grabon, Otto Klener, Marie Klener, and Albert Klener, and to all persons interested in

COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE.

R. Bleakley Elected President of the Museums—Resolutions Passed—Itinerary of the Foreign Delegates.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—The International Commercial Conference, begun here on Tuesday last, held its final business session this morning. The report of the committee on nominations, which was as follows, was unanimously adopted:

President—Robert Bleakley of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce; Vice Presidents for the United States—P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia, William R. Grace of New York, and Zina R. Carter, Vice President of the Chicago Board of Trade; Vice Presidents for the Southern Republics: Brazil—Col. Dr. Mendez; Mexico—Ferrari Perez; Argentina—Carlos Lix Klett; Uruguay—P. De Murguiondo; Chile—Carlos Rogers; Venezuela—Antonio E. Delfino; Peru—Alejandro Garland; Costa Rica—Mauro Fernandez; San Salvador—Federico Mejia; British Guiana—L. H. Richter.

The first speaker was Antonio E. Delfino of Caracas, who gave his ideas relative to the extension of trade between Venezuela and the United States. L. H. Richter of Georgetown, Demerara, then read a paper on the commercial relations between British Guiana and the United States. He said all American goods, whether produce or manufactures, are admitted to his colony at a much lower tax than in any of the West Indies or the South American republics. If America wants to bring her manufactured goods to compete with those of England, France, and Germany, the only natural way is to make her goods cheaper. So far as quality is concerned, American goods can stand the test with the best.

Other addresses were made by Luis Geiskicken of the United States of Colombia; Alejandro Canton, former Secretary of Nicaragua; Ignace Nery da Fonseca, Pernambuco; A. da Costa, Para, Brazil; Antonio V. Hernandez of Monterey; R. de la Mora, Guadalajara, Mexico.

G. Lewis of Panama spoke of the Isthmus and its productions and its future. E. W. Dunban of Para gave an interesting description of the production of rubber in Brazil.

Ignacio Carranza of Tlaxcala, Mexico, spoke of the resources of Mexico. He said the State of Tlaxcala and all others of the Mexican Republic offer a vast field for the plans which the Philadelphia museums desire to carry out.

Carlos Roberts of Buenos Ayres spoke of the exports and imports of Argentina, and Emilio Rabasa of Chiapas, Mexico, described the resources of Chiapas.

A. B. Farquhar of York, Penn., also addressed the meeting on the condition of the export trade in America. He said the trade of the Southern American Republics belonged to us, and can be had if the proper methods shall be actively pushed forward.

The Committee on Plans reported resolutions which had for their object the furtherance of the plans of the Philadelphia museums. These resolutions prompted the unanimous sanction of the conference. The resolutions directed the clerical department to make a widespread distribution of a quadrilingual report in Spanish, French, English, and Portuguese of the proceedings of this conference, requested the commercial nations to send samples of their products for exhibit at the Philadelphia museums, and requested each group of foreign delegates before sailing for home to report to the Trustees of the museums their observations and suggestions upon trades subjects and concerning the best methods of packing goods for shipment to their respective countries and means of transportation. At 12:45 o'clock the conference adjourned sine die.

The delegates of the convention will start Monday on a trip of forty-one days to various commercial industrial centres of the United States. The party, which will consist of about fifty of the foreign delegates, will leave Philadelphia on Monday morning for Baltimore. After spending the day there it will go to Washington for a day, and then go to New York, where it will remain from June 9 to 13. From June 14 to 22 will be spent in Boston and other New England points of interest, and then the party will return to New York and take a special train for the West.

The following named cities will be visited in the West in the order named: Pittsburg, Dayton, Cincinnati, Nashville, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Rapids, Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo which latter city will be reached on July 16. Two days will be spent there, and the party will then return to New York, via Albany and the Hudson River.

SUICIDE OF W. H. PERKINS.

Watertown, Mass., Business Man, Discouraged and in Debt, Shoots Himself.

WATERTOWN, Mass., June 4.—William H. Perkins, forty years of age, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself through the heart in the grain room of the old grist mill here.

Perkins was formerly the owner of this mill, but he sold it last year to purchase the Plymouth Iron foundry, in company with Thomas Gavin. It is supposed that this venture did not prove the success he anticipated, and as he was heavily incumbered by debts contracted by the firm he became despondent and took his life.

DIRECT INHERITANCE LAW.

The Pennsylvania Statute Declared Unconstitutional.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—President Judge Hanna of the Orphans' Court this afternoon, in adjudicating the estate of George Blight, deceased, decided that the new direct inheritance tax law is unconstitutional. The law was recently passed by the Legislature as a revenue measure, and was expected to add between $600,000 and $1,000,000 annually to the revenues of the State.

The question will probably be carried into the Supreme Court for a final decision.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

"From Kindergarten to High School."
THE HELBURN SCHOOL.
35 West 90th Street.
A thoroughly graded, coeducational school; manual training; art and language. Reopens Oct. 5. Circulars on application

The Graham School.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Established 1816.
Fall term begins Sept. 30.
176 West 72d Street, Sherman Square.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
20 West 44th St.
Attention is invited to the unusual advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Cottages. Particulars will be sent upon application to J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

The Berlitz School of Languages,
Madison Sq., N. Y., and 78 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities.

LANGUAGES.
CORTINA METHOD. Send for circular.
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INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.
A Select School for Girls. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

HOUGHTON SEMINARY, CLINTON, N. Y., for young women, provides best instruction in languages, music, elocution; cares for morals, manners, health. Colleges admit on certificate. 57th year. A. G. BENEDICT, A. M., Prin.

THE OSSINING SEMINARY FOR GIRLS, Sing Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Principal. 30th year begins September 22d.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

BOARDERS WANTED.

A LADY REMAINING IN TOWN FOR THE Summer, and living in West 86th St., near the Park, offers a comfortable home, references required. Address M. M. S., 1,242 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GOLDEN RULE COTTAGE, PINE REST, Warwick, Mass.—Five hours from New York; excursion, five dollars; opens June 15; a quiet, substantial, and elegant private country home for limited number (eight) middle-aged and elderly people. Send for circular.

EXCURSIONS.

ERIE RAILROAD.
—EVERY SUNDAY.—
SHOHOLA GLEN
In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.
$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00
First express train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:00, Jersey City 9:15 A. M. Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City 9:45 A. M. Returning, leave Shohola 5:15 P. M. and 6 P. M.
GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS
75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.
Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:45 A. M.; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Choice of two express trains returning. Leave Glens 5:20 P. M. or 7:23 P. M.

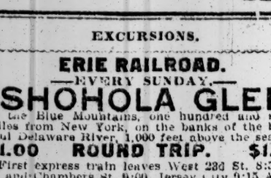
Gaze's Tours,
Entirely NEW arrangements to
EUROPE.
THREE MIDSUMMER PARTIES.
48 DAYS **$275** up ALL INCLUDED.
WRITE OR CALL.
SEVERAL NEW PROGRAMMES FOR 1897.
HENRY GAZE & SONS, Ltd.,
113 Broadway, New York.

Saturday Afternoon Excursion
TO WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves West 22d St. at 2 P. M., ARRIVING at West Point at 4:30 P. M. RETURNING on any of the WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAINS. This will give passengers ample time to see DRESS PARADE, Government Buildings, &c. FARE for the round trip, $1.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL.
Leaves West 22d St. at 2 P. M. Returning by Hudson River Railroad trains, $1.10.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.



Downey, Duncan & White,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. B. BREWSTER & CO.,)
Builders of Fine Carriages and the celebrated J. B. Brewster Top Wagons, 487 and 489 5th Av. and 143 West 51st St.
MESSRS. DOWNEY, DUNCAN & WHITE have been associated with me in the carriage business from 15 to 30 years, and I have recently formed a NEW CONNECTION with them. They alone have the right to use my name, and their firm is the only successor to J. B. Brewster & Co. JAMES B. BREWSTER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTHMA AND CATARRH
Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, etc.
CURED BY
Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder.
Paris, J. ESPIC; New York, E. FOUGERA & CO.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger. Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady, leaving town, wishes to find place for a neat, obliging young girl as chambermaid and to assist with fine washing or waiting. Seen Saturday, June 5, at 4, at present employer's, 119 East 38th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her chambermaid; will assist with laundry work; also waiting; present employer can be seen. 140 West 72d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, lately landed; assist with children; good seamstress. 543 West 46th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; takes work home, or by day; city or country; latest skirts, waists; remodeling, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 180 West 101st St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By an accomplished, refined young lady as housekeeper or to take charge of bachelor apartment. Miss Colwell, care of Maurdant, 340 West 59th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent English woman as lady's maid; willing and obliging; city references. A. B., Box 281 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Good sailor; first-class dressmaker; good hairdresser; cut and fit well. Elise, Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman; good city references. 429 East 81st St.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY LANDED, WISHES a position in private family. 223 East 41st St., King Corr's bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—Lady wishes situation for first-class butler; young Swiss; sober, obliging, best recommendation. P., 13 East 66th St., present employer's.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly experienced young Scotchman; can furnish first-class references. G. S., 119 East 22d St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced butler; first-class references. B., Box 27, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER-COOK.—By French couple; references. Couple, Box 138, 1,242 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By young man; 25 years; single; good city and country driver; last employer can be seen. P. McGovern, 216 West 75th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Single; Protestant; understands care of fruit, flowers, vegetables, and lawn; best city references. S. B., Box 196 Times Office.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—A gentleman leaving town wishes to place his second man; sober, honest, and capable; height, 5 feet 9 inches. Can be seen at present employer's, 8 East 48th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man, Protestant, as useful man in a private family; best references. Care of Mrs. Scolles, 505 6th Av.; ring twice.

Valets.

VALET.—A city gentleman will personally recommend first-class English valet who has been with him last two years; would take care of invalid not mentally afflicted. B., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Waiters.

WAITER or BUTLER.—By young man; in private family; city or country; best of references. Box 169, 554 3d Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Apply at 39 East 68th St., before 11 o'clock.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED.—A competent Superintendent, with good business ability, who thoroughly understands art embroidery. Apply at The Society of Decorative Art, 14 East 34th St., on Tuesday, June 8, from 10:30 to 12 o'clock. Satisfactory references required.

WANTED—Butler who understands valeting; must have good references. Address, giving name of last employer, with particulars, A. D., Box 687 New Rochelle, N. Y.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser, intelligent, tactful, and energetic, to solicit advertising for a New York daily newspaper. L. E. W., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—Butler and useful man, by American family. Call, between 1 and 2, at 69 West 23d St., in store.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Going to the Mountains?
Are you looking for a spot to spend the Summer which combines health, comfort, and pleasure AT MODERATE COST?
If so, send 6 cents for postage or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book "Summer Homes." It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c., in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, 2,000 feet above the sea, a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness. In New York, No. 2 Battery Place; 143, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St.; ticket offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts. In Brooklyn: No. 4 Court St., 800 Fulton St., 96 Broadway, 287 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, and "Eagle" Office.
"ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the above "HOMES," can be obtained of ticket agents for 25c. J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agt., 56 Beaver St., New York.

THE HALCYON
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Now open. Easily accessible. Unique in design; liberal in management; perfect cuisine. Also detached cottages for the season. The beautiful drives, ideal bicycle roads, golf links, athletic field, pond, and charming scenery make this hotel a perfect Summer resort; 1,000 feet elevation. Reached from Grand Central Depot in 2 hours. Moderate rates. Send for illustrated descriptive booklet. H. R. ROBERTSON, JR., Proprietor.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. P. SHARP, Prop.
LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE SULPHUR BATHING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE U. S.
PAMPHLETS ON APPLICATION.

SUMMER RESORTS.
For circulars, &c., apply to hotel or to Hicks' Advertising Agency, 132 Nassau St., N. Y.
Catskill Mountains, N Y, Catskill Mt. House.
Long Branch, N. J., Ocean House, J. Spitler.
Richfield Springs, N. Y., Spring House.
Water Mills, L I, n r Southampton, Mecox Inn.

COLUMBIA SPRINGS HOTEL.
Established 1854. Now open. Valuable mineral springs, with new bathrooms in the main building and other improvements. Beautiful grounds, lawns, and drives. Good livery boating, and fishing. Excellent table Moderate rates. No bar. CARTLAND & SON, Stottville, N. Y., (near Hudson.)

GLEN LAKE HOUSE.
Quiet, healthful Summer resort; bass fishing, boating; all amusements; dry mountain air; moderate altitude; resident physician; terms, $6 to $12. E. BIRDSALL, Mgr., GLEN LAKE, N. Y.

HUNDRED ISLAND HOUSE.
Lake George. Open June to October. Thoroughly refitted and refurnished. Send for descriptive circular. HENRY E. NICHOLS, Manager.

Mononotto Inn Fisher's Island, N. Y.
Opens June 15.
Seven miles seaward. Very accessible. For Booklets, &c., G. L. HOPPES, Bethlehem, Penn.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS—ROOT'S HOTEL, Schroon River; good hunting and fishing. J. R. CURRAN, Mgr.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
SWEPT BY OCEAN BREEZES.
"Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 950, 1,318 Broadway, ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send 2 cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

AN IDEAL SUMMER RESORT.
SEA SHORE AND COUNTRY COMBINED.
Prospect House and Cottages,
BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND.
Most fashionable resort on Long Island. Receives 400 guests. Send for descriptive circular. Cottages open JUNE 1, HOTEL JUNE 15. One hour from New York. Reasonable rates.
F. M. ROGERS, PROPRIETOR.
N. Y. office, the Geriach. Mr. Willis N. Blinn, 2 to 5 P. M.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
Will open June 17.
Oriental Hotel
Will open June 24.
T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER.
192 Broadway, N. Y.

"THE EDGEMERE."
Edgemere, L. I., near Arverne; new Summer resort, 15 miles from city; new hotel, magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; surf and still-water bathing, boating, and fishing; opens in June; three furnished cottages. Applications for rooms can be made at Gilsey House, N. Y. C. W. Shepherd, Manager. J. H. BRESLIN.

WATSON HOUSE,
BABYLON, L. I.,
ON GREAT SOUTH BAY,
now open; all modern improvements; good stabling, bathing, boating, fishing. For terms write or apply on premises. HENRY L. SAYLES, Manager.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA,
LONG ISLAND.
DALE COTTAGES
Now open. Carlton and Summerfield Aves.
Five minutes from station, opposite Hotel.

ARVERNE HOTEL,
ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, L. I.,
Will open June 26th under new management. Thoroughly renovated and redecorated. Perfect sanitary arrangements.
JOHN O'CONNOR, Lessee.
N. Y. office, Hotel Imperial.

MANSION HOUSE, Roslyn, L. I.—Beautiful scenery, fine roads, excellent table, 20 miles from city.

Richfield Springs.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
TWENTY-THIRD SEASON.
SPRING HOUSE AND BATHS.
OPEN JUNE 19 TO OCTOBER.
NEW YORK OFFICE,
WINDSOR HOTEL. T. R. PROCTOR.
W. G. DOOLITTLE, Manager.

HOTEL EARLINGTON
OPENS JUNE 19TH.
ST. JAMES HOTEL (Moderate Rates.)
OPENS JUNE 12TH.
RichfieldSprings, N. Y.
This great health and pleasure resort will offer this season many new attractions. For illustrated pamphlet, rates, &c., call or address
E. M. EARLE & SON,
Park Ave. Hotel, 32d St. & Park Ave., Borough of Manhattan.

Adirondacks.

STEVENS HOUSE,
Lake Placid, N. Y.
Heart of the Adirondack Mountains.
New Features, Golf Links, &c.
OPEN MAY 15TH TO OCT. 15TH.
J. A. & G. A. STEVENS,
Owners and Proprietors.

THE ALGONQUIN
AND COTTAGES,
on Lower Saranac Lake, Adirondacks
Open June first. Special rates for June. Illustrated pamphlet on application. FRED. H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, or John Harding, Algonquin, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.
SAGAMORE HOTEL,
Long Lake, Hamilton Co., N. Y., will open season of 1897 July 1, under the old management, assisted by T. D. Sullivan. BUTLER & SULLIVAN, managers, Long Lake, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga.
The Grand Union
Opens June 15.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.
For diagram of rooms, terms, &c., apply to M. FRED'K C. KING, Hoffman House, 24th St. entrance.

Catskill Mountains.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE
CATSKILL, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 26TH.
June and July, $14.00 to $17.50 per week.
$3.00 per day.

NEW JERSEY.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
SOMERSET INN,
AND EIGHT COTTAGES.
Open May 1 to Nov. 1. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R.; via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. A beautiful Summer resort. More attractive this season than ever. Altitude, 800 feet.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT.
SEVEN MILES BELOW LONG BRANCH.
MONMOUTH HOUSE,
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
Open from June 26 to October.
BENJAMIN H. YARD, Proprietor.
Write for descriptive pamphlet containing terms and information.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA
(Normandie, near Seabright, New Jersey.)
The best appointed Hotel near New York. Hotel opens Wednesday, June 9th, at special rates. Regular opening Wednesday, June 23d.
Open for inspection. W. S. HEWES, Mgr.
FERDINAND P. EARLE, Propr.

ALLENHURST INN,
ALLENHURST, (Deal Beach,) N. J.
Elevator and all modern improvements. Surf bathing. Still water boating. New ALLENHURST railway station. Open May 20 to October. Best of references given and required.
JOHN D. BAILEY, Manager.

HOTEL COLUMBIA,
BELMAR, N. J.
Now open. The leading and largest hotel. Directly on the beach. Enlarged and beautified. 50 new rooms. Baths, new electric plant. Concerts. Cuisine unexcelled. For terms address
M. LINDSAY.

THE OCTAGON,
SEA BRIGHT, N. J.,
OPENS JUNE 26TH.
The leading, largest, and best appointed hotel at Sea Bright. Directly on the beach.
THE OCTAGON COTTAGE,
Open from May to October.
Address GEO. B. SANDT.

THE SEA BRIGHT INN,
SEA BRIGHT, N. J. Season June 1st to October 15. Twenty new rooms. Newly furnished; thoroughly renovated; baths; sanitary plumbing. Cuisine unexcelled. O. D. POTTER & JAS. T. McGOVERN, Props., Late of Normandie, N. Y., and Normandie-by-the-Sea.

THE ATLANTIC,
HOTEL AND COTTAGES, BELMAR, N. J. Open June 1st. Full ocean frontage. Cuisine unexcelled; concerts; artesian water; all modern improvements. Address T. KECK.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,
Highlands of Navesink, N. J.; delightfully situated on the Shrewsbury, overlooking the ocean; surf and still water bathing; large house; terms moderate; new management.

THE ESSEX.
Situated directly on the beach, SPRING LAKE, NEW JERSEY.
Will open May 29th. Desirable furnished cottage for rent.

Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
THE LAFAYETTE,
High grade in every respect. Capacity 300. Orchestra daily. Terms, $3 per day upwards. Send for illustrated booklet with diagrams and full information. WRIGHT & FROST.

THE MONTAUK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J. Block from ocean. Remodeled and newly furnished. New management. Special rates for June. DAVIS & PROVOST.

THE ALBEMARLE,
ASBURY PARK, N. J. Delightful location, one block from beach. Full ocean view. Special rates for June. Send for illustrated booklet.
P. L. HARNETT.

THE MADISON,
ASBURY PARK, N. J. Beautifully situated on Sunset Av.; unobstructed ocean view; electricity, baths, modern improvements; special rates for June. J. K. DODMAN.

THE ASHLAND,
ASBURY PARK, N. J. Near Beach. Open from May to November. MRS. A. GEORGE.

NEW ENGLAND.

THE NANEPASHEMET,
MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
Finest location on the North Shore. Uniformly cool. For plans and prices apply to Dr. AMMI BROWN.

KINZLER'S HOTEL,
Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
Strictly first-class. A. F. KINZLER, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE KITTATINNY,
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
Now open. The favorite Spring, Summer, and Autumn Resort. Largest and most attractively located hotel in the Delaware Valley. Send for booklet. W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

Sunset House, near Del. Water Gap. Elevation 1,700 feet.
Grand scenery, shady lawns, large porches, airy rooms; farm attached; livery; mountain drives; daily mail. Write for terms and circulars. Mrs. M. A. KENNEDY, Marshalls Creek, Pa.

CRISSMAN HOUSE,
Milford, Pike Co., Pa.
Enlarged and refurnished. Seven miles from Port Jervis. On bank of the Delaware River. Excellent cycling. Address FRANK CRISSMAN, Prop.

THE WISCASSET.
Open from May 15th to October 15th. Steam heat. Rooms en suite, with bath. Golf links. I. D. IVISON, Manager, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Albany Evening Line
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.;) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M. Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24, N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M.; 1384 St., N. R., 9:30 A. M.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats will leave foot of Christopher Street every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson. Special train from Catskill to Cairo Sunday morning, May 30, at 6:30.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD
For Information, Circulars, etc., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address (Send Stamp) the
Hotel Tariff Bureau,
63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Adirondacks.....Hotel Ampersand, now open
Adirondacks...Childwold Hotel, opens June 12
Asbury Park, N.J..Coleman House, opens Je. 26
do ..Hotel Columbia, opens Decoration Day
do .....West End Hotel, opens June 24
Babylon, L. I.....Argyle Hotel, opens June 15
Baltimore, Md...Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bradford, Eng. Midland Htl., ap., $3.50; ep, $1 up
Bristol, R. I .....D'Wolf Inn, now open
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Centre Harbor, N. H. Seuter House, opens Je. 14
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col., New St. James Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
do ..The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
Edgemere, L. I..The Edgemere, opens June 15
Exeter, Eng.....Royal Clarence Hotel, a. p., $3
Fire Island.....Surf Hotel and Cottages
Fisher's Island. The Munnatawket, a. p., $3.50
Gt. Barrington, Mass..Berkshire Inn, a. p., $3
Glasgow, (BathSt.) Philps Cockburn Htl. ap $2.50up
Hartford, Conn.....Allyn House, a. p., $3 up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up. ap. $3 up
Leeds, Eng. The Queens Htl., a.p., $3.50; e.p., $1 up
Liverpool, Eng. Adelphi Htl., ap, $3.50; ep, $1 up
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do .....The Langham Hotel, e. p., $2 up
do (St. Pancras) Midland Grand, ap, $3.50; ep, $1 up
do (13 Henriettast., Strand) The Cockburn, ap $2.50up
do Barkston Gardens Hotel, S.K., ap, $2.50 up
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel | De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do | Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do | Specially recom'd.
Magnolia, Mass. The Magnolia, opens June 19
do .....The Hesperus, opens June 12
Matlock, Eng. Tyacks' New Bath & Royal Hydro Hls
Middletown Spr'gs, Vt. The Montvert, op's Je. 24
Mineral Springs & Scientific Water Cure.
Millbrook, N. Y.....The Halcyon, a. p., $4 up
Narragansett Pier, The Rockingham, ap., $5up
do .....The Massasoit, now open
New Brighton, S. I. (Lyman Rhoades) The Pavilion
New Orleans, La..Hotel Grunewald, e.p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, R. I.....Ocean House, opens June 26
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do (Chas. S. Davis).Hotel St. Andrew, e.p., $1.50
do (N, B. Barry).New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $1.50, e. p. $3.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn).Hotel Empire, e.p. $1, a.p. $3
do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (P. W. Orvis).Grosvenor, 10th & 5th Av., a. p.
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p. $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
Ocean City, N. J..Hotel Brighton, a. p., $2.50 up
Ostend, Belg., (fac'g sea; 300 beds.) The Splendid
Pawling, N. Y. Mizzen Top Hotel, opens June 19
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep., $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Arch & 12th Sts.)..Hotel Hanover, a.p., $2 up
Plymouth, Eng.....Grand Hotel, a. p., $3
Portsmouth, N. H., The Rockingham, a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va. Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p. $1.50 up
Rochester, N. Y. Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Saybrook Pt., Conn. Fenwick Hall, opens Je. 15
Schenectady, N. Y. The Edison, a.p., $2.50 up
Sea Bright, N. J. ..Sea Bright Inn, now open
Sheldrake, N. J. Cayuga Lake House, a.p., $2 up
Sorrento, Me.....Hotel Sorrento, opens June 15
Springfield, Mass. The Massasoit, ep, $1 up. ap. $3 up
Spring Lake B'ch, NJ. Monmouth H'se, op's Je. 26
St. Andrews, N. B. The Algonquin, opens Je. 25
St. George, Staten Isl..The Castleton, ap. $4 up
St. Louis, Mo., (Firep't) Southern Htl, ap. $3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Swansea, Mass. Ocean House, opens June 26
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $4
Troy, N. Y., The Troy House.....a. p., $3 up
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Hotel Wellington, ep., $1.50, ap., $3 up
Watch Hill, R. I. Atlantic House, opens June 15
do .....Plimpton Hotel, now open
do .....Larkin House, opens July 1
White Mts., Maplewood Htl., Bethlehem, N. H.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ESTABLISHED 1841.
COOK'S TOURS
TO
EUROPE.
All Traveling Expenses Included.
NEXT DEPARTURES:
S. S. "Germanic," June 9, 85 days.....$760
S. S. "Etruria," June 12, 93 days.....900
S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II.," 52 days.....350
S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II., 70 days.....490
S. S. "St. Paul," June 16, 60 days.....600
S. S. "Umbria," June 26, 35 days.....220
S. S. "City of Rome," July 3, 30 days.....220
S. S. "Lucania," July 3, 57 days.....480
S. S. "Veendam," July 3, 57 days.....415
S. S. "Servia," July 8, 48 days.....260
S. S. "Germanic," July 7, 34 days.....250
S. S. "Westernland," July 7, 57 days.....400
Illustrated Programmes, berths and information,
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, June 5, 8:30 AM. Lucania, July 3, 8 AM
Etruria, June 12, 1 PM Etruria, July 10, 1 PM
*Campania, June 17, 9 AM Campania, July 17, 8 AM
Umbria, June 26, 1 P. M. Aurania, July 24, noon
EXTRA SAILING.
Servia, June 8, 11:30 AM Servia, July 6, 10 A. M.
Aurania, June 22, noon
*SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Campania will sail hence Thursday, June 17th, at 9 A. M., instead of Saturday, June 19th, which will enable passengers to arrive at Liverpool in time to attend the Queen's Jubilee Review at Spithead, June 26th.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., June 5, 10 A. M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe, Sat., June 12, 10 A. M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $100 and all steamers carry Second Class. Tourains, inc. Railway fare to Paris, and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $64.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 North River, foot

CITY NOT TO BUY ROADS

The Sinking Fund Board Advised that It Cannot Acquire Sixth and Eighth Avenue Lines.

MUNICIPAL INTERESTS SAFE

Corporation Counsel Scott Says Change of Motive Power Should Be Made—Recorder Goff Dissents from Opinion Regarding the Power of the Sinking Fund.

Corporation Counsel Scott delivered to the Sinking Fund Commission, at its meeting yesterday, an opinion on the right of the city to acquire the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroads.

The opinion was asked because of an offer of $1,000,000 for each franchise by C. H. Butler, on behalf of H. J. Braker. The money to enable the city to compel the surrender of the roads, thus relieving it of the necessity of issuing bonds, was also offered by Mr. Butler.

Mr. Scott reviews the history of the granting of the franchises to the railroads, and quotes the terms of the resolution making the grant in 1851, which contained the provision permitting the purchase of the roads for the cost price, with 10 per cent. extra, which was at first held to be invalid, but was afterward confirmed and made valid by the Legislature.

The validating of the grant by the Legislature, it is contended, also validated the terms and conditions of the franchise. The railroad companies hold that the right of purchase was not conferred, or if it was, that it has long since been lost. This contention of the companies was recently upheld by Judge Beach.

"It may be a somewhat serious question," says Mr. Scott, "what the city would acquire if it insisted upon the surrender of the road; whether it would acquire anything more than title to the rails and ties without any right to operate or resell the franchise to operate a railway.

"It is clear, I think, that the city will not be in a position to acquire this property until some board authorized to represent it shall determine, in its behalf, to exercise the option, and it is equally clear that the right to exercise the option must be the act of the city itself, and cannot be delegated or assigned to any other person."

Board Has No Power to Act.

Mr. Scott says the board has no power to comply with Mr. Braker's request. "Nowhere in the statute," he continues, "is to be found any authority in your board to act for the city in determining whether it shall exercise such an option, nor to expend public money for the purchase of property of the kind."

Even if the board had the authority, Mr. Scott thinks there would still be an insurmountable barrier to its acting, because if the option were exercised the roads would become part of the city property and the franchises would become extinct, leaving the streets free from any railroad, and open to be occupied by new companies under franchises to be granted according to the provisions of the present law, and the city could not operate them. The franchises would have to be sold again.

Having answered the question put to him on behalf of the Sinking Fund Commission, Mr. Scott says he would have stopped there, were it not that several persons have made "reckless and unwarranted attacks upon the public administrative officers of this city, charging them with bad faith and a lack of active effort to protect the interests of the city." The opinion recites the history of the litigation in connection with the granting of the permits to change the motive power by the Department of Public Works, and quotes the law to show that he took every precaution to protect the interest of the city.

The case of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroads, he contends, is analagous in this respect to that of the Third Avenue Company, in which the Court of Appeals held that the Legislature had sole power to authorize the change of motive power.

City Has Not Lost Its Rights.

As the matter stands, the city has not lost, he says, and is no danger of losing, any right or advantage to which it is entitled, the obligation on the Commissioner of Public Works to issue the permit being clear and unquestionable.

To show that he has been alert in asserting and insisting on the city's rights to reacquire the railways, Mr. Scott quotes the letter addressed to Senator Raines on April 15, asking for the passage of the bill authorizing the city to issue bonds for the purchase of the roads, and declared that his assistant, John Proctor Clarke, appeared before the Governor and urged the Governor to send a message to the Legislature asserting the urgency of the bill.

The option, if it exists, Mr. Scott thinks, cannot be exercised until the city is in a position to assert its ability to pay the money, an assertion which no city officer could make without laying himself open to perjury. Mr. Scott denies that the interests of the city were not well protected before Judge Beach, and concludes:

"No grounds exist at the present time upon which an action to enforce the option could be predicated. Until the city has put itself or been put by the Legislature in a position to exercise or enforce the option, the roads belong to their owners, who are entitled to develop them in any lawful manner. If the city should ever find itself in a position to require the roads it will be only after a long and bitter litigation. In the meantime the public convenience and the proper development of the city will be greatly furthered if modern and adequate power be substituted for the antiquated power now in use.

Improvement Must Not Be Retarded.

"I cannot bring myself to believe that it is the duty of an administrative officer of the City Government to undertake to obstruct and retard this great public improvement, merely upon the chance that at some time in the future the city may be in a position to and may desire to acquire the roads.

"It is true that it will cost more to repurchase these roads after the motive power has been changed than it would cost to repurchase them at present. But if the city were to acquire them to-day it would find it necessary, in order to reap the full advantages of their possession, either to itself expend the necessary money for a change of motive power, or to sell or lease them at a price which would make it profitable for the purchaser or lessee to effect such a change. Allowing for the usual comparative cheapness of private over public construction, the net result would probably be that it would be as advantageous to the city to repurchase these roads after the motive power had been changed by the present owners as it would be to repurchase them now in their present condition."

Mayor Strong read the opinion himself, and the board authorized its printing and promulgation.

Recorder Goff's Opinion.

Recorder Goff said that he agreed with Mr. Scott in the main, as far as acquiring the roads was concerned. That could only be determined by the court of last resort, and it would not be wise to delay the improvements in the meantime. The Recorder said he disagreed with Mr. Scott regarding the powers of the Sinking Fund Commission. He thought that body had the power to conserve the city's interests. With that view he moved a resolution to the effect that the Mayor invite the representatives of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to meet the members of the board, so that an agreement might be arrived at by which the improvements could be continued without having the interests of the city jeopardized. The resolution was adopted.

Action on Ferry Franchise.

The Sinking Fund Commission rescinded the resolution on Dec. 9, authorizing the sale of the franchises of the South, West Twenty-third Street, Pine and Liberty Street Ferries. The upset price of the West Twenty-third Street Ferry was increased from $10,000 to $11,840, of the Liberty Street Ferry from $8,000 to $10,000, and the Pine Street Ferry from $400 to $500. Other slight changes were made in the terms and the Controller was instructed to readvertise.

Brooklyn Teachers' Excursion.

The Brooklyn Teachers' Association will hold their annual excursion to-day. They will start from the bridge dock on the steamer General Slocum at 9 A. M., or get on board at South Fifth Street half an hour later, and go to Locust Grove.

LEGAL NOTES.

DID NOT NEED REFORMING.—Justice TRUAX, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday refused to grant a preliminary injunction in a suit by W. B. Riker & Son, a corporation, against Samuel Adams and others. Mrs. Amy V. Parker, who owns the premises 355 Sixth Avenue, and William B. Riker, owner of 358, adjoining, some time ago gave notice to plaintiff, who had leases upon these two premises, that they had let them to Adams & Co., who were thereafter authorized to receive the rent from plaintiff to the termination of its leases. Adams & Co. then entered into an agreement with plaintiff to pay it $10,500 before May 1, in consideration of plaintiff canceling its leases and vacating the premises after certain alterations of a building near by, which it intended to occupy, and which were to be done as expeditiously as possible, had been completed. When plaintiff tendered the rent for May it was refused, Adams & Co. claiming that under the agreement they were to take possession on May 1. Plaintiff thereupon brought this action to reform the agreement so that by its terms plaintiff should be entitled to remain until the alterations in the other premises which it intended to occupy were completed. Justice Truax based his refusal to grant the injunction upon the ground that the agreement did not need reformation. "Plaintiffs say the agreement means that they are not to vacate," Justice Truax says, "until the completion of the alterations on the building on the southwest corner of Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue. I hold that this is what the agreement means. In other words, the agreement does not need reforming."

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DEFENDANT WAS NOT ESTOPPED.—A judgment for plaintiff in a suit by the New York Bank Note Company against Frederick McKeige has been reversed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. In 1889 the defendant, claiming to be an officer of the Equity Gas Light Company of Brooklyn, ordered to be engraved for the company by the plaintiff, several plates, upon which were to be printed bonds to be issued by the company. After the work was partly done, defendant countermanded the order. In an action against the gas company for the value of the work which had been done the defense was a denial of the contract. On the trial of that action the plaintiff withdrew a juror, and then discontinued and brought this action against McKeige, claiming he did not have the authority he represented, and was, therefore, personally liable. He denied he did not have the authority. On the other trial, before the juror was withdrawn, McKeige, who was Treasurer of the company, testified that he was ordered by the Directors to make the contract, but not by formal resolution. Justice Rumsey, who gives the opinion of the Appellate tribunal, says the testimony of McKeige on the former trial would warrant an inference that he was acting by authority of the Board of Directors when he ordered the engraving of the bonds. Plaintiff's counsel did not ask him about his authority, and gave him no opportunity to state whether he had authority or not; in view of that fact, the plaintiff has no right to complain now that McKeige did not upon that trial give some information about a fact vital to the plaintiff's case. No man can be estopped for a failure to do something which he has no opportunity to do, and which it is not his duty to do. For that reason the court holds it was error to submit to the jury the question whether the defendant was estopped, and the reversal was based on that error.

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VOID CHATTEL MORTGAGE.—Isaac Allison, who was in the shoe manufacturing business at Canisteo, N. Y., being indebted to M. & L. Allison, gave them a chattel mortgage for the indebtedness, and some months afterward M. & L. Allison assigned to Jackson W. Bowdish for the benefit of creditors. Two days subsequently, upon demand by Bowdish, Isaac Allison turned over the property covered by the mortgage to him as assignee. Esek Page, the Sheriff, took a quantity of these boots and shoes under execution upon a judgment against Isaac Allison in favor of the Citizens' National Bank of Hornellsville. Bowdish then sued Page and the bank for conversion of these boots and shoes. An affirmance by the General Term of the Fifth Department of a judgment in favor of the plaintiff has now been upheld by the Court of Appeals. Judge Gray, who givese the opinion, holds that while the mortgagee cannot enforce a void chattel mortgage against the creditors of the mortgagor, yet if the mortgagor treats it as void, and before the creditors obtain a lien transfers the property to the mortgagee in payment of a debt, the transaction will hold. If a debtor of an assignor for the benefit of creditors thus actually transfers possession of the mortgaged property to the mortgagee's assignee to secure payment of the debt independently of the mortgage, such independent transfer, followed by continued exclusive possession by the assignee, vests in the assignee a right to the property superior to that of a judgment creditor of a mortgagor under an execution issued subsequent to the assignee's acquisition of the property.

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FIXTURES.—Henry Heine, who was erecting a building in the Twenty-fourth Ward, in this city, purchased a quantity of material from a firm of which Julius Schwarz was a member, for which he did not pay. In May, last year, Heine executed a bill of sale to Catherine Geirke of a quantity of sashes, lumber, and other articles which were left in the building, and used as required in its completion. In July following Heine by a quit claim released his interest to Gertrude Schwarz, wife of Julius, to the property, which about that time had been sold on foreclosure. After the completion of the purchase, Mr. Schwarz, finding that some of the sashes and other articles had been taken from the building, with the assistance of the police succeeded in recovering them, and as agent of his wife restored them to the building, where they were used in its completion, as originally intended. Then Mrs. Geirke sued Schwarz to recover $245 for conversion, and proved the property named in the bill of sale to her was worth that sum. Part of the property so included had been previously affixed to the freehold by Heine, with the intention of making it a permanent accession thereto. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has affirmed judgment given for the defendant by Justice Lynn, in the First District Court, holding, by Justice McAdam, that things in themselves movable, and having the character of personalty, such as window frames, doors, blinds, &c., may acquire that of realty by being applied to use as part of the realty and pass with the land by a sale thereof. Permanent erections made by the mortgagor after the execution of a mortgage upon the land become part of the realty and are covered by the mortgage.

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DISTRICT COURT PRACTICE.—William W. Allison, who was agent in this city for the T. A. Snider Preserve Company, brought several suits in a District Court against the company for salary claimed to be due him, and secured an attachment in each case against property of the company, on affidavits alleging that defendant was a foreign corporation, and that plaintiff resided in New Jersey. The affidavit failed to state that the cause of action arose in this State, or that the contract sued on was made therein. The summons in each case was made returnable in from six to twelve days. The Appellate Term, by Justice McAdam, reversed judgments given for the plaintiff, holding that the Court had acquired no jurisdiction, and that a foreign corporation sued in the District Courts must be proceeded against by short summons, returnable in from two to four days.

MRS. KAUFMAN'S CONDITION.

Her Injured Foot Had to be Amputated at Flatbush Hospital.

Mrs. M. M. Kaufman, wife of the New York importer, Isaac Kaufman, who fell from the window of her room at the Hotel Argyle, in Bath Beach, on Thursday, is lying dangerously ill at the Flatbush Hospital.

Her left foot, which was badly mangled by being caught in a pile of rough stones when the accident occurred, was amputated at noon yesterday. Mr. Kaufman says that he has no idea how his wife came to fall from the window.

V. De Nyse Attempted Suicide.

Virginius De Nyse, fifty-two years old, who lives with his family at 260 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, attempted suicide yesterday by cutting his throat with a razor. He will recover. Mr. De Nyse has been connected for years with Boyd's Dispatch and Express concern in New York. His family were reticent over the affair, and his daughter said that her father must have been insane at the time.

Asthma cannot only be relieved, but entirely cured with Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

EXCISE DECISION'S EFFECT

District Attorney Olcott Talks of a Special Grand Jury if Many Cases Are Transferred.

WILL AVOID EXPECTED DELAY

Justice Jacob Suggests that the Decision, if it Stands, Makes Part of the New City Charter Unconstitutional—Liquor Dealers Consider It a Triumph.

The decision of Justice Andrews, that the defendant in an excise case before the Court of Special Sessions may apply for a transfer of his case to the Court of General Sessions and secure trial by jury, has caused a great deal of comment among court officials, the police, the Excise Department, and the liquor dealers.

Other Judges and the District Attorney approve the decision. The Excise Department says "it is not good law"; and the Chief of Police says that until he has received an opinion from the Corporation Counsel on the question raised by Justice Andrews, whether police officers have a right to make arrests without a warrant for violations of the excise law, the police will continue making arrests as heretofore. The liquor dealers hail the decision as a partial triumph.

District Attorney W. M. K. Olcott said yesterday afternoon that he thought the decision of Justice Andrews a good one, and he felt confident it would be sustained if an appeal were taken. As to its effect upon the work of the courts, Mr. Olcott said:

"There are now a great many excise cases, nearly 700, awaiting disposition in the Court of Special Sessions. If they are transferred to the Court of General Sessions it would, of course, cause delay, and to that extent, at least, be of some advantage to the liquor sellers. There would have to be indictments by the Grand Jury, and the court calendars are already filled with more important cases. This would make proceedings more cumbersome and less expeditious, and the offenders would escape prompt punishment.

"I expect a rush of applicants who will now want their cases transferred to the General Sessions. I should, however, advise these defendants to let their cases remain in the Special Sessions for several reasons. They will get justice there, and get it speedily. Then, too, the police court clerks are not lawyers, and make errors that are used as grounds for a murrer, and several cases have been dismissed.

"If the great bulk of these cases is put upon the Court of General Sessions and the Grand Jury, I shall certainly ask the Governor's sanction for a special jury for excise cases, so that they may be disposed of with the greatest possible expedition."

Recorder Goff, when he dismissed the May Grand Jury yesterday morning, made direct reference to Justice Andrews's decision. He said that the Courts of General Sessions are not, so far as he is aware, overburdened with cases.

"There are," he said, "only eight prison cases now awaiting action by the Grand Jury. This court has recently disposed of a number of cases that were only two days old."

When the jury began its term, he said, there were 1,478 cases to be considered by the Grand Jury. Of these 1,105 were dismissed and 373 were indicted. The Recorder remarked that this was by far the largest number of cases ever considered by one Grand Jury. Excise cases numbered 700 or 800, some of them being as old as 1892. The jury dismissed 80 to 100 of these cases a day and found indictments in only 10 cases.

After the adjournment of the court the Recorder said that he had a number of applications for murder cases from Special to General Sessions. He had been awaiting Justice Andrews's decision, and would now transfer them, as applied for.

Magistrate Flammer said yesterday that he was not at all surprised by the decision of Justice Andrews.

"Every lawyer knows," he said, "that the State Legislature could not override the Constitution of the United States. No doubt many will have their cases transferred. The majority of violators, however, will prefer, as long as the law is liberally construed, a speedy trial in Special Sessions to a long-drawn-out one in General Sessions."

Justices Jacob, Hayes, and Holbrook of the Special Sessions, do not agree with Justice Andrews. They would not, however, criticise the decision adversely. Justice Jacob said:

"I think the decision will affect the charter of Greater New York. Excise cases are misdemeanors. There is a chapter in the charter that provides that all cases of misdemeanors shall go to the Special Sessions, and that it shall be discretionary with that court whether the cases shall be transferred to another court or not. If the present decision stands, that chapter will be unconstitutional."

Alfred R. Page, counsel of the Excise Department, said that he thought Justice Andrews's decision is not good law.

One effect of the decision, according to Mr. Page, will be to make convictions more difficult. He said that it is harder to convict a violator before a jury than it is before a Judge. Under the old law, however, only one license had been revoked, he said, and only $2,000 in fines collected during last year. The single case of revoked license was that of a negro.

The Liquor and Beer Dealers' Association, which has charge of most of the cases of alleged violation of the excise law, has received the decision as if it were a partial vindication and triumph. O'Hare & Dineen, counsel for the association, gave out a statement yesterday, in which they said:

"The decision of Judge Andrews in the McMahon case, recognizing the right to a jury trial by licensed dealers charged with violation of the Raines law, will not result in clogging the calendar of the Court of General Sessions, as anticipated. Experience has shown that at least 75 per cent. of the complaints are based upon insufficient and illegal evidence, and they are consequently dismissed by the Grand Jury. The transfer from Special Sessions will be ordered only in those cases in which the grave disabilities and penalties following a conviction impel defendants to ask for a jury trial. It will not add to the volume of the business transacted by the Grand Jury before the amendments of the Raines law adopted at the last session of the Legislature.

"We assume that the police authorities will heed the suggestion of Judge Andrews that arrests cannot be made without a warrant."

There are about 150 excise cases on the Special Sessions calendar that have been adjourned from time to time, awaiting Justice Andrews's decision.

DEATH OF G. MINTURN WORDEN.

Succumbs to Apoplexy in a Brooklyn Hotel After a Frustrated Attempt to Commit Suicide.

G. Minturn Worden, thirty-five years old, manager of the G. Minturn Worden Cycle Company of 79 Nassau Street, died from an attack of apoplexy, in his rooms, at Kulmuk's Hotel, Ocean Parkway and Foster Avenue, Brooklyn, at 2 A. M. yesterday, after a fruitless attempt to commit suicide.

He had been drinking heavily for ten days, during which time he had not been either at home or at his office. He returned home Thursday, and announced his intention to reform. He went to bed early, but arose shortly after 2 o'clock, and, crossing the room, took a pair of scissors from the mantel, and inflicted four slight wounds across his breast before his wife could get to him. She led him into a neighboring room, where he fell to the floor and died of apoplexy.

Worden had been a victim of heart trouble for several years. He is said to have been manager for the Remington Arms Company at one time. He was well known in business circles.

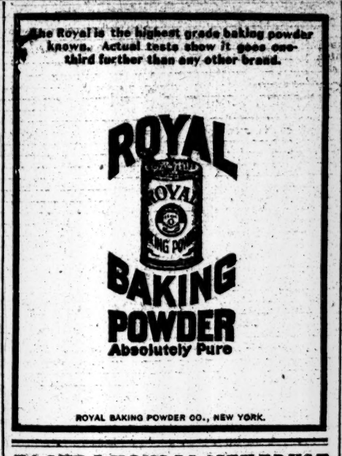
Little Child Burned to Death.

Four-year-old Emily Meyer and some companions started a bonfire in front of her home, at 214 Bleecker Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. Her clothing ignited and she ran screaming toward her home. A passing truckman leaped from his truck with a blanket and smothered the fire, but not before she was terribly burned. She died several hours later.

Funeral of Augustus N. Schmittman.

Private funeral services for Augustus N. Schmittman, whose body was found near the railroad track at Rhinecliff on Thursday, will take place at his home, 694 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, to-day. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TO SUE A KANSAS CITY TRUST

The Attorney General Directs that Action Be Brought Against the Traders Live Stock Exchange.

UNDER THE ANTI-TRUST LAW

J. C. Anderson and About 150 Others Implicated—All Dealings in the Kansas City Stock Yards Said to be Under the Discriminating Control of the Exchange.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Attorney General has directed suit to be brought against the Traders' Live Stock Exchange of Kansas City, Mo., under the act of Congress of July 2, 1890, known as the anti-trust law.

It is represented that a number of traders or speculators in live stock having associated themselves as the Traders' Live Stock Exchange, prohibit all other persons from trading at the yards. The suit will allege: "They (the Traders' Exchange) have boycotted the commission firms that have dared to sell stock to any traders in the yard who do not belong to their association, and have punished by fine some of their own members for daring to trade with firms of commission merchants who had sold to persons who were not members of their own association."

The bill of complaint which is ordered to be filed in the Circuit Court of the United States, and in the name of the United States against J. C. Anderson and about 150 others, asks that the defendants be restrained from enforcing the aims, objects, and purposes of the Traders' Live Stock Exchange, also from imposing any fine or penalty upon any of their members for trading with any person at the Kansas City Stock Yards; also from discriminating in any manner against any person who is not a member of the Traders' Exchange, solely because of such non-membership; also from refusing, by concerted action, to trade with such persons; also from entering into any contract, combination, or conspiracy limiting the right of any person in the Kansas City Stock Yards to freely deal in live stock therein.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE INQUIRY.

Union Stock Yards Company Will Not Produce Its Books.

CHICAGO, June 4.—J. C. Dennison, Secretary and Treasurer of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, blocked the investigation of the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday by refusing to produce before the commission the books and records of his corporation.

Newlin of the Texas Cattle Growers' Association asked the commission to issue a subpoena to compel the Secretary to produce them. Attorney Babcock claimed that the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company was an Illinois concern, doing business entirely in Cook County, and that the commission had nothing to do with its affairs.

Chairman Morrison said he considered the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, although an Illinois corporation, doing business entirely in Cook County, was handling interstate business, and hence was subject to an inquiry by the commission. He said, however, that his associates did not agree with him, and hence no subpoena would be issued.

The object of the efforts to bring in the books and records of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company was to show that the railroads formerly held the stock and organized the Stock Yards Company, and Mr. Newlin was desirous of showing the relations of these roads and this company at the present time.

In the afternoon Mr. Dennison presented some information in respect to the organization of the Stock Yards Company, but did not produce the company's books.

The commission late this afternoon took up the case of the American Warehouse Association against a number of Western roads, in which the commission is asked to enter an order for the railroads to cease storing and "warehousing" grain.

It was reported that railroad traffic men have been dodging the subpoenas of the commission in the matter of the Board of Trade complaint of discrimination on east-bound grain shipments.

FOR TROLLEYS ON THE BRIDGE.

Plans for the Loop on the New York Side Submitted by Surface Road Men.

Representatives of the Brooklyn trolley companies have filed plans with the bridge authorities that show that they still hope to run their cars across to this city. The plans provide for a loop at this end of the bridge, with steel girders resting upon two posts of the bridge structure and upon one post of the elevated railway company station at that point.

Although the Directors of the Manhattan Company have not yet consented to the scheme, Manager W. J. Fransioli has assured President Rossitor of the Brooklyn Heights Company, who represents the surface roads, that formal permission will be forthcoming. Until then Bridge Superintendent Martin will not act on the plans. A former plan, which provided for a cantilever structure for the loop, was rejected.

GUTTENBERG'S TWO OFFICERS.

Antagonistic Treasurers Have Hold of That Little Community's Affairs.

Although a very small town, Guttenberg has two Treasurers. It does not want both, having not enough business to keep even one comfortably employed, and efforts are being made to reduce this financial force 50 per cent.

When the Town Council organized last month it elected A. V. Hill to succeed Treasurer Frederick Prosser. To be elected is one thing and to get hold of the books is another. Prosser will surrender not. He says he was elected for two years, and that nothing short of the Supreme Court will get him out before 1898.

The Town Council has decided to try mandamus as an extractor.

Siegel-Cooper Co.'s Loss Small.

At Siegel-Cooper Company's store in this city no definite news concerning the reported robbery by employes in the Chicago establishment of the firm had been received yesterday. In a general way it has been known to the members of the firm that there was something wrong in the Chicago store, but the whole matter has been left in the hands of Mr. Cooper, who is there. They are certain, however, that the loss has not been great.

Early Closing on Saturday.

The Summer Saturday early closing season begins to-day at the store of Arnold, Constable & Co. Their store will close at noon to-day, and on every Saturday during the Summer months.

Ready for light summer things for sports or ordinary wear? We're ready for you.

By the way, the coolest part of cool clothes is fit. We make to fit; alter suits, just as the tailor does, till they do fit.

Bicycle suits as low as $8—our best $18; breeches, $3.50.

Most time to give Derbys the slip; straw hats $2.50 and $3.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

VIOLATED THE BOTTLING LAW.

Magistrate Mott Sentences an Old Man to Imprisonment for Using Siphon Heads as Hooks.

Louis Blum, sixty-five years old, of 112 Suffolk Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Mott in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of violating the bottling law. Blum is a sexton in a Jewish synagogue, and was instructed to erect a canopy for ritualistic purposes.

After putting up the poles he found that he had no hooks on which to stretch the cloth. He found some empty siphons, and, breaking off the heads, placed them on top of the poles to serve as hooks. A complaint reached the Up-Town Bottling Association, and Agent Brand caused Blum's arrest.

The law provides that a magistrate may impose a fine of 50 cents for each registered bottle mutilated or found in one's possession illegally, or the offender may be imprisoned ten days. The Magistrates as a rule fine the offenders.

When Blum was arraigned he begged Magistrate Mott, with tears in his eyes, to deal leniently with him, and pleaded that he was utterly ignorant of the law. He said that he was never arrested before. The Magistrate paid no attention to the man's plea and sentenced him to ten days in the City Prison. Blum almost fainted when he was led away, and in his cell sobbed like a child.

STRIKERS IN NEED OF AID.

Administration in Washington Directs Two Agents to Investigate the Clothing Workers' Strike.

The leaders of the striking tailors yesterday sent an appeal to the men who have returned to work under the Brotherhood's new rules to assess themselves 15 per cent. of their weekly earnings for the benefit of the strikers who are still out.

It was reported yesterday that the Administration in Washington has directed two agents to investigate the clothing workers' strike. One of the agents is said to be the Chief Factory Inspector of Pennsylvania, and another, Samuel M. Marks of the Immigration Bureau in this city. The two agents made inquiries at the United Hebrew Charities, and yesterday had an interview with Schoenfeld, but the latter declined to tell what had taken place at the interview. The agents have been making inquiries among the strikers, and learned that the men were in favor of a restriction of immigration, as they believed that the labor market was overcrowded.

The Settlement Committee of the strikers reported that fifteen more contractors had signed the union agreement.

In regard to the threatened strike of the cloakmakers, it was said yesterday that Daniel Richman, President of the Cloak Manufacturers' Association, had a conference with the leaders of the cloakmakers last month, and had promised to do all he could to lay the demands of the union before his association with a view of settling all difficulties, but the officers of the union have heard nothing from him for over ten days. The cloakmakers are anxious to begin the fight and to strike on June 15.

NEW ORLEANS GRAIN TRADE.

Chalmette Elevator Not Leased to R. W. Forbes & Son of This City—Mr. Annin's Statement.

New Orleans newspapers recently published the report that the firm of R. W. Forbes & Son, dealers in grain, with offices in the Produce Exchange in this city, had leased the Chalmette elevator from the New Orleans and Western Railroad and intended to ship a great quantity of grain through that port. They further stated that, in view of the fact that there has been a campaign carried on against New Orleans in the grain business by New Yorkers, this deal seemed rather paradoxical.

Robert E. Annin, a member of the firm of R. W. Forbes & Son, was seen yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES in reference to the above report, and made the following statement: "The report is entirely premature. So far as I am aware, we have not yet leased any elevator in New Orleans. It is true we have been considering the matter, and for the simple reason that there is a certain grain territory which is directly tributary to New Orleans, and from which it would be much cheaper to ship grain via that port. However, no arrangements have yet been completed, although negotiations have been pending for some time.

"As for the campaign against New Orleans in the grain business, I must say that the imputation is unjust. Of course, we New York dealers try to ship as much as possible through our own port, and avail ourselves of other ports only when it is more economical for us to do so. If we lease an elevator in New Orleans, we shall ship only such grain from that port as comes from the territory directly tributary to it, where we thus save transportation charges for several hundred miles."

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE APPEAL.

Circulars Sent Yesterday to Members Who Have Not Yet Subscribed.

Circulars were yesterday sent from the Chamber of Commerce to members who have not yet subscribed to the Building Fund. The Building Fund Committee calls attention to the stipulation in the circular of May 7 and adds:

"In furtherance of this purpose, about 100 of our members were applied to, of whom, up to this date, 82 have subscribed the sum of $473,500, and your committee has every reason to believe that when the balance (some of whom are abroad) have responded, $500,000 of the required $1,000,000 will have been pledged.

"As our membership now exceeds 1,200, your committee appeals, with abiding confidence, to the esprit de corps of the remaining 1,100, and urges such prompt and generous response to the plan proposed as will insure the requisite funds to carry out the earnest wish of the Chamber before our members separate for the Summer months.

"Attention is specially directed to the second clause of the plan, which declares that subscriptions are not gifts, but will be treated as direct obligations of the Chamber."

Collector Kilbreth Ill.

Collector James T. Kilbreth was in bed yesterday at the Dakota Flats with symptoms of pleurisy. He complained of not feeling well on Thursday.

Two 24-hour limited trains each way, every day in the year, between New York and Chicago, via New York Central and its Michigan Central and Lake Shore connections.—Adv.

French Books for the Summer.

BRENTANO'S beg to announce a sale of 5,000 French Novels at each.

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This collection embraces all of the best authors.

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MAIN RETAIL STORE:
16 West 23d Street.

Hygeia Ginger Ale and Hygeia Sarsaparilla,

made with Hygeia Distilled Water as a basis. Every ingredient pure. Superior in flavor to all other imported and domestic brands.

SHOT A MAN IN THE CAR

Dr. Allen of White River Junction, Vt., Charged with Fatally Wounding H. M. Duffer of Montpelier.

ONCE CONVICTED OF MURDER

The Accused Served Five Years for Killing a Man in Boston, Which He Also Claimed Was Accidental—"Ben" Butler Defended Him.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., June 4.—H. M. Duffer of Montpelier, an insurance agent and a professional wrestler, was shot while passing through this place last night, as a passenger on the Passumpsic way freight train, and it is feared he will die from his injuries. Dr. S. J. Allen is under arrest as the one who did the shooting. The bullet passed through the car window and curtain, and, entering Duffer's right cheek, shattered the upper jaw, split the tongue and upper lip, and just grazed the neck of Conductor Seeley, who was passing.

There are many conflicting stories afloat concerning the affair. Dr. Allen claims that the shooting was purely accidental, that he was shooting at a target at the time, and that a bullet missed the mark and passed through the car window. The train hands, however, claim that the bullet which went wide of the target did no particular damage. It attracted their attention, however, and while the train was stopped not far from Allen's house they protested against his shooting in that direction, whereupon the doctor deliberately raised his gun and fired the shot which inflicted Duffer's wound.

The injured man was in a critical condition this forenoon, and the physicians still state that there is little chance for him to recover. Dr. Allen will be held to await the result of Duffer's injuries.

DR. ALLEN'S CRIME IN BOSTON.

Killed a Man in a Saloon After a Quarrel Over Change.

BOSTON, June 4.—Dr. Samuel J. Allen, who is under arrest at White River Junction, charged with shooting H. M. Duffer of Montpelier, was found guilty of killing Dell Hansel in a saloon on Howard Street, in this city, and on Feb. 4, 1885, was sentenced to serve five years in prison. The deed was committed during the previous May. It resulted from a quarrel over change laid upon the counter by the barkeeper. The defense at the time of the trial was that the killing of Hansel was the result of the accidental discharge of a pistol in Allen's hands, but the jury found a verdict against Allen.

The counsel in the case were Attorney General Sherman and District Attorney Stevens for the prosecution and Gen. B. F. Butler and William B. Gale for the defendant.

CREDITORS MOURN THOMSON.

President of the Company Publishing The Household Magazine Leaves Affairs Badly Tangled.

A meeting of the creditors of the Household Publishing and Printing Company, publisher of The Household Magazine, was held yesterday at the office, 56 Bleecker Street, to see if anything could be saved out of the wreck of the concern, of which Carrington Thomson was President. He left the city about a month ago for Chicago. He had previously been arrested by the United States Marshal in this city in connection with a bicycle scheme, and gave bonds for his appearance in Chicago.

The affairs of the company are in a deplorable condition. Mr. Thomson, having been the active spirit in the concern, managed the financial portion of the business in such a way that others connected with the company have since been unable to find out anything satisfactory about the finances. As near as can be learned, the liabilities are $20,000, with no tangible assets. Mr. Thomson gave a mortgage, for the company, on the plant for $5,452, which covered everything. Several executions have been issued against the company by creditors.

Among the victims present at the meeting were two who said they had been induced to put up $500 to become assistant cashier for Mr. Thomson, and another gentleman who paid $2,500 for a half interest in the business. Thomson was also alleged to have bought bicycles and paper in the name of the company, had them put in storage warehouses, and then sold them for cash, which he kept. It was roughly estimated by some of those present at the meeting that he had obtained at least $25,000. He telegraphed a week ago that he would return to the office on Monday last, but he did not come, and has not since put in an appearance.

There were about twenty creditors present yesterday. A committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the company consists of Theo. R. Sheffield of the Stoddard Paper Company, R. B. Atterbury of Atterbury Brothers, and H. R. Scoville of the Western Newspaper Union.

Another Produce Exchange Ticket.

The conservative members of the Produce Exchange were not satisfied yesterday with the results of the nominating caucus on Thursday. They assailed the caucus as a snap-judgment affair, carried through too precipitately, and cut and dried. Another caucus was held yesterday afternoon, and this ticket was agreed upon in opposition to that of Thursday: For President—Frank Brainard; Vice President—Elliot T. Barrows; Treasurer—E. C. Rice; Managers—P. P. Williams, F. H. Andrews, James Doyle, Herman Loeb, F. W. Commiskey, and Henry A. McGee; Trustee of Gratuity Fund—G. K. Clark, Jr. Mr. Barrows runs against Vincent Loeser for Vice President, and Messrs. Doyle and Loeb against Messrs. Roberts and Hogan for Managers. In other respects the ticket indorses that of Thursday.

Sell Only Their Own Make.

Hackett, Carhart & Co's

lined, half-lined & unlined

Suits,

from summer cheviots, serges and wool crash, have always been accorded the highest praise for excellent style and finish, at prices ranging from $10 to $28.

Bicycle Suits, $6 to $16.
Bicycle Breeches, $2 to $7.

Negligee Shirts, $1 to $2.50.
Light Weight Underwear, 50c. to $2.50
Summer Scarfs, 25c. to $1.
Golf Hose, $1 to $2.50.
Pajamas, $1.15 to $8.50.

A Cyclometer or Baseball free with Boys' and Children's Suits (except Wash Suits). Also a Cyclometer given with Men's Bicycle Suits.

841 Broadway, Cor. 13th St.
420 Broadway, Cor. Canal St.
265 Broadway, below Chambers St.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th St. Prices 50c., $1, $1.50, and $2. Every evening, 8:15. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. The Circus Girl. "MERRIEST PLAY IN TOWN." Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earle, James Powers, Cyril Scott. 6th Week! Crowded Houses!

LYCEUM at 8:30. 4th Av. & 23d. Last Matinée. Last night of the season. Matinée Thurs. & Sat. 2:10. Mysterious Mr. Bugle, with ANNIE RUSSELL and JOSEPH HOLLAND

WEBER & FIELDS' Music Hall, B'way & 29th St. Mats. Tues. & Sat. LAST WEEK OF MR. NEW YORK, ESQ. McIntyre & Heath, Will H. Fox, Beaumonts.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX AND GRAND CONCERTS. CIN

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

COPYRIGHTED. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1897. SIXTEEN PAGES.

Books for Summer Reading.

THE BEST OF A YEAR'S OUTPUT, SELECTED, CLASSIFIED, AND EACH WORK REVIEWED—A GUIDE AND DIRECTORY.

In this and following pages THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART presents to-day a series of selected lists of books suitable for Summer reading—more than 200 separate works, chosen from about 2,000 which have been received by THE TIMES for purposes of review. The aim in making the selections has been to provide what is best in current literature. Inasmuch as lists of books more than a year old have been excluded, this of course means that what is usually called standard literature is not represented except in so far as some of the past year's books shall eventually be accepted as standard—a matter which must be left to time for demonstration.

For the present we are concerned only with books that are now widely read and liked—the books talked about, the active, living literature of the year. Of course there have been difficulties encountered in making the selections. A popular book is not necessarily a good book; but a popular book, provided it comes from a reputable publishing house, may be assumed not to be a bad book, and the chances are very much in favor of its being a good one. Certain restrictions imposed in the selection of these lists, moreover, have contributed to the exclusion of books that do not deserve esteem. The editor has aimed to present a wholesome list. The books are of a kind certain to be entertaining, and they are likely to prove profitable reading.

With each title will be found a brief, pointed, and definite notice, intended to make the reader acquainted with the character and quality of each work. These notices have been prepared with care within the past few weeks. They were written with discrimination and with knowledge of the books.

It was thought desirable that an extended list should be given rather than a short one—limited, say, to twenty-five or fifty works. Readers have a great variety of tastes, and there are many classes of books. Moreover, THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART has a great many readers, and a list of twenty-five that might suit one class would not necessarily suit another. The decision therefore was to compile a list large enough to embrace works for readers of all tastes—all tastes not bad. By means of the descriptive reviews each could be left, then, to choose for himself his own smaller list. THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART furnishes a guide and directory. It does not prescribe a curriculum.

MEMOIRS, HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY.

AMERICAN LANDS AND LETTERS. From the Mayflower to Rip Van Winkle. By Donald G. Mitchell. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

The author of the "Reveries of a Bachelor" and of "Dream Life" long ago made himself dear to many minds. What he once said of Irving is measurably true of him also—he has taught a nation to love him. Those volumes of his are among the best known works in our literature. Mr. Mitchell's present work is something more than a history of our early literature. Prosaic it never is; warm with life and genial suggestion it always is. We know not where else such effective sketches have been given of the literature of America and the conditions in which it was produced. The volume is beautifully and profusely illustrated. But it is charming for its text alone—at once informing, entertaining, and constantly delightful.

AN EPISTLE TO POSTERITY. Being Rambling Recollections of Many Years of My Life. By M. E. W. Sherwood. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

Having traveled all over the world for more than half a century, Mrs. Sherwood has known in a personal way many distinguished personages at home and abroad; indeed, her early reminiscences are of Daniel Webster. In "An Epistle to Posterity" Mrs. Sherwood recalls incidents of travel, and so presents a social and artistic chron-

prestige which her name gives it, but for its own sake as a chronicle of interesting things, written with grace and vigor—at once a delight to a wide circle of friends and a gracious bestowal upon readers in general.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF BENJAMIN JOWETT, MASTER OF BALLIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD. By Evelyn Abbott and Lewis Campbell. Illustrated. Two Volumes. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 8vo, $10.

Among the biographies of the season this in many ways is the most notable. Jowett was a scholar whose fame and influence have gone wherever classical studies are esteemed. He was a schoolmaster whose work and personality were stamped upon thousands of young men and the potent sway of which still prevails throughout the world now that he is dead. Jowett knew many things outside his vocation and his scholarship. He knew the world and he knew human nature. His biographers have told the story of his life with fullness, rare interest, good taste, and obvious love. The book makes an inspiring record. It will perpetuate still longer that extraordinary potency in the intellectual and spiritual worlds which he exercised for two generations from his seat of authority at Oxford.

THE TRUE GEORGE WASHINGTON. By Paul Leicester Ford. The J. B. Lippincott Company. Philadelphia. From $2 to $5.

The routine conception of George Washington Mr. Paul Leicester Ford will have nothing to do with. Well grounded is this author and a searcher of historical records. For this reason a George Washington is presented which has as a portrait many new features. The Washington family is described, and some popular errors are exposed. So in this work, the Father of his Country appears in a more natural light, and not incumbered with what was garish, clap-trap, and impossible.

GEORGE WASHINGTON. By Woodrow Wilson. Illustrated by Howard Pyle. Harper & Brothers. New York. $3.

The Professor of Jurisprudence of Princeton University in his biography of Washington sheds much interesting light on a part of American history. The period he takes begins back in the Colonial era, and concludes with the establishment of the Republic on the solid basis of constitutional law. Mr. Howard Pyle's fine illustrations give a distinct feature to this valuable work. Prof. Wilson has the charm of a fresh and original style. He illuminates the theme, and his pages know not a dull line.

MARGARET OGILVY. By J. M. Barrie. Charles Scribner's Sons. New York. $1.25.

How much fiction there is in "Margaret Ogilvy" cannot be stated. Mainly it is biography. This, the tenderest of stories, tells of a mother and the love and affection a son bears her. In "Margaret Ogilvy" Barrie's playful humor is at its best. How natural were the jealousies Stevenson caused her. Delightful is the consideration she gives to her son's club. There never could be drawn a more accurate picture of a modest Scotch home Surely it was Margaret Ogilvy who unwittingly shaped for Barrie his literary career, and so the book is in a large measuure biographical.

MEMOIRS OF BARON LEJEUNE. Translated and Edited from the Original French by Mrs. Arthur Bell, (N. D'Anvers,) with an Introduction by Major Gen. Maurice. Longmans, Green & Co. New York. Two Volumes. $6.

This staff officer, who was aid de camp to Berthier, Davout, Oudinot, and also was sent by Napoleon on many perilous missions, has left a record of his services, and added a brilliant page to the wonderful history of the First Empire. Lejeune was a highly educated man, an artist of merit, and so with his pen he gives readers the brilliant lights, with the darker shadows, which came and went during the Napoleonic era. Nowhere can be found so strikingly told the siege of Saragossa, or the retreat from Moscow. Of all recent memoirs this one of Baron Lejuene's is the most vivid and interesting.

MEMORIES OF HAWTHORNE. By His Daughter, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Boston. $2.

In this volume, a labor of love, Hawthorne's daughter tells what she knows of her father and mother, and the leading incidents in their lives. The reverence Mrs. Lathrop feels for her father can be understood. There are details in Hawthorne's career which may be read for the first time in this book—those touching records of la vie intime. Invaluable is the record of Hawthorne's residence in Liverpool, of his stay in London, and his travels in France and England. Both at home and abroad Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop's reminiscences have been lauded for their intrinsic excellence. Without them we could not so well follow the career of her illustrious father.

MY LONG LIFE. An Autobiography. By Mary Cowden Clarke. Dodd, Mead & Co. New York. $2.

The honors gained by Mrs. Clarke as the maker of the "Concordance of Shakespeare" have never waned. Born in 1809, and married in 1828, her life has been spent among the

land. In this volume she gives the reminiscences of those whom she knew half a century ago. It is charming from its natural and unaffected manner.

FIFTY YEARS' REMINISCENCES OF INDIA. By Lieut. Col. Pollock. Illustrated. Edward Arnold. New York. $4.

Going very far back, the author presents his early reminiscences of India and shows the differences between the old John Company and the present régime, and occasionally displays a liking for the ancient methods. Absolutely familiar with the Queen's possessions in India, exact conditions are represented, and the interest is sustained, because Col. Pollock was a famous shikaree and tells of his hunting experiences.

REMINISCENCES OF OLD NEW YORK. Reminiscences of an Octogenarian of the City of New York. (1816-1860.) By Charles H. Haswell. Harper & Brothers. New York. $2.

This volume furnishes a history of the City of New York for the period covered, and one not of a hearsay character, but such as fell under the direct observation of Mr. Haswell. All such wondrous changes as are found in New York to-day the author has seen with his own eyes, and his record of the many great events all given by their witness. The same scrupulous care shown by Mr. Haswell in his technical books has been carried out in this remarkable volume. The illustrations are of extreme interest.

AUTHORS AND FRIENDS. By Mrs. James T. Fields. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Boston. $1.50.

The wife of that man, James T. Fields, who will long be remembered for his literary activity, is happily recalled in this engaging volume. Mrs. Fields's acquaintance with such distinguished people as were Longfellow, Emerson, Holmes, Tennyson, Mrs. Thaxter, Mrs. Stowe, and Lady Tennyson she tells about. The style of the writer is excellent, and the portraits drawn are of the happiest.

A DIPLOMAT IN LONDON. 1871-1877. By Charles Gavard. Henry Holt & Co. New York. $1.25.

This work we have fully reviewed already, and have lauded it for the interesting material found in it. M. Gavard, who was a clerk in the Office of Foreign Affairs in Paris, had greatness thrust on him when he was sent to London, and in many ways showed force of mind and diplomatic excellence. Thrown in with the leaders of English society, immediately after the Franco-Prussian war, the part he had to play required wonderful tact, and this was a quality M. Gavard possessed. It is a volume of decided historical value.

A WOMAN'S PART IN A REVOLUTION. By Mrs. John Hays Hammond. Longmans, Green & Co. New York. $1.

In that recent attempt made to upset the Boer State in Africa, Mr. Hammond, an American engineer, played an important part. Mrs. Hammond gives her personal experiences, and describes what she knows about and has seen. The causes of the Johannesburg revolt she does not allude to. The ensuing political questions are lightly touched on, but the lady's story is attractively written, and new light is thrown on a subject very much obscured heretofore by party passions.

THE STORY OF MY LIFE. By A. J. C. Hare. Illustrated. Two Volumes. Dodd, Mead & Co. New York. $7.50.

The author of a famous book, "Walks in Rome," has had a varied experience. During a long life he has written many volumes of especial merit, some of them biographies. In this new venture, his autobiography, he tells of the many distinguished people he has met, and describes his own early life—a strangely sad one. In the volume will be found what might be called an index to the literary movement in England during the last fifty years.

PICTURES OF RUSSIAN HISTORY AND RUSSIAN LITERATURE. By Prince Serge Wolkowsky. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $2.

This volume comprises lectures delivered before the Lowell Institute. The author knows his theme and has the faculty of making it interesting. His point of view differs from that of most writers who have aimed to instruct American readers about Russia. It is the point of view of one who knows his theme from the inside. A book from such hands could not fail to have its particular and exceptional value. We understand that the proof sheets of the book were twice revised and once passed through the hands of Prof. Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard.

THE ADVENTURES OF MY LIFE. By Henri Rochefort. English Version. Edward Arnold. New York. 2 Vols. $7.50.

The career of this really remarkable man is described by himself. Rochefort relates his many personal encounters. When French conditions are to be considered during the last forty years, M. Rochefort's name is always to the front. All French biographies are interesting ones, and this one, the recital of the life of a politician, and, at the same time, of a man who is

the first artistic critic of his age, is of the most entertaining kind.

A HISTORY OF CANADA. By Charles G. D. Roberts. 8vo. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $2.

Canada has a long and moving past. Parkman has recorded many phases of it, as they were parts of larger history on this continent. To Mr. Roberts has remained the task of narrating this history as a continuous, isolated part of the American story. How he has done it no reader of his stories need be told. His interest and sympathy are abounding; his painstaking is scrupulous; his imagination wholesome and legitimate. Fortunate has Canada been in having him for her historian, and readers who pour over the border this Summer to navigate the great river or fish in lakes and brooks, and hunt in the forests, will read nothing so sure to instruct them wisely and entertain them to such wholesome purpose.

SIX MODERN WOMEN. Psychological Sketches. By Laura Marholm Hansson. Translated from the German by Hermione Ramsden. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

The types selected by the author are Sonia Kovalesky, George Egerton, Eleonora Duse, Amalie Skram, Marie Bashkirtseff, and A. Ch. Edgern-Leffler. We have here, then, women who are learned, neurotic, or stage-stricken; who are naturalists, or women's rights women, or, as in Marie Bashkirtseff, the purely artistic creature, whose life ends in a tragedy. The author tries to inculcate this lesson that all these women were teachers, and deserve to have their names and their works rescued from obscurity.

MY FATHER AS I RECALL HIM. By Mamie Dickens. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

A sure welcome awaits this volume concerning Dickens, written by his daughter. It is little that Miss Dickens has to say of the author, but much of the man and father. There were charming features in the paternal side of the great novelist, as readers already know, but this volume sheds new and delightful light on them. His cheerfulness, thought for his children's pleasure, the surprises he gave them, the original schemes he devised for their amusement, are set forth in many passages. The author necessarily appears, but only as an accident, as one might say, of the father, or as the lesser side of a man who to his children was something more and greater.

ROME TO-DAY AND YESTERDAY. The Pagan City. By John Dennie. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4.

This handsome volume, with its five maps and fifty-eight full-page illustrations, describes in a scholarly style the great city. Though Rome may suffer transient changes the great monuments of its past remain unaltered. The book is a complete chronological study, replete with historical information, and will leave lasting impressions on the reader. It takes account of recent explorations and is profusely illustrated.

THE ISLAND OF CUBA. By Lieut A. S. Rowan, U. S. A., and Prof. M. M. Ramsay, with Maps, &c. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

This volume is opportune, and in the present connection as to the belligerent rights of the Cubans, Lieut. Rowan's and Prof Ramsay's facts relative to the island must be considered authoritative. The account of Cuban conditions is clearly given, as well as their entire history, and in addition the points of international law are carefully presented.

MEMOIRS OF SIGNOR ARDITI. With Portraits. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.50.

As a maestro, an impresario, a leader of famous orchestras, Signor Arditi has taken a prominent position among conductors. In a professional way Arditi has known all the distinguished singers of the past, and in this volume Albani, Sontag, Grisi, Mario, Viardot, and Patti are described. Such important events as the first performances of grand operas all find their places. The volume is of decided interest to not alone professional people, but to those who love music.

THE BRONTES AND THEIR CIRCLE. Edited by Clement K. Shorter and Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

Wonderful was this Brontë family, and still we marvel when we think what were its surroundings. Since Mr. Gaskell's "Life of Charlotte Brontë," we have all craved for more information. Mr. Shorter is presumably the greatest living authority. The volume contains much that is new regarding the Brontës, with numerous letters never before published. The portraits introduced are novel ones.

A HISTORY OF ANTI-PEDOBAPTISM. By Prof. A. H. Newman. Philadelphia: The American Baptist Publication Society. $2.

Whether there is or is not a precedent for the baptism of infants is the topic which engages the attention of the Professor of the McMaster University. He writes: "If the apostolic churches were Baptist churches, the churches of the second century were not. Still less were they

the third and the following centuries." The question of pedobaptism is exhaustively treated in this erudite work.

LIFE OF HER MAJESTY, QUEEN VICTORIA. 1819-1897. By G. Barnett Smith. George Routledge & Sons, Limited. New York. $1.25.

With the approaching jubilee, all data in regard to the Queen of England should be known. Mr. G. Barnett Smith has written a comprehensive life of this most excellent body, where the important facts having relation to the Queen's reign are to be found.

NEW ENGLAND'S STRUGGLES FOR RELIGIOUS LIBERTY. By the Rev. David B. Ford. American Baptist Publication Society. $1.

The Rev. David B. Ford shows what was the contest in New England between the advocates of religious liberty and those who held to the sterner Puritan and Pilgrim characteristics. The volume presents all the noted leaders for and against freedom of conscience, and the work is of great historical interest.

MARTIN LUTHER. By Gustav Freytag. Translated for the First Time from the Bilder aus der Deutscher Vergangenheit. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. 50 cents.

This work is a treatise on the life and performances of the great reformer, Martin Luther. Freytag is the most original of thinkers, and in his treatment of Martin Luther he throws a new light on the Reformation. As a translation, Mr. Heinemann has preserved the spirit of the text.

ANCIENT INDIA. Its Language and Religions. By Prof. H. Oldenberg. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. 50 to 40 cents.

This volume contains the study of Sanskrit, the religion of the Veda, and Buddhism, and explains them as they are understood by the light of the most recent European research. Max Müller has told us how much civilization is indebted to the far East, and Prof. Oldenberg elucidates the subject of Hindu antiquities.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. By Sydney George Fisher. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

This volume is one of research, and the author shows that our Constitution is a purely native product, "developed step by step on American soil through more than 150 years of the Colonial period." Generally it has been supposed that the origins of our Constitution were to be found in forms of government of foreign origin. Mr. Fisher gives in an exhaustive manner a complete history of Colonial government prior to 1788.

A SHORT HISTORY OF ITALY. By Elizabeth S. Kirkland. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

To grasp the present condition of Italy under one King is a difficult task, unless its former complex state is understood. If, according to Metternich, Italy was only "a geographical expression," there was some truth in this dictum, for though the people spoke about the same language there was no true cohesion between them. Miss Kirkland's task has been to give reasons, present former conditions, and to show how in the present much that was unhomogeneous has been welded together. The picture she draws of the Italy of to-day is bright and hopeful. The work is fluent in style and instructive to readers, irrespective of age.

TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE.

IN JOYFUL RUSSIA. By John A. Logan, Jr. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $3.50.

Readers may not care for Siberia, nor for prisons and exiles, and so Mr. John A. Logan, Jr.'s., volume tells of pomps and festivities on the occasion of the coronation of the Czar at Moscow, with pictures of social Russia. From the diplomatic position held by Mr. Logan he had all the best opportunities of living with those he describes, and accordingly his volume gives portraits of illustrious personages and of the pageants in which he participated. The illustrations are numerous and striking. Mr. Logan has a flowing style and makes an excellent traveling companion. He has not a dull page.

THE SULTAN AND HIS SUBJECTS. By Richard Davey. Two Volumes. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $7.50.

Mr. Davey is a trained observer, and has been accustomed to write interestingly and accurately. For some time the correspondent in Constantinople of The London Times, his vocation was the acquisition of useful and trustworthy information, and herein readers of this volume may be sure of being led in the right and safe paths. He not only writes of ways of life in Turkey at the present time, but deals with the past as it concerns an understanding of the present. His style is direct and agreeable. If he be an optimist in some regards, it remains to be said that the Turk is not altogether bad. Fanaticism and bad government aside, there would be something not wholly unpleasing in him. He has human nature in his body, and a side that may attract us—once we get on that side.

LAZY TOURS IN SPAIN AND ELSEWHERE. By Louise Chandler Moulton. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

There are castles in Spain, and ever since Washington Irving's time Spain has been a country which tourists dreamed about. You need not hasten on your way in going through Spain. There always is time enough and to spare. Maybe that is of advantage to the true sightseer. Louise Chandler Moulton abhors the express methods, and so the reader is carried quietly, pleasantly, and without overfatigue through Spain and elsewhere.

AN ECLIPSE PARTY IN AFRICA. Chasing Summer Across the Equator in the United States Steamship Pensacola. By Eben J. Loomis. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $4.50.

As senior assistant of the United States Nautical Almanac, Mr, Loomis describes in this volume the story of an expedition sent to Africa, and tells of the preparations necessary when the observation of an eclipse is to be made. One chapter on St. Helena is of particular interest. The purpose of the author is not to make a technical book. It is distinctly a popular work, and is embellished with many striking photographs, those from St. Helena being particularly interesting and unfamiliar.

WILD NORWAY. With Chapters on the Swedish Highlands, Spitsbergen, and Denmark. By Abel Chapman. Illustrated. New York: Edward Arnold. $5.

Scandinavia still offers fine opportunities for travel, and Mr. Abel Chapman has taken the fullest advantage of his explorations. If Norway may be known, and also Denmark, Spitzbergen is still an Ultima Thule. It is the stepping stone to the north pole. The volume is of the most entertaining character, and is illustrated by the author and Mr. Charles Whymper.

THROUGH UNKNOWN AFRICAN COUNTRIES. By A. Donaldson Smith, M. D., F. G. S. Illustrated. New York: Edward Arnold. $5.

The palms to be awarded to the explorers of Africa are not in future to belong to Englishmen, Germans, or Frenchmen exclusively. An American now claims a part of them. Dr. Donaldson Smith in his volume tells of working his way through remote Africa and having reached an almost unknown lake, and what is so much to his credit, he did that much without taking a life. The distinguished merits of this volume have already been cited at length in the Saturday Review of Books and Art.

SKETCHES AWHEEL IN MODERN IBERIA. By Fanny B. Workman and William H. Workman. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

The bicycle promises to give us a new collection of books of travel. The well-worn lands are to be served up to us again. But we shall see something new. The cyclist goes to out-of-the-way spots, sees with brighter eyes, records with newer impressions. He soon knows the roadside, the villages, and the farms—not the great towns, the palaces, the shrines of faith, the remnants of feudal times. The above volume is a fine example of the best books the wheel will produce. The things seen are described graphically; the writers have cultured minds; they have courage and they know the land whose praises they speak. As a manufactured article the book meets every desire; type and paper are good, the illustrations agreeable, the map is excellent.

CAMPING IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES. An Account of Camp Life in the Wilder Parts of the Canadian Rocky Mountains, &c. By Walter Dwight Wilcox. Twenty-five Photogravures and Other Illustrations. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4.

The regions in Canada about Banff, Lake Louise, and the glaciers, are parts of the world almost unknown to us in the United States. In this interesting volume, Mr. Dwight, who is a geologist, botanist, and naturalist, describes all he saw, and gives the exact climatic conditions. The numerous adventures he meets with are told in a graphic manner, and the style of the writer is both easy and impressive.

TIMBUCTOO THE MYSTERIOUS. By Felix Dubois. Translated by Diana White. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50.

Concerning the late advance made by France in Africa, reliable data are obtainable by reading M. Felix Dubois's volume. We can appreciate better in "Timbuctoo the Mysterious" what is that vast flood, the Niger, and its future importance as a means of transportation. Timbuctoo, one may say, is no longer the mysterious, but a French outpost. The natives, their ways and manners, their structures, the trade of their vast country, M. Dubois describes, and he tells his story in a most attractive manner. The work is handsomely illustrated.

NANSEN AND THE FROZEN NORTH. By John Black. New York: George Routledge's Sons, Limited. 40 cents.

This little work tells of voyages made to the North prior to Nansen. In it will be found the leading incidents of De Long's Journal, and of Melville's book. Particular attention is paid to Dr. Nansen, about half the volume being devoted to "Farthest North." The book gives a continuous account of the efforts, present and past, made to reach the pole.

IN THE LAND OF TOLSTOI. By Jonas Stadling and Will Reason. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $2.

To study not alone the famine in Russia, but to help the starving, to distribute the food coming from various parts of Europe the authors of this volume went to Russia, and were thrown into direct communication with Tolstoi. Industrial and agricultural conditions in the land of the Czar are presented, and the traits of the peasant are thoroughly described. You understand better by reading this book what kind of a man is Tolstoi, and the character of his philanthropic work. The volume has many striking photographs of Russian life.

THE FALL OF THE CONGO ARABS. By Capt. Sidney Langford Hinde. With Maps and Portraits. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $2.50.

In 1892 the Belgian Government formed an expedition, under command of Baron Dahnis, and the author of this volume was attached to the armed force. The outcome was the overthrow of the Mohammedan power in the Congo Basin and the suppression of the slave trade. Capt. Hinde tells of the advance and of the many contests, and there is much given, entirely novel, relative to African life.

THE YANKEES OF THE EAST. By William Elcroy Curtis. New York: Stone & Kimball.

Travel in Japan, an account of the people, adventures by the wayside, habits and customs, the tea houses, the places of worship, manufactures, and agriculture—all these Mr. Curtis tells about in a familiar and pleasant manner.

TRAVELS IN WEST AFRICA, CONGO, FRANCAIS, CORISCO, AND CAMEROONS. By Mary H. Kingsley. With Illustrations. 8vo. New York: Macmillan & Co. $4.

The popularity of this work, (and it first appeared only a few months ago,) has already carried it to a fifth edition. This is a remarkable fact when we consider the great number of books about Africa that have recently been published. The author's sex has probably had something to do with the interest awakened, but not this alone could have carried the book on so successful a career. The vital merits of it have been the real source of its popularity. Miss Kingsley had an adventurous journey, and she showed remarkable courage and resources in meeting emergencies. But the book is unconventional in many ways. It abounds in humor, fresh information, bright descriptions, originality of view, and is written in an animated style.

AMERICA AND THE AMERICANS. From a French Point of View. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

The wide attention which this volume has received sprang not less from the author's audacity than from his apparent nationality. We say apparent nationality, having in mind current rumors, not to say beliefs, that the author is not a Frenchman at all, but an American. Whoever he may be, he spares us not. American if he be, his point of view is clearly French and not American. It is interesting to know what impressions we make on a French mind; but the interest of the matter is not equaled by its importance. Sane minds know that America is not France now, nor is it likely ever to be. The conditions of our growth have been different, and the course of our future development will be on quite other lines. There is certainly more than one kind of greatness, more than one kind of civilization, more than one standard of happiness. But this writer's views are not wanting in wit and force, not wanting in gracefulness of expression. We may read them and smile.

SIAM. ON THE MEINAM. FROM THE GULF TO AYUTHIA. By Maxwell Sommerville. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $3.

Mr. Sommerville, who is attached to the University of Pennsylvania, visited Bangkok, and taking the great River of Siam, ascended it until he reached the jungle of Ayuthia. Bangkok and the manners of the Siamese are described, and much attention given to the religion of the people. In addition to personal experiences, three stories are to be found which illustrate Siamese life. The work contains fifty handsome illustrations, with a map.

A DEEP-WATER VOYAGE. By Paul Eve Stevenson. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

His voyage from New York to Calcutta Mr. Stevenson has described, and he gives in detail all the facts relating to this extended trip. The journey was not made on a steamer, as is usual, but in the old-fashioned sailing vessel. The author had both the time and the leisure, and possessing the faculty of expressing the enjoyment derived from such a voyage, imparts his pleasure to his readers.

IN THE SOUTH SEAS. By Robert Louis Stevenson. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

In 1888 and 1889 Robert Louis Stevenson made two famous cruises, visiting the Marquesas, Paumotus, and Gilbert Islands. Then it was, perhaps, that he decided to spend his days in one of the Pacific islands. The sketches he wrote of his experiences, his observations when on these extended trips, he printed, and this volume, with its map, is the permanent record he has left. Who could tell in a more impressive style or in a better manner than the creator of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde what struck his imagination in these distant islands?

GARDENS, FLOWERS, AND BIRDS.

NATURE IN A CITY'S YARD. Some Rambling Dissertations Thereupon. By Charles M. Skinner. New York: The Century Company. $1.

Mr. Skinner reveals to his readers, in a singularly winning manner, the possibilities of squeezing the sanity and delight of the outdoor world from a few square feet of homely soil, given up to clothes and lines on Monday, and during the rest of the week to "a repository for broken toys." He brings to his subject keen observation, crisp humor, and an interest that is both wide-awake and poetic. Nature lets him into her little secrets and surprises. The style of the book is charming. It ought to promote the interests of town gardening and make many new gardeners. There is no purer pleasure than the pleasures he writes about. There are few which yield so rich and constant a reward.

IN BROOK AND BAYOU. By Clara Kern Bayliss. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 60 cents.

The subject selected by the author forms part of the series of Appleton's "Home Reading Books," and describes our water courses, their general characteristics, and with a keen perception of nature's effects. It is remarkable what knowledge of nature finds its way into popular books—remarkable also how popular such books as this have become. They are real competitors of the novel.

FAMILIAR FEATURES OF THE ROADSIDE. By F. Schuyler Mathews. Illustrated by the Author. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.75.

Those who may walk, drive, or wheel through road or lane pass by trees and bushes, see birds, insects, and flowers, and ought to seek to understand nature's varied aspects. For these, Mr. Mathews has written as a naturalist and drawn as an artist the volume with the above title. His illustrations add much to the real attractiveness of the book. He covers a wide range, embracing the suburbs of New York, Boston, Chicago, the White Mountains, the Catskills and Adirondacks, Nantucket, and many other regions. Some thirty wash drawings are given, and over 100 pen-and-ink sketches made from nature. The striking success of Mr. Mathews's other books, "Familiar Flowers of Field and Garden" and "Familiar Trees and Their Leaves," will alone secure for the book marked attention.

THE STORY OF THE BIRDS. By James Newton Baskett. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 65 cents.

THE PLANT WORLD. By Frank Vincent. D. Appleton & Co. 60 cents.

These volumes belong to the series entitled "Appleton's Home-Reading Books," and are edited by W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education. The books are selected with a view to the needs of students of all grades, and they supplement school studies and home reading.

INSECT LIFE. By John Henry Comstock. With Illustrations by Anna Botsford Comstock. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The Professor of Entomology of Cornell has written "Insect Life," but has not made this volume alone for teachers, but for a general public, interested in the identification and study of insects. Mrs. Comstock, an artist and engraver of distinction, has given her valuable aid to the book in the production of many beautiful and accurate engravings. Prof. Comstock is a known authority; he has knowledge, enthusiasm, and skill in writing.

BIRD LIFE. A Guide to the Study of Our Common Birds. By Frank M. Chapman. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.75.

This volume describes not alone the structure and the habits of birds and their particular differences, but treats of their migration, their nests, the significance of coloration, the uses of their wings, tails, feet, and bills. Birds are identified by means of a simple key, based on their colors and habits. This work is fully illustrated.

FLOWERS OF FIELD, HILL, AND SWAMP. By Caroline A. Creevy. Illustrated by Benjamin Lander. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

The author of "Recreations in Botany" presents a life history of wild flowers, showing their relationship to soil, shade, moisture, and special environment. All the wild flowers in our Atlantic States are described, and in such manner that the amateur botanist will find no difficulty in precising a plant and giving it its proper classification. The volume is thoroughly illustrated, the models being the living plants.

LAWNS AND GARDENS. By N. Jonsson-Rose. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

The author of this beautiful book properly begins with a chapter on the study of natural scenery as the essential foundation of landscape gardening. Another chapter deals with implements—trowels, spades, rakes, and lines. Other chapters take up drives, walks, the general plan, and all are set forth with good sense and practical knowledge. It is an expert, not a theorist, who writes. Trees, shrubs, and flowers, their uses and their beauty, are then considered. The author not only deals with gardening as it relates to those grand places which the rich can rear and maintain, but with smaller spots of earth, from which perhaps as deep and agreeable pleasures can be secured. The book is so good that it is a pity it cannot be bought for a dollar.

NUTTALL'S BIRDS. A Popular Hand Book of the Ornithology of Eastern North America. By Thomas Nuttall. 2 vols. Fully Illustrated. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $7.50 to $13.50.

These volumes all ornithologists consider as their textbooks, and in this recent issue are 172 engraved figures of birds and 20 colored plates, containing 110 full-length figures of the most important land and water birds. Nuttall in this new edition is not to be considered a dry ornithological catalogue; the volumes give the ways and habits of our American birds. They interpret their songs, give minute details of form and color, and are of the great books for those who love birds.

THE PROCESSION OF THE FLOWERS AND KINDRED PAPERS. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. Longmans, Green & Co. New York. $1.25.

Mr. Higginson, who loves all the flowers, watches them in the New England fields and woods, and they are to him as are the hands on a clock, indicating the exact hours of the Spring and Summer time. Then he forms a procession of the flowers as they troop past. He tells of the happy April days, the coming Spring, the luxuriance of Summer, and the Autumn fruitage. Then there is his spell of happy musing, and the close relation between flowers and birds, and all creatures come to him in natural sequence. With the utmost grace and in a felicitous manner the author has written a charming book, which should be looked upon as a companion during the coming season.

HOW TO KNOW THE WILD FLOWER. A Guide to the Names, Haunts, and Habits of Our Common Wild Flowers. By Mrs. William Starr Dana. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75.

When this book appeared it was the pleasure of THE TIMES to commend it as the first we had seen which made country walks an intelligent joy for those who do not understand botany, but who have eyes to see and minds to question. Mrs. Dana has produced a work of great usefulness, in every way helpful and satisfying. Over 450 varieties of wild flowers are described briefly, and yet with a definiteness that will make them recognized. Along with such descriptions she gives the literary and other associations that the flowers have. The volume may well find its place with the

permanent equipment of all who roam the fields and stroll by the roadsides. Mrs. Dana's other book, "According to Season," in which flowers are written about in the order of their appearance, has a value all its own—a value separate from the other work, but quite as definite.

LIFE IN PONDS AND STREAMS. By W. Furneaux. Longmans, Green & Co. New York. $3.50.

That abounding and special life found in ponds, lakes, and streams is the topic selected by this author of that well-known volume, "The Outdoor World." The young naturalist will find in this work the proper classifications of the many species found in water courses, and all told in an interesting and engaging manner. The work is handsomely illustrated, with colored plates and numerous woodcuts.

UPON THE TREE TOPS. By Olive Thorne Miller. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Boston. $1.25.

There is the pure and simple ornithological acquaintance with birds which some may acquire in a museum, but Olive Thorne Miller eschews such ways. She wants to study God's winged creatures as they fly from tree to tree, and so she became familiar, in touch, you might say, with sparrows, crows, woodpeckers, orioles, larks, and the frequenters of the groves or fields, and she tells of what she sees and knows about them in this volume in a delectable manner.

BIRD-LAND ECHOES. By Charles Conrad Abbott. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philaphia. $2.

The absolute specimen business, stuffed and labeled, does not satisfy Dr. Abbott. He knows all about that kind of business. What he most likes to do is to follow birds in their wild haunts and to become intimate with them. He is the best friend of the birds, their self-constituted protector, and he inveighs against those who slaughter them. Enamored with his subject, the author of "Bird-Land Echoes" is blest with a finer ear than most people possess, for he hears more distinctively their voices. The quality of this book is of the best.

THE FRIENDSHIP OF NATURE. A New England Chronicle of Birds and Flowers. By Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright. The Macmillan Company. New York. From 75 cents to $3.

Mrs. Wright continues in this volume her bird studies, and this is lore which is never ending. The New England woods, the fields, the byways, the author peoples with her songsters, and she jots down their liquid notes and shows the connection of her birds with the flowers and the trees. Summer days or Winter ones all have their charms for the author, for life and action are ever present. There are many excellent photogravures taken by Mrs. Wright to be found in this volume.

BIRDCRAFT. A Field Book of Two Hundred Song, Game, and Water Birds. By Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright. The Macmillan Company. New York. $3.

Mrs. Wright's love of birds is a sincere affection, and so this is precisely the book which gives the truest insight into the most beautiful of nature's creations. Nothing is taken by the author on hearsay or at second hand. She watches and studies what she so pleasantly describes. "Birdcraft" has many full-page plates, and 128 birds are given in their natural colors.

TOMMY-ANNE AND THE THREE HEARTS. By Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

How may you reply to that outburst of questions the little ones will ask you about the birds, the animals, the flowers? Mrs. Wright, in "Tommy-Anne," gives general answers, and in her happiest manner. Not only children, but the older people, will take delight in journeying with the author in that delectable country called "Whyland," and will understand its mysteries the better from the clever text and Mr. Blashfield's pictures.

SCIENCE SKETCHES. By David Starr Jordan. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

President Jordan, whose "Manual of Vertebrates" is a well known text book, in his "Science Sketches" has brought together numerous papers relating to natural history and other topics. He has known how to be thoroughly instructive and at the same time interesting. His sketches are not confined to America, for the author tells of those European adventures which had for objective point the better understanding of some scientific fact. The ascent of the Matterhorn is described in this work in capital style.

OUTDOOR SPORTS.

DIOMED, THE LIFE, TRAVELS, AND OBSERVATIONS OF A DOG. By John Sergeant Wise. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co.

In this volume Mr. Wise relates some of his hunting experiences. But the book purports to give the observations, traits, and experiences of an English setter as written by himself. His entire career from birth until death, a period of twelve years, is unfolded. After his early education has been completed the dog tells of rabbit hunting, quail shooting, and sport with grouse, snipe, woodcocks, prairie chickens, and turkeys. The dog's travels carry him well over the continent, from Virginia to Texas, from Minnesota to Florida. The local peculiarities of climate and population are set forth, and the volume is written in pleasing fashion, with wit, knowledge, and wholesome sentiment in it. It has many illustrations, which were prepared under the direction of the author.

BICYCLING FOR LADIES. By Maria E. Ward. New York: Brentano's. $1.50.

The masculine creature is fully engrossed with his peculiar get-up and his diamond frame, but little attention of the proper kind has yet been devoted to those of the other sex who hope to spin along on the "drop." Miss Ward, who is a wheelwoman of distinguished power and grace, has written this volume with the sole idea of teaching not alone her sisters how to ride gracefully and safely, but how they should dress themselves. The mechanism of the wheel Miss Ward thoroughly explains, and so, besides the prevention of accidents, the volume will help women to be all the more becoming. The book is fully illustrated.

THE SPORTSMAN IN IRELAND. By a Cosmopolite. Elegantly illustrated. New York: Edward Arnold. $4.

In this volume may be read descriptions of travel and sport, mainly angling. "Cosmopolite" has a keen appreciation of the Irish, and introduces many laughable anecdotes.

A SPORTING TOUR THROUGH THE NORTHERN PARTS OF ENGLAND AND A GREAT PART OF THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND. By Col. T. Thornton. Illustrated. New York: Edward Arnold.

This work, first published in 1804, was reviewed by Sir Walter Scott, and has never been reprinted until now. Col. Thornton tells of shooting, hawking, and angling, of ninety-odd years ago, and shows the traits of society and manners of that time.

TRAVEL AND BIG GAME. By Percy Selous and H. A. Bryden. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.

Mr. Selous has long before this established his fame as a lion killer, and to track the animal to its lair necessitates distant travel. In this volume, Messrs. Selous and Bryden tell of their experiences all over the world, of trapping in Canada, of hunting in the desert, in Bechuanaland, in the Rockies, in South Africa, and the shooting of grizzlies, lions, moose, tigers, rhinoceroses, hippopotami, giraffes, buffalo, and zebra. This volume, finely illustrated by Charles Whymper, is certain to be read with interest by sportsmen.

ESSAYS.

IS POLITE SOCIETY POLITE? AND OTHER ESSAYS. By Julia Ward Howe. Portrait. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.50.

Mrs. Howe is a late, and we may perhaps say the last, survivor of a great generation of New England authors. Her present volume exhibits all the vitality, sanity, and good sense that were always hers; the essays are of further value because they stand for her ripened wisdom. Many are the topics besides the one that gives the book its title—Greece, Dante, Aristophanes, an American Salon, and what she calls "The Halfness of Nature." They are lectures which have given delight to many audiences. Sympathetic and wise as they are, learning and experience also shine forth from their pages.

HOW TO TELL A STORY AND OTHER ESSAYS. By Mark Twain. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

In this column Mark Twain gives curious hints as to the construction of stories, and his method of creation. In the volume also are given the "Private History of the Jumping Frog," "Traveling with a Reformer," "What Paul Bourget Thinks of Us," and some radical views of Cooper. THE TIMES has had its word about Mark Twain as a critic. His bias and exaggerations are curious, and the volume is worth reading to learn how great these are.

BOOK AND HEART. Essays on Literature and Life. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

In this volume may be read among the essays "A Keats Manuscript," "A World Outside of Science," "Lowell's Closing Years at Cambridge," "Local Fiction," "The Next Step in Journalism." Under the caption of "Life" Col. Higginson discusses "The Cant of Cosmopolitanism, Anglomania and Anglophobia," "International Marriages," "The Test of Talk," "Overclubableness," and "Living by Church." All the topics treated are well accentuated, and their conclusions are logical.

ESSAYS ON NATURE AND CULTURE, and ESSAYS ON BOOKS AND CULTURE. By Hamilton Wright Mabie. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25 each.

These essays, first printed in The Bookman, were so pleasant in character, so replete with scholarly acquaintance that they were held in high esteem. The two volumes may be taken as sure guides by students who may want to acquire what is a good style, but besides that, the subjects chosen by Mr. Mabie and his method of treatment, his suggestiveness, make the works singularly attractive.

GUESSES AT THE RIDDLE OF EXISTENCE AND OTHER ESSAYS ON KINDRED SUBJECTS. By Goldwin Smith. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Goldwin Smith, in this volume, writes not of historical themes, but of ethical and religious ones. He is therefore on ground where we have not been wont to meet him before. But it is familiar ground to him. Concerning these topics he has thought deeply and sincerely. He writes of them in his familiar style, which at once is keen, suggestive, original, and forceful. On whatever Goldwin Smith writes there is always this charm of style—style founded on character and constructed on a direct expression of the man's mind. Agree with him or not, as we may, he gives us pleasure, and there is also the inspiration which always comes from the writings of a man who can say what he thinks in a straightforward, fearless way; can say it, moreover, as a man eminently possessed of literary sense.

POETRY.

THE SEVEN SEAS. A New Volume of Poems. By Rudyard Kipling. New York: D. Appleton & Co. From $1.50 to $5, according to binding.

May we not use Mr. Howells's application of Rudyard Kipling's poems as catching the keynote of them? "His is the lustiest voice now lifted in the world, the cleanest, the bravest, with the fewest false notes in it." As to the false notes, you want them in the Kipling verse, just as a discord or a clang helps music at times. His is not the sleek and the unctuous method, but he strikes at times as with a hammer, and the ear of the reader is in sympathetic vibration. There is thus an immense rhythmic power, with sonority, in the Kipling verse. His preliminaries are always brief, but in the attack he carries all before him.

THE BUILDERS AND OTHER POEMS. By Henry van Dyke. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Dr. van Dyke's book of verse revealed him in a light quite unknown to most readers who had read his other books. It was found that this charming master of prose could also write verse, and verse that not only charms, but moves and inspires. Preacher that he is, he never preaches in his verse. Such pieces in this volume as "The Whippoorwill" and "The Fall of the Leaves" have the power not only to move the reader, but please his artistic sense; there are lines in them that will ring in his ears long after he has laid the beautiful volume down.

JAMES CLARENCE MANGAN. HIS SELECTED POETRY. With a Study by the Editor, Louise Imogen Guiney. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co.

It is the older men who remember that wonderful outburst of poetry which startled them in that publication called The Nation, in the forties, and though many a long year has passed since then the passion of those verses, the strange music of them, have never been forgotten. James Clarence Mangan wrote many poems. Was Mangan possessed of many languages? He knew German. How much of an Orientalist was he? Louise Imogen Guiney explains all that. Grant that this gifted Irishman's knowledge of Arabic was as scant as was Moore's with Indian dialects, still no one had a truer feeling for the East than this poet or could give it a more positive color. He was a consummate artist, as this selection shows, and to many not acquainted with Mangan this volume will be a poetic revelation.

FICTION BY FAMOUS HANDS.

THE SPOILS OF POYNTON. By Henry James. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Henry James's latest volume is written in that exquisite English of which he is master. His material is scant, and he spins with his usual fineness. A mother, a son, and two young women of the "upper middle class" appear in this tale. The study of character is Mr. James's single aim, and the result is pleasing to one's finer senses, intangible though it all be. Irony is here, and yet with the irony sympathy. The book has subtlety and refinement, and grave, thoughtful piquancy where there might have been humor. It is not a book for the tens of thousands, but for the thousands—a company to which Landor appealed—"few but fit."

A ROSE OF YESTERDAY. By F. Marion Crawford. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

Mr. Crawford's new novel is just ready as this number of the Review of Books and Art goes to press. The work is so interesting that it must not pass unnoticed. Crawford's books are among the remarkable books of our time in point of popularity. We know not how many hundreds of thousands of them have been sold. Indeed, the figures are so large that one scarcely can comprehend what so great a sale really means in fame, in the power of the public to absorb fiction, not to say in the money spent, gathered in, and spent again. "A Rose of Yesterday" belongs among the books that will have wide reading this season. Of that

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The Landlord at Lion's Head

A Novel. By W. D. HOWELLS. Illustrated by W. T. SMEDLEY. Post 8vo, Cloth, $1.75.

A masterly piece of intellectual and moral portraiture. * * * * * * If Mr. Howells, or any other living novelist, has shown more artistic skill than was demanded for the character of Jeff Durgin, we know not where to look for it. It is enough that we find it here, matchless and triumphant.—RICHARD HENRY STODDARD in *N. Y. Mail and Express*.

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Being Some Further Account of the Doings of the Associated Shades, under the Leadership of Sherlock Holmes, Esq. By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS. Illustrated by PETER NEWELL. 16mo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1.25.

The reader who embarks with them will have a right merry voyage, for in this extravaganza Mr. Bangs successfully resumes the vein of humor which was so entertaining in his first presentation of the House-Boat and its ghastly passengers.—*Detroit Free Press*.

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He is a very quaint, but very real conception, and the tragic and other episodes of his life which are brought before us are often thrilling, and always deeply impressive.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser*.

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The writer has a sure touch, a firm and philosophically consistent hold upon his theme, much delicacy of perception, and a sane sense of humor. . . . The character-drawing is vivid and realistic.—*Boston Transcript*.

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In "Sweet Revenge" the author brings out clearly the struggle in the mind of a fascinating Southern girl at once loyal to her cause and to her lover. The story is full of dramatic incident and shifting movement.

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This is in every respect a modern story, dealing with problems of the day in a masterful and comprehensive fashion. The novel shows Miss Wilkins at her best. Here are the strong New England types she loves to depict, the various people of a country neighborhood, alert, conscientious, niggardly, or generous, but vivid and true to our knowledge of such men and women. "Jerome" is a microcosm; while not less interesting than "Madelon" and "Jane Field," it surpasses them in depth of plot and skill of construction.

This story, which has been appearing as a serial in HARPER'S WEEKLY, will be concluded in the issue for June 26, and will make its appearance in book form shortly thereafter.

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

ure may be certain. It deals with the question of divorce. Mr. Crawford writes with his familiar ease and point. It is not alone in his dialogue that he holds attention. Crawford's most interesting passages are often descriptive ones where he sets forth character or pictures scenery, where he analyzes feelings or depicts a situation. To these it is his knowledge of life and the world, his humor, power, and grace, that make of his books such rich mines of entertainment.

THE LANDLORD AT LION'S HEAD. A Novel. By W. D. Howells. Illustrated by W. T. Smedley. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

Mr. Howells in depicting American life has a method, a manner, entirely his own. In "The Landlord at Lion's Head" he takes a country boy, Jefferson Durgin, and carries him through many phases of life. It is not alone the outer but the inner man Mr. Howells dwells on. Introspective he does not care to be, but he possesses wonderful power in classification and giving exact conditions in a single sentence. You may not slight a line of Mr. Howells, or you lose something. In his heroine, Cynthia, he has made a lovable woman.

EQUALITY. By Edward Bellamy. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Bellamy's "Looking Backward" was an expression more or less potent in its influences toward shaping certain complex social conditions in the future. Its sale has been enormous. A book, then, by Mr. Bellamy is more or less of an event. In some respects "Equality" is a continuation of his first book. The period is the same, the century yet to come, and there is social evolution in it. Changes are predicted, and the new order of things is presaged.

THE WELL-BELOVED. A Sketch of Temperament. By Thomas Hardy. Etched Frontispiece. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

With Meredith, Thomas Hardy occupies to-day the highest rank as a novelist. Possessed of a firm touch, he is master of his English. No one works up to the dramatic incident with more telling force than does the author of "Tess of the d'Urbervilles." In "The Well-Beloved," Mr. Hardy exercises the same power of diction, and besides it is perhaps the very happiest of his love stories.

LAD'S LOVE. By S. R. Crockett. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

In "Lad's Love," Mr. Crockett comes back once more to Galloway and the memories of his delightful "The Lilac Sunbonnet." This new story is happy in conception, and the incidents in it are pathetically told. Among the season's fiction this is a volume which no reader will overlook.

A STORY TELLER'S PACK. By Frank R. Stockton. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Mr. Stockton's new volume of short stories—the first he has published in five years—betrays no faltering either in the imagination or in the workmanship, and his original humor has in no wise departed from him. As we have already said of this collection, any one of a half dozen of them would handsomely set up a young story teller in trade. If Mr. Stockton does not give us his best, he may be sure that so long as he does as well no injustice will be done his fair name. Besides, this volume Mr. Stockton has two novels that can scarcely be called old as yet—"The Adventures of Captain Horn" and "Mr. Cliff's Yacht."

WEIR OF HERMISTON. By Robert Louis Stevenson. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Most readers of this unfinished romance have felt its power, and not a few have seen in it ample promises that, had its author lived to complete it, it would have ranked as perhaps the greatest creation of his genius. It is a Scotch story, pure and simple, and Sidney Colvin, in preparing it for the press, declared that "no son of Scotland has died leaving with his last breath a worthier tribute to the land he loved." Stevenson never felt surer of his hand than here. He saw the end from the beginning, wrote the book as from a full and well-ordered mind, and declared it would be his best work. But, alas, it is a fragment!—an unfinished edifice, impressive even in its incompleteness, for the massive lines are often there, and the beauty of line more than once is set vividly before us.

THE POMP OF THE LAVILETTES. By Gilbert Parker. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Parker's stories are full of the dramatic quality, and he will yet write a fine play. The present volume, if inferior to his best work, has pleasing passages and powerful scenes. The sketches of French-Canadian domestic life have a fresh, first-hand quality, and the tale is written with fluency. The best character drawing is seen in the figures lightly and airily sketched in the background, such as a staid farmer, the miller, the long-headed curé, the bridge keeper, and the regimental surgeon.

EFFIE HETHERINGTON. A Novel. By Robert Buchanan. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

Mr. Buchanan's claims as a writer of fiction are fully established. He has abundance of power, with an inclination to be mystical. "Effie Hetherington" surprises with startling effects, and the interest in it is continuous.

KATE CARNEGIE. By Ian Maclaren. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Many of us have read how Carmichael, the minister, loved Kate, and know how delightful was the conclusion of this romance, but it is just possible that there may be some few who have no acquaintance with Drumtochty. Let them hasten to acquire this new and handsome edition, for Mr. Gordon went on purpose to Scotland and made sketches of all the localities in which the hero and heroine figure, and these form the illustrations of the present edition of "Kate Carnegie."

PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE. By Amelia E. Barr. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

Mrs. Barr is the most conscientious and painstaking of writers, and her novels are always written with a high purpose. In this romance life among the fisher folk of the Shetland Islands is faithfully portrayed, and the effects of their somewhat stern religion, for good or ill, are described. The volume is handsomely illustrated from drawings made in the Shetland Islands by Louis Loeb.

THE HEART OF THE PRINCESS OSRA. By Anthony Hope. New York: The Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

How susceptible to love was the Princess Osra, Anthony Hope tells in his most engaging manner, and how well he plays on the many strings of passion! It was only once (as is well known) that the imperious Princess met her match, and it was when she came across the nonchalant miller. But, true to life, the Princess had to give in at last, and you wish her the fullest happiness. It is true art that gives Anthony Hope the trick of making his characters quite alive.

PHROSO. By Anthony Hope. New York: The Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.75.

With Anthony Hope, one literary success follows another, with no halting. For quick, rapid, telling action, the author of "The Prisoner of Zenda" has no equal. You begin "Phroso" and may not put it aside. Extensively as "Phroso" has been already read, the demand is still increasing. You can hardly tire with this book in your hand, for the author has the knack of interesting you, from the initial letter to the finis.

THE CITY OF REFUGE. By Sir Walter Besant. New York: The Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

Sir Walter in "The City of Refuge" makes a marked departure from his usual method, inasmuch as he treats of second sight. The greater part of the incidents have to do with a community established in the State of New York. The heroine has the power of second sight, and Sir Walter tells of two young men, one an Englishman, the other an American, subjected to her influence. The love episodes in this romance are charmingly told.

THE COUNTRY OF THE POINTED FIRS. By Sarah Orne Jewett. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Boston. $1.25.

Miss Jewett's story has for locality the coast of Maine, and the action takes place during a Summer there. Thoroughly at home with the ways and manners of the people, the author has constructed a romance conspicuous for the faithful detail of character. The love episode in the volume is daintily set forth.

WHAT CHEER? By W. Clarke Russell. R. F. Fenno & Co. New York. $1.25.

Mr. Clark Russell's ability as a teller of sailors' stories we are all familiar with. In "What Cheer?" the scene is laid in Deal, a village on the east coast of England. The actual lives of seamen and fishermen are described. Mr. Clark Russell is always at his best when he handles a love episode, and the one introduced in this fiction is full of romantic phases.

THE MASSARENES. By Ouida. R. F. Fenno & Co. New York. $1.25.

With Ouida's special quality we are all familiar. She has a fondness for going at things and tossing them. In "The Massarenes" (which has a distinct Irish sound) there is a rich Chicago man who is mercilessly gored, and yet in the story there is an amazing amount of interest and fine description. Novel readers never put aside Ouida's books. It is their pungency, their swing, which excites.

OLD TIMES IN MIDDLE GEORGIA. By Richard Malcolm Johnston. New York: The Macmillan Company.

It is long since a volume has come from the hands of the author of "The Dukesborough Tales," and this has been our loss. Col. Johnston was among the earliest of Southern writers who after the war began to give us true and moving pictures of life in the South. His tales charmed all who read them—not alone for their accuracy to life, but for the art and power with which they were constructed. His present volume contains fifteen stories, and they are certain of cordial and interested acceptance.

THAT AFFAIR NEXT DOOR. By Anna Katharine Green. G. P. Putnam's Sons. New York. $1.

"The Leavenworth Case," by this author, was the most popular of books of fiction, and in her particular domain no one can do the detective business better. In "That Affair Next Door," with great skill Anna Katharine Green mixes up the probable and the possible.

THE WISDOM OF FOOLS. By Margaret Deland. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Boston. $1.25.

Long ago, the author of "John Ward, Preacher," left her impress on readers. Margaret Deland seeks for the solution of the social problem, approaching it in many diverse ways. In the "Wisdom of Fools" there are four stories, and the strength and power of the writer are manifest.

SENTIMENTAL TOMMY. The Story of His Boyhood. By J. M. Barrie. Charles Scribner's Sons. New York. $1.25.

The popularity of "Sentimental Tommy" does not cease. Looking at the lists furnished by public libraries, giving the names of the books most in demand, both at home and in England, it is this work of Barrie's which is the popular one. Child-life, its hopes and aspirations, forms the author's theme. The same delicacy of sentiment is found in prose which marked Stevenson's "A Child's Garden of Verses," only there is greater expansion. It may be divined that in some of the pages of this book the author remembers his own first impression. The Hatherell illustrations add to the charm of this romance.

HISTORICAL NOVELS.

A SON OF THE OLD DOMINION. By Mrs. Burton N. Harrison. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co.

Another extended work of fiction from Mrs. Harrison is sure to be awaited with interest. Her "Sweet Bells Out of Tune," "A Bachelor Maid," and "An Errant Wooing" made impressions that were real. The present story Mrs. Harrison has had in mind for several years, but has been actually writing it only during the year just past. It is a Colonial tale, historical in its coloring and its incidents. The author describes early border warfare with the Indians, and not a few features are dramatically given of events which led up to the Revolution. Places prominent in Virginia's history are described, and historical characters introduced. Men like Jefferson, Washington, and Patrick Henry appear in its pages. But a charming love story runs through it all. Mrs. Harrison knows her Virginia and knows how to tell a love story. The publishers bring the work out in handsome form. They have also issued two of Mrs. Harrison's collections of short stories—"A Virginia Cousin and Bar Harbor Tales" and "The Merry Maid of Arcady, His Lordship, and Other Stories." The latter volume is quite new, but it has gone to a second edition.

A WOMAN'S COURIER. Being a Tale of the Famous Forty Conspiracy of 1693. By William Joseph Yeoman. New York: Stone & Kimball.

In its historical harness this volume may move along at times with apparent restraint, but it is crowded with adventure, and there are hairbreadth escapes. William III. and the Countess of Dorchester may not live in its pages; but they and their times are there. The volume is well written, and if the difficulties in which the author labors in trying to place himself and his readers in another age are apparent, some contribution is nevertheless made to an understanding of England long ago.

KING NOANETT. By F. J. Stimson, (J. S. of Dale.) Illustrated by Henry Sandham. 12mo. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $2.

Mr. Stimson's novel is historical and the scene Virginia and Massachusetts Bay in early Colonial times. Beginning in the Cromwellian wars in England, the hero makes his way to tidewater, Virginia, leaving behind the heroine. Many are the adventures he meets among the pioneers and the red men of the Old Dominion, and they well preserve the historical aspects. True to the spirit and circumstances of the times, they picture life on the early plantations with vivid force and charming feeling. When the scene shifts to the Bay Colony, changed conditions are equally well set forth. The ending is as dramatic as it is happy. This book is one of the best pieces of historic fiction produced in these times.

THE FORGE IN THE FOREST. By Charles G. D. Roberts. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Roberts has made his romance out of some of the fine material which Canada in the eighteenth century affords. It is the narrative of a ranger, Jean de Mor, Seigneur de Breast, telling how he crossed the Black Abbé and what adventures befell him in a strange fellowship. The author has poetic appreciation of the land, its qualities, and its products, and sets forth with spirit and skill many features of life in the distant northern woods. One may not quite believe in the herculean exertions which a woman puts forth to rescue a boy, and we meet with scant respect for New England folk. His Indians are good sometimes and again they are bad.

THE CHOIR INVISIBLE. By James Lane Allen. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Mr. Allen writes of Kentucky as of a land he knows thoroughly and loves well. In magazine articles many years ago he wrote of the Blue Grass region as no one else had ever written—with an exquisite understanding, the purest sympathy, the sanest fancy. His new novel is the most striking he has ever produced. Kentucky, when it was a forest dotted with primitive settlements, after the Revolution, is his scene. He is not alone master of sentiment and character, but fertile in fresh and original sketches of forest scenes, woodland paths, rude highways, and the savage life of the wilderness. He unfolds a drama peculiar to the times, warm with human nature in its best aspects, pathetic with that unknown, unrecorded, unobserved tragedy of life which so abounds everywhere in human experience. His volume charms the imagination and moves the heart.

THE GREEN BOOK; OR, FREEDOM UNDER THE SNOWS. A Novel. By Maurus Jokai. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Jókai is the Hungarian Alexandre Dumas, and in "The Green Book" he tells of underground Russia and the Nihilist terror. The author, who is familiar with Hungarian history, describes incidents in which he may have taken part during the revolution of 1848. Jókai's descriptive powers are immense, and his go is wonderful.

BEYOND THE CITY GATES. A Romance of Old New York. By Augusta Campbell Watson. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

Here again we have a work of historical fiction, and the ground very near home—the New York of 200 years ago. The author has read local history to good purpose. With a simple motive and a natural development of the plot the reader's attention is fully held. The dialogue is direct, and many incidents are stirring. When the conclusion is reached it is a satisfactory one. Readers of this writer's former works will take up the story with renewed pleasure.

THE GRAY MAN. A Novel. By S. R. Crockett. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

When there were border feuds, in the time of James I. of England and James VI. of Scotland, there were many brave adventures. Swords met and steel clashed, and it is episodes of just this character which Mr. Crockett is master of. How the machinations of the mysterious Gray Man were thwarted, together with a pretty by-play of love, make Mr. Crockett's romance of thrilling interest.

UNCLE BERNAC. A Memory of the Empire. By A. Conan Doyle. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

The time selected by Mr. Conan Doyle was when Napoleon was massing his troops at Boulogne and threatening England. The writer of "Rodney Stone" introduces in "Uncle Bernac" a most original character, who is fired with the enthusiasm of the day, and as a soldier is carried through many striking adventures.

WHITE APRONS. A Romance of Bacon's Rebellion, Virginia, 1676. By Maud Wilder Goodwin. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

Mrs. Goodwin has selected the early Colonial period, when the greed of the courtiers of Charles II. brought about rebellion in the Virginia plantations. Nathaniel Bacon put himself at the head of the movement, and opposed the acts of Berkeley. The time is one full of historic interest, which is cleverly treated, the element of romance being interestingly introduced. Mrs. Goodwin has intimate knowledge of the period, imagination, and charm of style.

IN BUFF AND BLUE. Being Certain Portions from a Diary of Richard Hilton, Gentleman, of Haslet's Regiment of Delaware Foot, &c. By George Brydges Rodney. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

Taking our war of independence, the adventures of Richard Hilton are here described in clever style. The author tells of many battles fought. There is a strict adherence on the part of Mr. Rodney to the historic data of the period.

THE ROMANCE OF A JESUIT MISSION. A Historical Novel. By M. Bourchier Sanford. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. $1.25.

Times of which Parkman wrote are pictured in this tale of early American history. With the central stations of the Jesuit mission to the Huron Indians for its scene, the story tells us of life in the far wilderness in the years when Manhattan Island was still little more than a fur-trading village. Few men in early American history have shown greater self-sacrifice and heroism than the Jesuits who sought to make Christians of the red men. In later years these missionaries were as much political agents of France as priests of the Roman Church, but in the period embraced by this story they were apostolic in their simplicity and their heroic devotion to their spiritual cause.

QUO VADIS. A Narrative of the Time of Nero. By Henry Sienkiewicz. Translated from the Polish by Jeremiah Curtin. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.

There could be no period in the history of Rome more replete with dramatic effects than that when Nero reigned over and cursed Rome. Think of such a topic as the burning of Rome described by the most graphic of writers, the author of that famous book, "With Fire and Sword." The present story shows the first growth of Christianity and its sufferings. Sienkiewicz is at his best when he paints the heroic figure of Lygia. This volume is one of the most widely read of the day's books. One hears of it everywhere. It has value as history as well as value for its interest as a romance.

CAPTAIN SHAYS. A Populist of 1786. By George R. R. Rivers. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.

After the Revolution, the Massachusetts farmers thought they had reasons for discontent, and Shays's rebellion arose. All the historical facts of the period have been collected by Mr. Rivers, and his characters are typical of the time. With strict adherence, then, to the conventionalities, an original and pathetic story has been written.

THE GOVERNOR'S GARDEN. A Relation of Some Passages in the Life of His Excellency Thomas Hutchinson, &c. By George R. R. Rivers. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

The period chosen by Mr. Rivers is just before the Revolution, from 1774 to 1775, when Thomas Hutchinson was Governor in Chief of his Majesty's Province of Massachusetts. Careful as to his data, the author presents a vivid picture of the men and women of the Colonial times.

A BOYAR OF THE TERRIBLE. A Romance of the Court of Ivan the Cruel, First Tsar of Russia. By Fred Whishaw. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

The Tartar strain in the early Tsars came often to the front, and they were merciless. Mr. Whishaw shows what were the passions which raged when Russia was a country of barbarians. The hero becomes through his pluck a friend of the Tsar, and passes through many adventures. The manners and customs of early Russia are described, and in the romance the opportunity is given of presenting many highly dramatic episodes.

FOR THE WHITE ROSE OF ARNO. A Story of the Jacobite Rising of 1745. By Owen Rhoscomyl. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

The period of the Pretender always gives a romantic setting to a story, and in Mr. Rhoscomyl's volume he takes full advantage of the situation. There is an abundance of adventure in this novel, and it has the true local coloring.

A FOUNTAIN SEALED. By Sir Walter Besant. New York: The Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

There was a well-known romance in the life of George III.—that is to say, when he

was Prince—and it was his love for Hannah Lightfoot; but Princes of the realm may not marry as they please—and, so, when George was King, a separation took place. No one can write better than Sir Walter of this period in English history, nor draw more effectively the pictures of the men and women of the past. The pathos in this one of the last, works of this distinguished author is touching.

THE KING'S HENCHMAN. By William H. Johnson. New York: Stone & Kimball.

There is no period in French history giving a finer opportunity for the romance writer than the times of Henry of Navarre. Mr. William H. Johnson describes the adventures and love making in the France of the close of the sixteenth century. It is a devoted follower of that gallant King who tells his own story.

ON THE FACE OF THE WATERS. By Flora Annie Steel. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Mrs. Steel writes of India in the time of the Mutiny, and her knowledge is so intimate, her pictures are so vivid, that Kipling has again and again been warned to look to his laurels. In this volume readers have acquired an understanding of the Mutiny which graver historians probably were unable to impart. English history, in this century, since Waterloo, has had no more memorable war deeds to chronicle than those here pictured. Mrs. Steel records events not in a manner which makes obtrusive her historical knowledge, but with that omission of such knowledge which is all the more striking because its possession in restraint is everywhere obvious to the critical reader. She gives a picture at once trustworthy, vivid, and dramatic.

WHEN THE COUNTRY WAS NEW. A Novel. By Charles Conrad Abbott, M. D. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

Dr. Abbott, whose books on birds are so much read, in this volume writes a legitimate romance. He has selected for the mise en scène the country he knows so well, which is New Jersey. The novel has a historical basis, and he tells of the early settlers. The plot is nicely constructed, and the story is embellished by the well-known descriptive talent of the writer.

THE MASTER BEGGARS. By L. Cope Cornford. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

In "The Master Beggars" there is shown that same dramatic style so taking in Mr. Cornford's "Captain Jacobus." The plot of the story and the characters are fitted for Scotland. There appear brave soldiers, cloistered monks, and fair ladies who play their parts. The story is a vigorous one, and the dialogues quick and apt, with rattling adventures to the music of the clash of steel.

COLLECTIONS OF SHORT STORIES.

EARTH'S ENIGMAS. By Charles G. D. Roberts. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.25.

Here are short stories pertaining to a land Mr. Roberts knows as well as, if not better than, any other that now writes. He takes us to the lumber camp of the far Canadian frontier. He is not only familiar with outdoor life, but with the rude, toiling men who people sparsely those wild forest places. Not alone do we smell the sawdust of pine, spruce, and hemlock; not alone hear the roar of the artificial cataract that falls at the side of the gang of saws, but learn the thoughts, hear the speech, and understand the nature of the men who level the hilltops, work the levers that start the saws, and set the logs rolling on their way to be cut into timber and boards. Mr. Roberts's volume of verse, "The Book of the Nation," is published by the same house. By his verse was this author first made known to us.

THE CAT AND THE CHERUB. By Chester Bailey Fernald. The Century Company. $1.25.

Mr. Fernald is a new writer, and in this volume shows his versatility. The title is derived from a scene in the Chinese quarter in San Francisco. Other stories are character sketches, with tales of the seas.

CINDER PATH TALES. By William Lindsay. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.

There never could be a man that sprinted, or pulled an oar, or indulged in any kind of athletic sport who would not find in Mr. Lindsay's volume matter which would please him. The author is familiar with all kinds of out-of-door sports, and shows who are the true heroes. The stories introduced are cleverly worked up. You take your spin along the cinder path while you read this taking volume

SKETCHES IN LAVENDER, BLUE, AND GREEN. By Jerome K. Jerome. Illustrated. Henry Holt & Co. New York. $1.25.

Mr. Jerome is known for his amusing manner, his gayety of heart, and in these sketches shows his versatility. While he brings about the laugh, all the stories in the volume do not make you smile. Some of them have a powerful emotional interest.

REVENGE. By Robert Barr. The Frederick A. Stokes Company. New York. $1.25.

This is a collection of short and entertaining stories, by a popular author. The topic is revenge, and that is the keynote of every one of the stories. Retribution, whether it be right or wrong, Mr Barr brings about by many ingenious ways. The volume is handsomely illustrated.

THE PORT OF THE MISSING SHIPS, AND OTHER STORIES OF THE SEA. By John R. Spears. The Macmillan Company. New York. $1.25.

You may follow Mr. Spears in this volume, and catch whiffs of the sea breezes mingled with some tar and be matter of fact; but then you may face besides the deep, the solemn mystery of the boundless waters. These are three capital stories, all of them vivid and striking—and then, too, there is love making.

THE SPIRIT OF AN ILLINOIS TOWN AND THE LITTLE RENAULT. By Mary Hartwell Catherwood. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Boston. $1.25.

The strength, the power, the feeling in "The Spirit of an Illinois Town" have already been noted in THE NEW YORK TIMES. There is a bit of spirituality in this romance which is strangely effective, and somehow does not leave the reader's mind. The second story, "The Little Renault," is a graphic one. An incident in the early history of Illinois is touchingly told. The volume is a notable contribution to fiction.

SOME WOMEN'S WAYS. By Mary A. Dickens. R. F. Fenno & Co. New York. $1.25.

The daughter of an illustrious father, Miss Dickens follows her sire's calling. She has written some excellent romances. In "Some Women's Ways" she describes the ways of her sex. In the nine stories Miss Dickens shows her versatility.

THE DOMINANT NOTE AND OTHER STORIES. By Mrs. W. K. Clifford. Dodd, Mead & Co. New York. $1.25.

Mrs. Clifford's "The Love Letters of a Worldly Woman" was a distinguished literary success. In this volume of short stories may be found the same excellent qualities. Every story has its climax and is a little novel by itself.

ONE WHO WAS CONTENT. By Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer. New York. The Century Company. $1.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer is best known as a writer on art and architecture, but her name has recently appeared in the magazines attached to short stories that have been admired. Four of these are gathered into the present volume. The one which gives the title to the book preaches an optimistic doctrine and one that is high and noble in its purposes—that the surest road to happiness is through self-mastery. Mrs. Van Rensselaer's story "Mary" is altogether charming. The others are successful sketches of life among the poor of the east side in New York.

THE APE, THE IDIOT, AND OTHER PEOPLE. By W. C. Morrow. The J. B. Lippincott Company. Philadelphia. $1.25.

In this volume are fourteen stories, all singular for their force and originality. Endowed with the most lively of imaginations, Mr. Morrow shows many curious types of men and women, and he places them in highly amusing positions. The dialogue is bright, the surprises are many, and the literary style is excellent.

STORIES OF A SANCTIFIED TOWN. By Lucy M. Furman. The Century Company. New York. $1.25.

Sudden religious sentiments being a common tendency in Kentucky, the author describes such a wave of religion on a somewhat emotional people and its effects. There are a dozen stories in the volume, and the writer's sympathy with her topics is a catching one. She prints many amusing sketches, and yet not with irreverence. The simple faith of her people is respected, although it raises smiles that will not down.

THE WHITE HECATOMB AND OTHER TALES. By William Charles Scully. Henry Holt & Co. New York. 75 cents.

Mr. Scully has a vigorous style, and is familiar with that country so much exposed to view to-day, which is the Transvaal. It is not too much to say that the author has a Rudyard Kipling method, and carves out his fiction in a bold and incisive manner.

FROM THE LAND OF THE SNOW-PEARLS. Tales from Puget Sound. By Ella Higginson. New York: The Macmillan Company.

This collection of short stories relates to a far-off land—Puget Sound. The title is derived from the scenery which these present. Puget Sound, we are told, "lies in its emerald setting like a great blue sapphire, which at sunset draws to its breast all the marvelous and splendid coloring of the fire opal. Around it, shining through their rose-colored mists like pearls upon the soft blue or green of the sky, are linked the great snow mountains, so beautiful and so dear that those who love this land with a proud and passionate love have come to think of it, fondly and poetically, as 'the land of the snow pearls.'" The stories were first published elsewhere last year under another title—that of the first story in the collection—"The Flower That Grew in the Sand."

LOVER'S SAINT RUTH'S AND THREE OTHER TALES. By Louise Imogen Guiney. Copeland & Day. Boston.

In Louise Imogen Guiney's volume the title is derived from the first story, which tells in dramatic style of an event in a noble English family in the seventeenth century. An archaeological churchman found the materials, gave them shape, and imparts them to a friend, for the existing representatives of the family take no interest in past events. In the other stories, one is a scene during the rebellion, the other an Irish one. The author has a sure hand, and excellent descriptive powers.

GARRISON TALES FROM TONQUIN. By James O'Neill. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.25.

The material which serves Mr. O'Neill for the fourteen stories in this volume is curious. In the French service in the Orient appear soldiers of many countries. When France took possession of the Annam territory in 1884 the civilization of the East and West were thrown in contact. The characters in "Garrison Tales" have to do in part with the Annamites and in part with Europeans. There are many strange episodes of military life. At the conclusion there is found a glossary of Annamite. The eventual pacification of the country Mr. O'Neill thinks doubtful.

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY

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Lady Burton.

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At this time, when the Queen's Jubilee is exciting such general attention, an account of the personal life of the Queen will, it is thought, be of interest to the American public. Miss Tooley is thoroughly qualified to treat of this phase of the Queen's life with authority and interest, having been in a position to know intimately the life of the Queen at Windsor and while traveling abroad.

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With M. Maeterlinck as a dramatist, the world is well acquainted. His latest volume, however, presents him in the character of a philosopher and an aesthetician. "The Treasure of the Humble" contains his present ideas on a variety of subjects—Mystic Morality, Women, The Inner Beauty, The Deeper Life, The Awakening of the Soul—all approached from the view-point of a supersensuous, mystical child of the last half of the 19th century.

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By G. W. Steevens, author of "Naval Policy." 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

Last Autumn The Daily Mail of London sent Mr. Steevens, a clever young journalist on its staff, to this country. He observed very carefully our political campaign, and wrote for his paper some brilliant and vivid letters that are the basis of this book. It gives a most original and striking series of impressions, not only of our political ways, but of the country and its life as seen by an original and unbiased observer. Mr. Steevens is at the present moment acting as war correspondent in Greece for one of the London dailies.

Orders for the above books will be filled by all booksellers or by

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY,

PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK.

MEADOW GRASS. Tales of New England Life. By Alice Brown. Boston: Copeland & Day.

Alice Brown describes Tiverton of Sudleigh. The district and the town are both typical New England localities. In the first sketch we have school life, with many pleasant reminiscences of childhood. In the dozen stories are developed many phases of rural New England. This book has that peculiar charm which natural views of men, women, and nature impart. The popularity of "Meadow Grass" shows a just appreciation of its merits, for it has passed through numerous editions.

NOVELS BY SOME NEWER MEN.

THE THIRD VIOLET. By Stephen Crane. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

The applause accorded "The Red Badge of Courage" is still ringing in the public's ears. The high quality of Mr. Crane's literary work has been universally conceded. "The Third Violet" is a departure from scenes of camp and strife, and is a study of artistic life, the theme carried out with not alone originality and force, but with much humor.

THE WHEELS OF CHANCE. By H. G. Wells. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

The romance of the "diamond" and the "drop" has been pretty thoroughly worked up, but it was left for Mr. Wells to carry out his fancy in a romance on wheels in an original and amusing manner, and, more than that, with a moral to it. The bicycling hero of course made a mistake at the beginning in assuming a false character, but he did not, as is shown in the conclusion, lose character on that account. Maybe in time he became a true knight. Mr. Wells is bright and cheerful, is fond of the comic episode, and the "Wheels of Chance" is a very clever book.

ON MANY SEAS. By Frederick Benton Williams. Edited by William Stone Booth. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

In the notices, all laudatory, of this volume critics have been divided in their opinions as to whether the story of the Yankee sailor be true or not. This, then, is the highest compliment that can be paid the work, for it reads like any straightforward sailor's narrative. The hero is a New York lad, who rises by his courage to the command of a big ship. The hard knocks the man met with are all told, and "On Many Seas" is to be read not alone on shipboard.

MADEMOISELLE BLANCHE. By John D. Barry. New York: Stone & Kimball.

The praise accorded this volume has been general. Not only is the interest in the characters sustained, but there is power shown in the working up of the climax. The style is remarkably good and impressive. The scene is laid in France.

SOME CORRESPONDENCE AND SIX CONVERSATIONS. By Clyde Fitch. New York: Stone & Kimball.

The old epistolary method was an excellent one. It was abandoned perhaps because the men and women of to-day are supposed not to know how to write letters, but Mr. Clyde Fitch shows in this volume that this method of communication is by no means a lost art. If the characters introduced do take their pens in hand, they can talk, too, and to the point. Both correspondence and conversations are full of freshness and replete with epigram. Besides that, there is much that is witty in the volume.

THE MUTABLE MANY. By Robert Barr. New York: The Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

A strike in an English factory the author takes for his topic, and in this social disturbance Mr. Barr, in "The Mutable Many," finds an opportunity to develop many interesting and peculiar characters. Mr. Barr has a very strong touch. Interest in his story is always sustained.

WIVES IN EXILE. By William Sharp. 12mo. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Sharp's plot is unique, though simple, with two wives of surpassing beauty in it and two husbands restless in the chains of love. The wives are high-born dames given to champagne, cigarettes, flirtation, and fibs. The husbands go off on bachelor trips to the Irish and Scotch coasts. There is sparkle in the book and there are iridescent qualities, with some foam and froth—a book to read in an idle hour on a sunny sea.

THE PURSUIT OF THE HOUSEBOAT. Being Some Further Accounts of the Doings of the Associated Shades, Under the Leadership of Sherlock Holmes, Esq. By John Kendrick Bangs. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

With a party of tourists, led by Mr. Holmes, assisted by Captain Kidd, what marvelous adventures may not be expected! The entire outfit of the houseboat is cleverly managed, and you must needs laugh at the many adventures of the Shades.

A PRINCETONIAN. A Story of Undergraduate Life at the College of New Jersey. By James Barnes. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

It is not the men alone who care for their Alma Mater. Their mothers and sisters recall the college days of their sons, husbands, or brothers. Mr. Barnes writes of young collegiate life, and the story is replete with happy reminiscences of younger days.

THE MAKER OF MOONS. By Robert W. Chambers. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

This volume is of the most imaginative kind and full of wonderful adventures. Sometimes the strange mysteries of China are presented and at others a hunting life in the North Woods is described. There is a dainty half American, half French young person in the stories, and in contrast a curious Oriental girl.

THE HONORABLE PETER STERLING. By Paul Leicester Ford. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

Long ago THE NEW YORK TIMES gave the highest place to Mr. Paul L. Ford's "Peter Sterling." The book is now in its nineteenth edition, and the demand for it seems only to have begun. It is certain that this romance is to have an extended existence.

THE GREAT K. & A. TRAIN ROBBERY. By Paul Leicester Ford. Dodd, Mead & Co. New York. $1.25.

There is a happy entrain and thorough go in this skit of Ford's, without the common hitch of detective work. How the energetic railroad man found out who held up the train, with some of the "fine work" of Directors and Presidents, are all amusingly told in the "Train Robbery," and with it is a graceful love episode.

CHRISTINE OF THE HILLS. By Max Pemberton. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

The heroine in Mr. Pemberton's story is an Italian, and the scene is laid in a mountain town in Bosnia. The characters, some of whom are Austrians, are original and striking, and the story has a coloring which is quite its own

WAYSIDE COURTSHIPS. By Hamlin Garland. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Garland's "A Member of the Third House," and his "Jason Edwards," have given their author a high place in American literature. In "Wayside Courtships," the theme is the influence of women, exerted as often as not by chance, in shaping the careers of the men they love. The same publishers announce a new edition of Mr. Garland's former works.

CHUN TI KUNG. His Life and Adventures. By C. A. Rees. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

Curiosity is always excited when Chinese characters are presented, and Mr. Rees's story of Chinese life is both novel

and original. In the Chinese Embassy in London the author first presents his characters, and later on some of them take their position in China. With such material quite a new and fresh romance is presented. This book has been warmly praised in The Review of Books and Art.

THE MISTRESS OF THE RANCH. A Novel. By Frederick Thickstun Clark. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

This is a novel of American life and the story of a Colorado ranch. Mr. Clark has strong descriptive powers, and is highly dramatic. The moral is excellent. The wicked come to grief and honesty is triumphant. Far Western life finds in this author a faithful chronicler, and an effective one as well.

THE DRONES MUST DIE. By Max Nordau. New York: The G. W. Dillingham Company. $2.

The man who wrote that very much talked about book, "Degeneration," in "The Drones Must Die" occupies himself with fiction. The romance presents certain conditions of German life in Paris, and it is wonderful how the German takes to it. Max Nordau's romance is pathetic in part, and many of his situations are distinctly dramatic. The characters are numerous, and throughout the volume runs that peculiar idea of the author, which is that nature is aggressive and that useless members of the human family must succumb.

SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE. By Richard Harding Davis. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

It was in Scribner's Magazine that Mr. Richard Harding Davis made his true literary début, in a story called "Gallegher." Since then, following his natural bent, this author has gained many successes. Widening his sphere of action, (for in the last few years Mr. Davis has been wandering all over the world, expanding his ideas,) he has broadened his canvas. The "Soldiers of Fortune" is his last work. He takes for hero an American engineer, who lives in a foreign country, and in the political situation he finds an opportunity for the recital of many dramatic incidents. In close relationship with Mr. Davis is the artist, Mr. Charles Dana Gibson, who has made the illustrations.

ON THE RED STAIRCASE. By M. Imlay Taylor. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

A French Viscount, sent to Moscow on a diplomatic mission, in the time of Peter the Great, gives the author the chance to develop a dramatic plot with many scenes of adventure. Zenaide, who is partly French, is at the mercy of a wicked uncle, and the Viscount rescues her from a horrible fate. The story is a romantic one, the interest constant, and it is well told.

ZULEKA. By Clinton Ross. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.50.

Reviewers are taxed with carrying in their heads a foot rule, and measuring one book by another, as if there could be only one inventor of a situation or of a character. Mr. Clinton Ross has made a fine appearance in "Zuleka," the daughter of an Arab chieftain, and there never were doughtier champions than Tom Dering or Jim Enleen. The biggest of rascals is the American Consul, Hicks, who is even a greater scoundrel than is the Frenchman, the Baron de Bire. With the utmost ease, Mr. Ross carries the reader through many dangerous conditions, and though you may not catch your breath at times, finally you are landed in safety. "Zuleka" will be largely read and enjoyed.

A GROUP OF FEMALE NOVELISTS.

MRS. GERALD. A Novel. By Maria Louisa Pool. Illustrated by W. A. Rogers. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Miss Pool has her marked individuality, never more conspicuously shown than in "Mrs. Gerald." Judith sprang from degenerates. Her father was without principle and her mother silly, but the girl possessed those stronger and better traits which her parents lacked. One thing the author shows is a nice sense of humor. In this romance the dramatic and comic elements are happily blended.

THE FALCON OF LANGEAC. By Isabel Whiteley. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.50.

The story, which is one of adventure, has for scene mediaeval France. Armel de Langéac, who is the hero, has for half brother Malo de Brisseville. Malo is a villain, and plans the destruction of Armel. At once Armel asserts his rights, and becomes the Falcon of Langéac. He loves Constance and he finally wins her. Romantic incidents are many, and the interest is well sustained.

THE MISSIONARY SHERIFF. Being Incidents in the Life of a Plain Man Who Tried to Do His Duty. By Octave Thanet. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Amos Wickliff is the hero of Octave Thanet's several short stories, and this essentially American type dominates the situation. No one can be more at home with episodes of Western life than is this writer, and to well-worked-up plots she unites strong powers of description.

TROOPER PETER HALKET OF MASHONALAND. By Olive Schreiner. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

Olive Schreiner's story is in its second edition and perhaps its third. It is still opportune, because the troubles in Africa seem to be on the eve of breaking out once more. "Trooper Peter" is an allegory, written by a literary artist, and shows how human greed is rife in Africa and lives are mercilessly sacrificed so that new lines of trade may be opened.

HILDA STRAFFORD. A California Study. By Beatrice Harraden. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

The author of "Ships That Pass in the Night" sought relaxation after long literary work and went to the West and to California. From such materials as the lady found there she has written a clever and impressive story—but it is sad with the sadness of her earlier and famous tale.

HIS FORTUNATE GRACE. By Mrs. Gertrude Atherton. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

An international alliance is the topic of Mrs. Gertrude Atherton's romance. Modern social life in New York is described, and the result is a vigorous and telling story.

SONNY. By Ruth McEnery Stuart. New York: The Century Company. $1.

This is a sketch taken from life, and the lad's home is in Arkansas. It is his father who tells, in quaint words, the story of his son.

THE HERB MOON. By John Oliver Hobbes. New York: The Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

In rustic style Mr. John Oliver Hobbes tells a clever story, where good common sense and sound philosophy are imparted in simple language. The author delights in epigrams, and as he is never prolix, the lessons he gives in this fiction are likely to be all the more easily retained.

ZISKA. By Marie Corelli. New York: Stone & Kimball. $1.50.

Gauged by the success of her romances, Marie Corelli for a peculiar style and method in fiction has many admirers. "Ziska" is the problem of a wicked soul, and is just one of those themes the author delights in. The analysis of human passions is one of Marie Corelli's strongest points. She works on the emotional sympathies of her readers.

IN THE TIDEWAY. By Mrs. F. A. Steel. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

Mrs. Steel's "The Flower of Forgiveness," an Eastern story, left a strong impress on the reader's mind, and we find "In the Tideway" she makes the same power appreciable. It is a story beginning with fashionable London life, but the personages soon make their way to the Highland coast. There is a gay woman who has made a worldly marriage, without affection, and her unhappiness forms the theme of the romance, but there are others who suffer.

IN THE CRUCIBLE. By Grace Delano Litchfield. G. P. Putnam's Sons. New York. $1.25 and 50 cents.

This is a romance with special reference to human character, with all its wonderful possibilities. The story is replete with fine descriptions, and is full of action.

A TRANSATLANTIC CHATELAINE. By Helen Choate Prince. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

This romance is by the author of "The Story of Christine Rochfort," which enjoyed a merited popularity. Helen Choate Prince's heroine is of European origin, but has lived in the United States, where she has seen the anxious days of the rebellion. Then she goes to France, and the stirring events of the Franco-German war pass under her notice. Perfect acquaintance with the Continent and social matters there give interest to this romance.

MISS ARCHER ARCHER. By Clara Louise Burnham. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

In this romance the action is doubled for the reason that there are two pairs of lovers. Fortress Monroe is the ideal place for match making. The heroes and heroines in "Miss Archer Archer" go to Washington and to Virginia. The story is a pleasant one, with a distinct Southern feeling.

NOTEWORTHY LONG STORIES.

THE DESCENDANT. A Novel. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

This romance, by an annonymous writer, is strongly put together. It deals somewhat with the vexed subject of heredity. The hero comes of an unknown origin, and is at outs with the world and his surroundings. He achieves success, indifferent somewhat as to the means, and then, broken by his troubles, succumbs, cared for by the woman he had forgotten. There is infinite pathos in "The Descendant."

LEONORA OF THE YAWMISH. A Novel. By Francis Dana. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Mr. Dana writes a strikingly original story, the action of which moves from New England to the Pacific States. In "Leonora of the Yawmish" there is a delightful love episode, managed with tenderness, and then Mr. Dana has the gift of humor. The story is both fresh and taking.

THE KEYSTONE SERIES. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

"Moris Stella," by Marie Clothilde Balfour, and the "Ugly Idol," by Claud Nicholson, are parts of this new series published at $1. To these must be added "Little Daughter of the Sun," by Julia P. Dabney. $1.25.

A CHEQUE FOR THREE THOUSAND. By Arthur Henry Veysey. New York: The G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.

Pennington, the newspaper man, had a three-thousand-dollar check which chanced to fall, absolutely without any volition on his part, into his pocket. What comes so easily goes just the same way. To Paris the lucky man goes, and spends all his money. But he meets his fate there, a nice girl, and she happens to be the daughter of the journalist's benefactor. Pennington is an uncommonly lucky chap, for he has money, fame, and a charming wife all thrust on him. The many incidents in the career of the new Fortunatus are quickly and pleasantly told.

THE STAND BY. By Edmund P. Dole. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

Mr. Dole's story deals with prohibition, and is founded on fact. It is vigorously written. Though having a purpose, it is full of action. A New England village is the scene, and a strong thread of romance binds it together. At college the hero won a name as Captain of a victorious crew. He widens his fame as editor of a newspaper devoted to prohibition in a town where the ruler of politics is an opulent brewer.

YELLOW PINE BASIN. By Henry G. Catlin. 12mo. New York: George H. Richmond & Co. $1.25.

Here we have patriotism and adventures set forth. It is the story of a prospector, told with directness and with a simplicity of method that possess distinct charm.

AN UNCROWNED KING. A Romance of High Politics. By Sydney C. Grier. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 to 50 cents.

Mr. Sydney C. Grier is the author of an interesting story where royalty is shown in extremis. The presence of a stranger suddenly changes the whole policy of a State, which State only exists, however, in the imagination of its self-elected ruler. The subject is treated in a novel way, and with a captivating heroine.

THE DAY OF HIS YOUTH. By Alice Brown. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

The father of the hero has led a solitary life, and would have had his son be a hermit, too. Naturally, the young man emancipates himself, and falls in love with the very first woman who crosses his path. But his experiences are not happy ones, for the girl jilts him. Though he has been rejected, he is not thrown off his balance. He may feel the bitterness of it, but it acts on him as a tonic, and so he is better prepared to face life. The story is pleasantly and pathetically told.

THE FINAL WAR. An Historical Romance of the Near Future. By Louis Tracy. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

Will war ever end? That is a problem disclosed in Mr. Tracy's naval and military romance. How great battles will be fought in the future the author indicates, and the vast topic of a general European war is thoroughly interesting and yet terribly presented.

THE TOUCHSTONE OF LIFE. By Ella MacMahon. New York: The Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

This remarkable fiction carries the reader from England to South Africa, and to that country to be known as Rhodesia in the future. Adventurous Englishmen go there to make their fortunes. The author knows perfectly the Africa she describes, and the incidents and adventures which befall the hero are entertainingly told.

THE GADFLY. By E. L. Voynich. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

The fierce struggles of the Italians and their conspiracies, all directed toward the Austrians, in the first half of this century, form the subject of Voynich's dramatic story. The author excels in the presentation of dramatic situations. "The Gadfly" is distinguished for force and vigor.

THE PRINCESS DESIREE. A Romance. By Clementina Black. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

In some smaller German State that assumes the pomp of an empire lives the Princess Désirée, and Clementina Black has endowed her with beauty of form and intelligence. The conditions in the little State are such that revolution and strife are threatening, but then the Princess is equal to the emergency, and is besides aided by the hero. A prettily conceived romance is happily concluded, and in the only possible way—by a marriage.

SPANISH CASTLES BY THE RHINE. A Triptychal Yarn. By David Skaats Foster. Illustrated. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

It is the happy privilege of the American to build a castle on the banks of any river, and so Mr. Foster erects his château on the German stream, and he shows in his structure an amusing acquaintance with the Teuton. He puts into his yarn much that is essentially comic.

THE END OF THE BEGINNING. A Romance of New England. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

Whoever has written this clever book is master of the situation, and with the clearest conception of what is true and not fictitious in New England life. The story is original in conception, skillfully carried out, and has the particular merit of naturalness.

IN PLAIN AIR. A Novel of New England Life. By Elizabeth Lyman Cabot. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

Brookfield, whether it be or be not existing, the author considers as inhabited by the descendants of the original Pilgrims, and the inhabitants still retain a great deal of their primitive sourness. Mrs. Cabot shows that clashing which comes about when there is antagonism between the past and the present. She manages her story in the cleverest manner.

A VENETIAN LIFE. By Anna Fuller. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1 and $1.25.

Americans seem more particularly than any other nationality to take Venice into their hearts, and Miss Fuller fully appreciates the City of the Lagoons. The sketch she draws of Venice in the early Summer is light and graceful.

LAZARUS. By Lucas Cleeve. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

One of the best books on the list of this house is the work by Lucas Cleeve. It is described as "a tale of the world's great miracle." Both as a narrative and as a picture of life in a momentous period it has interest and value.

BRICHANTEAU, ACTOR. Translated from the French of Jules Clarette. Preface by Francisque Sarcey. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

M. Claretie knows his mise en scène by heart, is familiar with the idiosyncrasies of the actor, since he has been manager of the greatest of theatres, which is the Comédie Française. The author presents the vivid likeness of an actor, who is so carried away by his art as to be perfectly impracticable for all the common exigencies of life matters which are apart from the stage. M. Claretie's touch has all the lightness and cleverness of a true artist's.

THE RED SCAUR. A Story of Rustic Life in Northumberland. By E. Anderson Graham. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

Rural England and peasant life are described by Mr. Graham, and with a naturalness which has a peculiar charm. The same passions which agitate more worldly men and women are to be found with the simple swains, and there is the prettiest of love stories worked into the romance. The author possesses a strength of description which adds to the excellence of his novel.

THE THREE RICHARD WHALENS. By James Knapp Reeve. New York: The Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

Here you have the story of treasure trove. There were three Whalens, the grandfather, his son, and our hero, who is a New Yorker of a third generation. He was born to discover the hidden gold. The romance is one of adventure, with many striking incidents.

THE METROPOLITANS. By James Drake. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

In New York, for the main part, the incidents in "The Metropolitans" occur. But then, with the license of the romance maker, you are transported to the arctic regions. The master of the situation is the hero of the story, who battles with adversity and achieves success by hard work and perseverance.

A PILGRIMAGE TO BEETHOVEN. By Richard Wagner. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. 50 cents.

This little volume has not alone value as a story and as an example of the literary side of Wagner. In the form of a conversation with Beethoven, Wagner lets us know many of his views of music as an art. Published as the work always has been before, the present is the only form in which it has been issued as a separate volume, either in English or German. A photogravure of Rödig's portrait of Beethoven is given.

THE WONDERFUL WHEEL. By Mary Tracy Earle. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

Noiselessly turns the potter's wheel during the night, and the Creoles of Louisiana strain their ears to hear its movement. Strange fears and superstitions follow the craftsman. The story is daintily told, and has to do with childlife.

A SINGER'S HEART. By Anna Farquhar. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

The career of the professional singer is full of bitter disappointments. There are terrible struggles before success is achieved. In "A Singer's Heart" there is the pseudo biography of a cantatrice, and told so well that you may fancy the heroine had an actual existence.

THE SCARLET COAT, THE PUPPET, THE MEDDLING HUSSY, A DARE TO BISMARCK. (Four Books.) By Clinton Ross. New York: Stone & Kimball.

Mr. Clinton Ross is a new aspirant to fame, and he has a fluent pen. "The Scarlet Coat" is a story of the Revolution, and based on historical data. "The Puppet" is an attractive book, showing exceeding delicacy of treatment. "The Meddling Hussy" is a title taken from a series of thirteen stories, and all of them clever in construction and with a marked individuality. "A Dare to Bismarck" is a piece of fiction, singularly pertinent to the times. Mr. Clinton Ross grapples with the vexed Eastern question and settles matters according to his own way of thinking, and shows in working up his topic an excellent acquaintance with European politics. "The Dare to Bismarck" is just ready.

SOME MODERN HERETICS. By Cora Maynard. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

A heretic need not necessarily be a martyr, and so Cora Maynard does not construe her theme with that assumption. In this romance, where men and women play their parts, there are many nice incidents, and the story is as well imagined as it is cleverly carried out.

THE UNDER SIDE OF THINGS. A Novel. By Lilian Bell. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

In a certain sense "The Under Side of Things" is a military story. The scene is laid at West Point, and cadets figure in it. The martial manner of this romance is cleverly indicated and the story happily conceived.

THE JOY OF LIFE. By Emma Wolf. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

If the characteristic of Emma Wolf's story is want of pretentiousness, her method being singularly unassuming, it is highly philosophical. With somewhat of a prevailing sadness, still there is hopefulness. The story is a highly effective one, and its incidents leave their impressions on the reader's mind.

THE SCRAPE THAT JACK BUILT. By Ottilie A. Liljencrantz. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

We know of the house that Jack built, but not of the many botherations which certainly happened to the constructor. The hero of this story is a delightful little scapegrace, and if he gets into trouble, he knows how to extricate himself. It is not all fun, however, for the author inculcates an excellent moral. Young people ought to find amusement in books (of rainy days, of course) during the Summer, and "The Scrape that Jack Built" will make them oblivious to bad weather.

KARINE. A Story of Swedish Love. Translated from the German of Wilhelm Jensen. By Emma A. Endlich. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

When the doughty Gustave Vasa was King happened this love story, and Karine

was the heroine. Jensen describes the wars of the period, the many momentous deeds of brave soldiers, and in it all there is the poetry of Karine's love.

OUT OF THE WOODS. By George P. Fisher, Jr. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

Mr. Fisher writes the romance of camp life, and pitches his tent in the wilds of Northern Michigan. You may hunt or fish with the hero, who, though interested in ducks, or deer, or bear, does not forget his lady love. There are returns to the world such as exists in Washington and Chicago. Freedom of the woods and drawing room conventionalities are placed in juxtaposition. The romance is bright, fresh, and interesting.

APPLETONS' "TOWN AND COUNTRY LIBRARY." New York: D. Appleton & Co. From 50 cents to $1.

Here may be found a continuous series of volumes, the first of which was published a number of years ago. In this large collection, especially adapted for Summer readers, the purchaser can hardly make a mistake, as in the series will be found leading works of fiction, written by leading authors.

BOOKS ON MANY THEMES.

THE GOSPEL FOR AN AGE OF DOUBT. By Henry Van Dyke, D. D. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Dr. Van Dyke's most popular books may have been books that dealt with nature—prose books and his one book of verse; or there may have been readers who liked best his excellent volume on Tennyson; but it is in his Lyman Beecher lectures at Yale that Dr. Van Dyke is perhaps best seen in what is strongest in his intellectual equipment. Here we have his ideas of his own profession, his own faith, and they are set forth in the manner one would expect as the views of a preacher who knows life in its truest aspect, knows it broadly as one who has observed it far removed from the church, as well as in the church, but these views are set forth with such modernness of thought and sympathy, with such knowledge of the spirit of his day as expressed in current literature, that "The Gospel for An Age of Doubt" remains the most vital, suggestive, helpful book we know in the whole range of theological writing at this period.

MYTHS AND LEGENDS OF OUR OWN LAND. By Charles M. Skinner. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. From $3 to $6.

What Mr. Skinner has done has been to collect all the accepted stories, purely American in character, and to present them in one volume. Many of these old legends are beautiful and entitled to our respect. The advantage of collating them need not be argued. The author has shown great industry in bringing together these materials, and evinces in the telling of these legends marked literary skill. His book is very justly one of the most popular of the season.

COLLEGE TRAINING FOR WOMEN. By Kate Holiday Claghorn. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.

This volume should have interest and value for many parents and young women, now that the season has arrived when plans for the Fall schools will soon begin to be thought of, just as the old school year closes. The author writes of practical things. She first discusses what the college can do for a young woman, preparations for entering one, the choice of a particular college, and college life. Other topics are the mothers who are college trained, the social influence of the college woman, and the value of college training to the wage-earner.

HOW TO LISTEN TO MUSIC. Hints and Suggestions to Untaught Lovers of the Art. By Henry Edward Krehbiel. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Mr. Krehbiel's popular book was written for popular use and has already gone through several editions. The author has not aimed to give the musical professor or the musical scholar primary instruction; nor does he aim to educate the public at large, but rather to give listeners who are not professional a higher quality of appreciativeness. Mr. Krehbiel has solid knowledge and knows how to impart it clearly and acceptably. He deals not with instrumentation alone, but with vocalists; he explains many things talked about in every-day musical affairs, and points the way to an avoidance of those errors which are so frequently made. Mr. Krehbiel has read widely outside his topic, and makes good use of his equipment in an illustrative sense.

AMERICAN HIGHWAYS. By Prof. N. S. Shaler. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

How would you build a road? Or having a highway, how can its condition be bettered? These are practical questions, the solutions of which are asked for every day. Public transportation, setting aside the more recent claims of wheelmen, demands the improvement of roads. Prof. Shaler treats à fond the whole matter of construction, indicates the plans and the materials to be used. To make the matter plainer, "American Highways" is fully illustrated.

POCKET ATLAS AND GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

Convenient as to its size and compiled with the latest researches kept in view, this atlas has particular value. The amount of information compressed within small compass is surprising. It is a gazetteer as well as an atlas, and it is provided with that most useful appendix, an index. Each map in the collection is an entirely new one.

THE ITALIANS OF TO-DAY. By Rénée Bazin. Translated by William Marchant. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Italy, her Government, her past, her present, her arts, her industries, her commerce, and her literature, are the subjects M. Rénée Bazin treats. Frenchmen may have their prejudices, but the author of "The Italians of To-day" writes without bias. You may get from this volume an excellent understanding of what is Italy and what are her aspirations.

TELEPATHY AND THE SUBLIMINAL SELF. By Dr. R. Osgood Mason. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

Dr. R. Osgood Mason writes of hypnotism, automatism, dreams, and phantasms, and gives a careful history of researches made in these almost unknown realms of science. If there is still much skepticism in regard to the occult, the author treats the entire matter in a careful manner. The book invites study.

CARMEN. By Prosper Mérimée. Translated from the French by E. H. Garrett. With a Memoir of the Author by Louise Imogen Guiney. Etchings and Photogravures. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2 to $4.50.

For excellence of paper, type, and illustrations, Prosper Mérimée's volume has never been presented in a more elegant style. Mérimée holds the highest rank in French literature to-day, having a more delicate and purer touch than had his contemporaries. "Carmen" is considered his masterpiece.

SUCCESS IS FOR YOU and THE WAY TO KEEP YOUNG. By Dorothy Quigley. 2 vols. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Each, $1.

The value of this writer's books is known to all who have read them. They are wholesome, sane, and practical. Here she writes on topics that come near to the life of all. The books are entirely new. Indeed, they are just ready with the beginning of June.

NATIONAL PROGRESS DURING THE QUEEN'S REIGN. 1837—1897. By Michael G. Mulhall. New York: George Routledge & Sons, Limited. 40 cents.

Mr. Mulhall is a noted authority when statistics are to be dealt with. In one volume the marvelous advance of the United Kingdom during the reign of Victoria is shown. In the most convincing way it may be read how, with good laws and security at home, the progress of England is due in great measure to free trade.

THE CLOCK OF NATURE. By Hugh Macmillan. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.50.

Taking that beautiful parable of the leafing of the fig tree, the forecast of the coming Summer, the author writes of the significance and adaptation of the parable. "As the dial of the clock reveals the unseen movements within its case," so does the visible world reveal the working of the invisible. The quality of this book is high, and it teaches man how this world is sanctified by the grace of God and His Son.

THE PROPHETS OF ISRAEL. By Prof. C. H. Cornill. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. 40 cents to $1.

Here may be read the development of the religion of the Jews, with lifelike pictures of the great thinkers of the past. Prof. Cornill, having studied the history of Assyria, Babylon, and Egypt, shows what were the true origins of religion. The subject is treated in a literary, aesthetic, and romantic manner.

HOW TO LIVE LONGER, AND WHY WE DO NOT LIVE LONGER. By J. R. Hayes, M. D. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

What higher authority as to physical conditions, or the question of longevity, or the causes for an extended life could there be than that given by the Medical Examiner of the Bureau of Pensions at Washington? This work presents all the best accepted theories relating to health and disease, and covers the general topics of hygiene. The volume is written in a practical way, and is entirely comprehensible. If we but follow Dr. Hayes's advice, there would be a better chance of prolonging human existence.

THE FIFTY BEST BOOKS OF 1896.

The foregoing lists have been prepared with special reference to their adaptability as Summer reading. Many works of much popularity and special utility have been necessarily excluded; the purpose in making the selection was not so much to provide instructive books as to provide those which would entertain.

Of particular interest in connection with these works will be found the list of fifty books prepared by officials of the New York State Library as the result of replies to a circular letter sent to libraries all over the State last Winter. In the special double number of the Review of Books and Art, published on March 27, this list of fifty books was presented. It must be remembered that the voting librarians were restricted to books actually published during the year 1896. Furthermore, they were restricted to a selected list of 480 books sent out with the circular letter. Two hundred librarians made replies, the point in the letter having been: Which were the fifty books out of these 480 most valuable for a village library?

This list of fifty, classified after the plan adopted in the foregoing lists, would appear as in the following grouping. The number before each title indicates the rank of the book as one of the fifty, according to the number of votes. "Sentimental Tommy," which heads the list as No. 1, received 162 votes out of a possible 200, while "Sir George Tressady" (No. 2) received 126.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

4. Morse, "Life and Letters of Oliver Wendell Holmes."
7. Barrie, "Margaret Ogilvy."
11. Edward Eggleston. "The Beginners of a Nation."
13. E. S. Brooks. "The Century Book of Famous Americans."
14. E. B. Andrews. "History of the Last Quarter Century in the United States."
21. George Saintsbury. "A History of Nineteenth Century Literature."
26. Nora Perry. "Three Little Daughters of the Revolution."
28. H. T. Peck. "Harper's Dictionary of Classical Literature and Antiquities."
29. Andrew D. White. "A History of the Warfare of Science with Theology in Christendom."
33. F. C. Lowell. "Joan of Arc."
34. Woodrow Wilson. "George Washington."
35. Mrs. Earle. "Colonial Days in Old New York."
37. W. J. Rolfe. "Shakespeare the Boy."
43. J. G. Bourinot. "The Story of Canada."
44. P. L. Ford. "The True George Washington."
49. Poultney Bigelow. "A History of the German Struggle for Liberty."

TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE.

31. R. L. Stevenson. "In the South Seas."
36 R. H. Davis. "Three Gringoes in Venezuela and Central America."
40. Lafcadio Hearn. "Kokoro: Hints and Echoes of Japanese Inner Life."

NATURAL HISTORY.

30. Mrs. Dana. "Plants and Their Children."
45. E. S. Martin. "The Story of a Piece of Coal."

ESSAYS.

1. H. W. Mabie. "Books and Culture."
2. E. L. Godkin. "Problems of Modern Democracy."

POETRY.

8. Kipling. "The Seven Seas."
24. Eugene Field. "Songs and Other Verse."

FICTION.

1. Barrie. "Sentimental Tommy."
2. Mrs. Ward. "Sir George Tressady."
3. Gilbert Parker. "Seats of the Mighty."
5. Hopkinson Smith. "Tom Grogan."
10. Mrs. Wiggin. "Marm Lisa."
16. John Watson. "Kate Carnegie."
18. S. O. Jewett. "The Country of the Pointed Firs."
19. Stimson. "King Noanett."
20. Mark Twain. "Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc."
22. Felix Gras. "Reds of the Midi."
23. R. L. Stevenson. "Weir of Hermiston."
25. F. R. Stockton. "Mrs. Cliff's Yacht."
47. Crockett. "Sweetheart Travelers."
50. G. A. Henty. "At Agincourt."

MISCELLANEOUS.

6. C. M. Skinner. "Myths and Legends of Our Own Land."
9. H. E. Krehbiel. "How to Listen to Music."
12. N. S. Shaler. "American Highways."
15. A. Lang. "The Animal Story Book."
17. D. C. Beard. "Outdoor Games for All Seasons."
27. F. A. Walker, "International Bimetallism."
32. Lyman Abbott. "Christianity and Social Problems."
38. John Watson. "The Mind of the Master."
39. Herbert Spencer. "The Principles of Sociology."
48. M. P. Follett. "The Speaker of the House of Representatives."

Svengali's Side of the Case.*

It is proper to ask the question, What would you have done had you been a Svengali? You would have been born in a Ghetto in some foul and cramped-up Polish town—call it Porlisz—all shut out from the light God had given to all his creatures, and treated worse than a mangy dog. Then there was Trilby, as mute as is the uncut reed before the hand had been found that might fashion it so that it could give forth a melodious sound. Trilby could not sing. Her voice was as an instrument she did not know how to play on, and maybe—nay, certainly—it would have remained a mere unclassed sound until Svengali discovered more than that in it. Changing metaphors, Trilby's song was as an opal in the rough. A dull thing without lustre, until Svengali, the consummate master, took that inert lump of stone and by dint of hard work gave it its lambent fire.

Du Maurier really did not take into account how much the despised Jew gave up of himself. The law of mental dynamics holds its sway as strongly as do the laws of any physical force. Svengali lavished his inner power on the sweet and pretty Trilby, and so took away from his own vitality. She did not kill Svengali, but he died for her. So, when the real musician's end had come, and his final collapse, Trilby was as a machine. Her clockwork had all run down, and there was no master hand to wind it up again.

The so-called translator and editor of a so-called Polish-Hebrew jargon diary, in this little book cleverly and with real insight tells Svengali's side of the story. Of course Du Maurier knew it all, but for art's sake kept Svengali's inner self hidden away. Maybe a general public did not care to know. The people in the crowded theatre yelled "La Svengali, la Svengali." The triumph was all Trilby's apparently. "It will be her name," so says the mesmerist, "not mine, they will repeat, and I am glad it is so." And who will not say that in Svengali and Trilby the old myth of Pygmalion does not come once more to the front, but with a tragic conclusion?

*EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF MORITZ SVENGALI. Translated and edited by Alfred Welch. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

"Ha'porth of Tar" used in this way, "to lose a ship for a ha'porth of tar," Notes and Queries thinks was not originally applied to a vessel. The expression was applied first to the use of tar to sheep, because smearing the sheep with tar prevented disease, and in agricultural England "ship" and "sheep" have the same sound. Certain efforts on our part to correct "as dull as a hoe," and to give it its proper signification, "as dull as a frow," have at last borne fruit. There is no reason why a "hoe" should be dull, but the cooper's "frow," or "froe," used for splitting staves, is made so intentionally.

BOOKS FOR THE SUMMER.

THE LEADING FICTION.

Equality.

By Edward Bellamy, author of "Looking Backward," &c. 12mo. Cloth, $1.25. (Ready shortly.)

After many years of preparation Mr. Bellamy now puts forward a work which will command universal attention. The new book is larger and more comprehensive than "Looking Backward."

Uncle Bernac.

A Memory of the Empire. By A. Conan Doyle, author of "Rodney Stone," "The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard," "The Stark Munro Letters," "Round the Red Lamp," &c. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

This brilliant historical romance pictures Napoleon's threatened invasion of England when his forces were encamped at Bologne.

Wayside Courtships.

By Hamlin Garland, author of "A Little Norsk," "Jason Edwards," "A Member of the Third House," "A Spoil of Office," &c. 12mo. Cloth, $1.25. (Ready shortly.)

Lads' Love.

By S. R. Crockett, author of "Cleg-Kelly," "Bog-Myrtle and Peat," "The Lilac Sunbonnet," &c. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

The Third Violet.

By Stephen Crane, author of "The Red Badge of Courage," "The Little Regiment," and "Maggie." 12mo. Cloth, $1.00.

LATEST ISSUES IN APPLETONS' TOWN AND COUNTRY LIBRARY.

Each 12mo. Cloth, $1.00. Paper, 50 cents.

MARIETTA'S MARRIAGE. By W. E. Norris, author of "The Dancer in Yellow," "A Victim of Good Luck," &c.

FIERCEHEART, THE SOLDIER. By J. C. Snaith, author of "Mistress Dorothy Marvin."

TIMELY AND IMPORTANT.

The Private Life of the Queen.

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The most comprehensive account of the Queen's daily life, habits, and immediate surroundings that has been published. It pictures the Queen's personality in a singularly intimate and entertaining way, and the account which is given will rank as probably the closest study of the Queen's private life.

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Impressions of a Journey through the Western Balkans. By H. C. Thompson, author of "The Chitral Campaign." With 76 Illustrations and 3 Maps. 8vo. Cloth, $4.00.

RECENT STANDARD BOOKS.

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A Survey of the Woman-Suffrage Movement in the United States, and a Discussion of the Claims and Arguments of its Foremost Advocates. By Helen Kendrick Johnson. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

Cyprian:

His Life, his Times, his Work. By Edward White Benson, D. D., D. C. L., late Archbishop of Canterbury. With an Introduction by the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., LL.D., D. C. L., Bishop of New York. 8vo. Cloth, $7.00.

General Grant.

By General James Grant Wilson. A new volume in the Great Commanders Series. With Portrait, Illustrations, and Maps. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

NEW OUTDOOR BOOKS.

Familiar Features of the Roadside.

By F. Schuyler Mathews, author of "Familiar Flowers of Field and Garden," "Familiar Trees and Their Leaves," &c. With 130 Illustrations by the Author. 12mo. Cloth, $1.75. (Ready shortly.)

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By John Henry Comstock, Professor of Entomology in Cornell University. With Illustrations by Anna Botsford Comstock, member of the Society of American Wood Engravers. 12mo. Cloth. (Ready shortly.)

Bird-Life.

A Guide to the Study of Our Common Birds. By Frank M. Chapman, Assistant Curator of Mammalogy and Ornithology, American Museum of Natural History, author of "Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America." With 75 full-page plates and numerous Text-Drawings by Ernest Seton Thompson. 12mo. Cloth, $1.75.

In Brook and Bayou;

Or, Life in the Still Waters. By Clara Kern Bayliss. A new volume in Appletons' Home-Reading Book Series. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, 80 cents, net.

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D. APPLETON AND COMPANY,

72 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The New York Times

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1897.

Summer Reading Past and Present.

The reader of to-day whose knowledge of books goes back twenty years must often have been surprised with the change that has come over books intended for Summer reading. This is true not only of their literary quality, but of the printing and binding. The change is quite as remarkable (though in other ways) as the change which has so completely transformed the Christmas books. Formerly the Christmas book was a book intended purely as a gift, and it was a book by itself—useful in its way, but as literature a thing for a season only. It sold on its gorgeous binding and its pictures, and these were often so unwieldy and commanplace that the wonder ever since has been that a taste existed which could tolerate, not to say admire, them.

The change which has transformed our Summer reading is of another sort, though none the less admirable. Back in the seventies the Summer book was in the main a work of fiction, printed usually in small type, with two columns to the page, and bound in tasteless paper covers—a book to read and then roll up for mailing to distant friends or throw into the waste basket. It had a long and, for the publisher, a profitable reign, and more than one famous writer's books were thus brought to the knowledge of readers. It had its successors in other paper-covered books, many of them yellow in covers, and not a few might have been described as yellow as to their contents—unwholesome, unprofitable things, more fit to be read and forgotten than read and remembered.

Newer times have brought us newer and better books. The book in paper covers has almost entirely disappeared, and it is an exit not to be regretted. In France its sway still prevails, for in France customs change less readily than here. It is buckram that has emancipated us. It is a great debt we owe to buckram. With its coming into dominance the covers of our least expensive books have taken on permanent qualities and artistic appearances. Indeed, the art of designing book covers has grown into one of the most familiar arts of the day, though it is one of the latest. The splendid proportions it has reached were well set forth at the recent Aldine Club exhibition. It cannot be untrue that thousands of books have been sold in late years because their covers were pleasing. It has been a delight to see them and to hold them. A new charm has come into the life of the literary editor, who now meets the small boy with his daily load of newly arrived books with an expectancy of pleasure that formerly had become rare; the burdensome prospect of a new accumulation of books to be reviewed has been so much lightened by the sense of pleasure the new covers will give. In the present season's list of Summer books beautiful covers in buckram and cloth, each the product of an artist's invention, shine in their numbers and variety.

But it is not alone in covers that change has come. In the contents of the Summer books there has been great advance. It is nowhere more remarkable than in what are known as outdoor books, and especially these which deal exclusively with nature. Botany has been wonderfully popularized. Bird life has been made known to thousands who never hoped to understand it. The lore of fields and forests, the populations of the air, the streams, and the ponds, the things to see at roadsides, have acquired new values and new meanings for us all.

To inquire into causes would take us far. But as there has been a vast movement of population cityward, so that farms are deserted and country land values fall, so has the city population developed a marked fondness for country life during part of the year. Thousands from the cities now live for months in the country where only hundreds did twenty years ago. And with the joys of this change has come interest in gardens, in the flowers and trees of the forests, in birds of the air, and in fish of the streams. Again, something is owing to the bicycle and the wonderful enlightenment it has spread over the whole land concerning rural neighborhoods lying near us.

Any list of Summer books would of necessity have fiction for its greater part, as in the case of the lists which THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART prints to-day. But this is not so true now as it formerly was. The increase in books dealing with nature has proportionately been even greater. Novels themselves exhibit this growth. The charms of life out of doors are more and more dwelt upon in fiction. Of this we have a striking example in James Lane Allen's "The Choir Invisible," that beautiful story of steadfastness, character, and pain, wherein the story proper charms us not more completely than do the author's splendid pictures of wild nature in a new land—pictures possible only to the pen of a rare mind and a choice spirit. Mr. Allen's book speaks everywhere of profound love for the forest and its denizens.

Society and civilization may take hope from the improved quality of the Summer books. The more nature is understood the better the most of us may become. "To the solid ground of nature trusts the mind that builds for aye," wrote one of the wisest lovers of things on the earth's surface that ever lived. That other nature fiction holds up to us, the nature we call human, is now revealed by thousands of hands, and never before by so many. It truly seems as if all the world were writing novels. With bad ones plentiful enough, how good the best ones are! In them readers are instructed, and their hearts are moved by thoughtful and poetic minds. We are taught to know our fellows better and to understand ourselves as we have not done before. Moreover, we are made to see again and again how our own nature is like the nature of all men; that the world is kin, and that among whatever classes we view it, elemental human nature is essentially one and the same product everywhere.

Mrs. John Sherwood's Memoirs.

MARGARET FULLER, WEBSTER, LOWELL, EMERSON, DICKENS, LORD HOUGHTON AND OTHERS.*

Mrs. Sherwood, as a pleasant memorialist, by no means follows Rivarol. She reasons but little about the past nor does she grumble at the present or dread the future. "An Epistle to Posterity" comprises the memoirs of a lady who has seen the world at home and abroad and has not become worldly. It has been her supreme good fortune to have known many distinguished people, and she tells in excellent manner of what she has seen.

There is no condiment to spice or pepper Mrs. Sherwood's reminiscences. There is not a bad-tempered word in the volume. She never harps on people's shortcomings, never shows their unfortunate traits. She has an unfailing bonhomie, and, as a kind-tempered woman, has accordingly been well received. It is not true in society or elsewhere that the ill-natured woman mounts all the higher either by contempt or scorn of her equals or her inferiors. Mrs. Sherwood does not imitate the dandy Walpole, whose letter ran: "I write you because I have nothing to do, and I finish because I have nothing to say." A great deal more than this volume the lady promises. We note that she has on her mind the publication of certain letters, particularly those of Lord Houghton. This half promise we trust will be carried out at some later day.

The present volume is replete with matter of interest, not so much in regard to herself as to others. "Life is a success if we can work and laugh," she writes. She answers the tiresome Mallock question, "Is life worth living?" in a hearty affirmative. She is fond of New York and has seen its growth, but she does not acquiesce in the common speech of those who, growing old, say: "Oh! we have had greater geniuses on the stage and on the forum, and greater beauties at the balls in the old time." All that is a question of distance. Probably those who are young now, in the half century to come will hear the laudations of some man at Washington be he now never so little, or the vaunting of the charms of some belle of to-day, whose beauty we are somewhat indifferent to.

Mrs. Sherwood was born in New Hampshire, and she talks lovingly of her father, who had Celtic blood in his veins and was her best friend. "My mother," writes the lady, "was the antipodes of her husband. Hers was a soul made for renunciation, and the Puritan element was strong in her." Mrs. Sherwood's literary tastes were early developed. She liked novels better than "Mrs. Chapone's Letters" or "The Sacred Call." Indeed, as a little girl she could not bound Pennsylvania or locate Jerusalem. The fault of New England education, she thinks, was a "certain hardness." Finally she was sent to Boston to be improved, and some of her letters home in the early forties she gives. She tells her mother of her first meeting with that august and redoubtable person, Margaret Fuller:

"I have been taken to hear Miss Margaret Fuller talk. She received me very kindly. I found her a very plain woman, with almost a hump on her back, but the moment she began to talk I found her most fascinating. There was a continuous long, low stream of well-constructed sentences and that Boston pronunciation which you and I admire: She said: 'Talk about your friends' interests and not your own. Always put a pronoun you for the pronoun I when you can.' (A lady near pulled my skirt and said: 'She is a great egoist herself.') 'In society, to have unity one must have units; one cannot be unanimous alone.' She said, 'Never talk of your diseases, your domestics, your dresses.' She said: 'Think before you speak and never speak unless you feel you cannot help speaking.' 'But then I should never speak at all,' said S——. 'Perhaps the world would be none the worse,' said she, rather cruelly, I thought."

Later in her life at Brook Farm Mrs. Sherwood knew Margaret better, and thus aptly describes her appearance and influence:

"Margaret Fuller, who had always struck me as a very plain woman, was the oracle. She had a very long neck, which Dr. Holmes describes 'as either being swan-like or suggesting the great ophidian, who betrayed our Mother Eve.' She had a habit of craning her head forward as if her hearing were defective, but she had a set of woman worshippers who said that the flowers faded when she did not appear. She was the Aspasia of this great council. She seemed to have special relationship to each of the intellectual men, doubtless discerning and reading them better than they did themselves. Some one said of her that she was a kind of spiritual fortune teller, and that her eyes were at times visible in the dark. Their devotion to her was akin to fanaticism, and they would talk of the magic play of her voice as the singing of a fountain. * * * With such wonderful imagination and a genius like that of George Eliot, there was much that was morbid and unhealthy and strange in Margaret Fuller."

Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Sherwood's father, being an ardent politician, was a favorite stump speaker in the "Tippecanoe and Tyler" campaign. And so, when a young girl at Keene and at Marshfield, she made an early acquaintance with Daniel Webster. A dinner at Marshfield is thus happily described:

"The dinner was profuse and excellent. Mr. Webster had dressed for it, and looked so grand in his blue coat and brass buttons that I was more and more afraid of him, but he grew more and more kind. He offered a goose for the piece de résistance, and carved it himself with great deftness. He afterward whispered to me that he was afraid it would not go round. * * * I liked him best in the morning, when, with his soft hat on his head, he sat on the veranda with his dogs and his friends, talking, telling stories, and being the genial magnetic host. He of all men next to Napoleon deserved the title of magnetic. His powerful face, so often described, so characterized by Carlyle, Macaulay, and Sydney Smith, was capable of the most lustrous and winning and beautiful smile I can remember. Had Mr. Webster been like Charles James Fox, a professional lady killer, he would have won every woman in the land. * * * He could be as terrible as he was gentle, and we had a curious instance of his power. Mrs. Webster complained to him of the revolt of a 'kitchenmaid.' 'Send her to me,' he said. The housekeeper told us that he simply looked at her, when she cried out: 'Don't do that! Don't do that! I will scrub the butter.' It was like a lash on sensitive flesh to have his black eyes flash their lightning at one."

A visit having been paid to Washington, Miss Wilson was invited to a reception given by Mrs. Webster, and she saw Charles Dickens:

"A young Englishman named Charles Dickens entered the room. Then my heart stopped beating. I had read 'Pickwick' and several of his novels, and like all the world I admired and wondered how a genius looked. I can see him now. Overdressed with billows of green satin necktie, long hair, a rather handsome face, and hanging on his arm a pretty, little, fat, rosy-cheeked wife."

On the Mississippi boat traveling to Dubuque with her father were the Hon. Martin Van Buren, the ex-President, and James K. Paulding. Paulding's comment on Dickens was peculiar. He was indignant at the attentions paid Dickens, and said he "was a mere London newspaper reporter." Mrs. Sherwood only remarks: "One age must, however, gracefully retire before another."

Coming home, she met Mr. Lowell, and thus paints his portrait in his youthful days:

"Mr. Lowell was singularly handsome in his young manhood. Paige painted him when he was a Titian young man, with reddish beard and affluent curling hair, deep blue eyes, and a ruddy cheek. Afterward, when he was Minister to England, I spoke to him of that portrait and those days. 'You see,' said he, 'I didn't grow old handsomely.' Nor did he. The trials of his life, and they were many, had marked his face and marred his coloring; but it made no difference how he looked, he was always the same delightful, witty, and distinguished man."

Mrs. Sherwood saw a great deal of the best social life in Washington, and this picture of the dress of the women recalls past elegances:

"The belles of that ball, how differently they were dressed from those of to-day! Falling ringlets, or the hair bandeaux put under the ears; a low-cut gown, with a berthe across the shoulders; a plain skirt, or one with two lace flounces; a rose or a bow in front of the corsage; perhaps a pearl necklace, white kid gloves buttoning at the wrists with one button. A few ladies wore white feathers. I think Mrs. Bliss, the delightful daughter of President Taylor, wore a red velvet dress and one long feather in her hair. She was always lovely and well appareled. Very few ladies wore jewelry. I remember Mme. Bodisco was famous then, with a Russian headdress full of diamonds. The wife of the English Minister, Lady Bulwer, wore handsome diamonds. But Americans had not then adopted coronets. Nor was there anything like the display so common now of handsome jewelry. The young girls were very simply dressed, excepting some from Louisiana and New Orleans. Great beauties like Sallie Ward and Diana Bullitt would be famously dressed, but they were the exceptions."

Social conditions half a century ago are thus explained:

"In the early forties and fifties almost everybody 'had about enough to live on,' and young ladies dressed well on a hundred dollars a year. The daughters of the richest man in Boston were dressed with scrupulous plainness, and the wife and mother owned one brocade, which did service for several years. Display was considered vulgar. Now, alas! only Queen Victoria dares to go shabby; fine clothes have become a necessity for the lesser lights. The greater proportion of people were happier then because there was not such emulation, such vulgar strivings, nor such soaring, foolish ambitions. The men and women fell back on their own minds for that entertainment which they now seek in fast horses, yachts, great and constant change, journeys to Europe and to Newport. Books took the place of dress and display. When a young lady was introduced into society one bouquet did duty for the seventy-five which now are considered quite too few. There was a sober elegance among even the first in position and the richest in pocket. There was no talk about money; it has become a subject of conversation since the war."

In New York the author first made Thackeray's acquaintance:

"Many suppers and dinners brought me to see the great man [Thackeray] rather intimately, and I do not remember a more easy-going and genial person. His tall, commanding form and gray head, his nez retroussé, and his eye-glasses, his firm tread and charming laugh, got to be as well known in New York as they were in London. His little notes in his very neat handwriting found their way into our albums. He was always accessible and full of enjoyment, and yet when we saw him sailing majestically down Broadway, with his hands in his pockets, there was an air of melancholy and of preoccupation on his expressive face. But he was 'as reticent as he was brave,' and no one heard of his sorrows, if he had any. Perhaps this was one of the happiest periods of his life. * * * When we met in England in 1880 Miss Thackeray gave us a dinner. Her home then was with her sister and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Stephen. * * * I had a letter to Miss Thackeray from Dr. Bellows, but to be an American and a friend of their father was to these ladies a sufficient introduction, and they treated us with great kindness. We saw many of the manuscripts of Thackeray's famous works, illustrated by his own hand."

War times are clearly pictured, and here is an excellent sketch of Gen. Sherman:

"Gen. Sherman had an immense command of words, almost volubility, and the most friendly willingness to talk of his campaigns. This soldier by nature, who had an entire scorn of luxury or even comfort on the field, slept in a tent d'abris or in the open air, and had no cumbrous baggage. His ménage was a roll of blankets and a haversack full of hardtack. He declared that he could fall asleep on the hard floor or wet ground, or when a battle was raging near him. Attention to detail, promptitude, decision, order, and unfailing punctuality were part of him, and yet his rugged face could unbend in society and wear a most winning expression; and he loved the theatre, all amusements, and a good dinner. I never knew any carpet knight who could wait for a tardy lady who had forgotten her fan so patiently as he could. He was a many-sided man, and a perfect gentleman."

An episode having to do with Gen. Grant is as follows:

"He came to his Alma Mater (1865) bringing Mrs. Grant, without whom life had no charm for him. We were in the library. The examination was going on, and Prof. Barlett left the room, coming back with Gen. Grant on his arm. What an intense moment it was to us all! The professors rose to receive him. I think poor Gen. Grant nearly sank through the floor; he winced as he had never done in the face of the enemy. 'Those dreaded professors rising to do me honor! Why, I felt all the cadet's terror all over me.' He afterward said he was more comfortable when he got outside and commenced shaking hands with all mankind and womankind, but no one who saw that notable scene can forget his modesty."

Emerson's greatness grows every day, and Mrs. Sherwood thus presents him:

"Mr. Emerson brought nothing of his Concord atmosphere into society but a great deal of good Yankee curiosity. When I asked for a Massachusetts lady, whom he knew, he looked at me with those penetrating eyes, that seemed too far off to have recognized anything lower than the rings of Saturn, 'Well, marm, how did you happen to know her?' said he. I had to give him my whole lineage before he was satisfied. We were speaking of a certain President whom we did not love, and his large majority. 'Oh,' said he, 'Beelzebub marshals majorities, and multitudes ever lie,' a famous Orphic utterance. Mr. Emerson was very learned. He could have been 'the instructor of academics.' Agassiz preferred his conversation on natural science to that of any other man in America, and the young poets went to him to hear about Beaumont and Fletcher, Plato and Boehme, Bhavagadgita, Hafiz, and Goethe; he could talk of them all. He said on one occasion, 'When Nature wants an artist, she makes a Tennyson, a Robert Browning.'"

Mrs. Sherwood's visits to England and the Continent were many, and she tells of dining with Browning at Lady Millais's:

"Browning took me in and I had Lord Houghton on the other side. Opposite to me was Mrs. Proctor, the oldest queen of the literary coterie in London, and a singular genius, and also vis-a-vis a Mr Godwin, famous for a mania for buying the chairs of distinguished personages. Mr. Browning was a great disappointment at first. He looked like a retired ship Captain, was short, rather stout, red faced, with a large nose and white hair, but he was so simple and kindly and polite that I forgave him for not looking the poet. Very soon he and Mr. Godwin got into a discussion as to the genuineness of a certain relic. Mr. Godwin said he had just bought a chair, 'the very one in which Mrs. Browning wrote "Casa Guidi Windows."' Mr. Browning said that was impossible, for he had never parted with a thing which had been in her apartments. Mr. Browning was quite agitated about this. Mr. Godwin, however, persevered, and said the chair was one which Mrs. Browning had given away in her lifetime to certain English friends, two unmarried sisters, who were in Florence with her, after the celeb-

*AN EPISTLE TO POSTERITY. Being Rambling Recollections of Many Years of My Life. By M. E. W. Sherwood. New York: Harper & Brothers.

rity of the 'Casa Guidi Windows' poems, and that they had asked her for it. Mr. Browning could not dispute this, and fortunately I asked a question about George Eliot which turned the tables."

In Italy she met that cleverest of men, Lord Houghton:

"To meet Lord Houghton in Mr. Story's studio while he was sitting for his bust was a most historical experience. • • • His kind heart, his genial temperament, kept him a boy to the last. His sister, Lady Galway, who always adored him, called him Dickey. I have letters from Lord Houghton dating back from 1869, when he had entertained us at breakfast with many distinguished people. Indeed, so famous was he for these breakfasts that Lady Galway, on being asked if a certain murderer was to be hanged that day, answered, 'Why, yes, unless he is breakfasting with Dickey.' It was charming to hear the brother and sister quarrel over politics, Lady Galway being a great Tory. 'My sister's political belief is founded on profound ignorance,' he would say. 'Well, Dickey, what yours is founded on no man can tell,' she responded."

An entire page of this paper would barely suffice to give a tithe of the many interesting portraits Mrs. Sherwood has drawn, entirely putting aside her pleasant impressions of travel. "What," asked some enterprising journalist of this good-natured lady, "is society—American society?" Here is Mrs. Sherwood's reply: "Those choicer intelligences which in older and more aristocratic societies can stand on their glass pedestals, isolated from the common herd, have no existence here. • • • We are all mixed together—a sort of social blueberry pudding, no one berry better than any other berry. So, you see, it is left to a woman leader to make this particular pudding in a superior manner." If that journalist had only asked "What was the sauce to be eaten with the pudding?" perhaps Mrs. Sherwood would have told him. Then the world, or the American one, might have been much the wiser.

Removal of Columbia Library.

TO BE CLOSED NEXT WEEK AND THE WORK BEGUN—HOW IT WILL BE CARRIED ON.

For the first time in the history of the real Columbia University Library, its splendid and varied collection of books will not be available to students and others engaged in special literary research this coming Summer. This will be a serious loss to many who have found the spacious Columbia Library reading room a delightfully cool and convenient place in which to do literary work or perfect one's information in some particular subject. The latter fact will be especially hard upon that body of unfortunate students who have been accustomed for many years to use the library in making up their deficiencies for satisfactory examinations in the Fall. But the necessary removal of the library to its magnificent million-dollar building on Morningside Heights, will compel, for the first time since 1883, a decided change in this Summer student work.

On June 12 the library at Madison Avenue and Forty-ninth Street will be closed, and when the students see the books again it will be in October, in the handsome new quarters. This will produce a marked change in the Summer library conveniences, for the Columbia library has been the only large one that never closed except on the usual legal holidays. Being open all Summer, from early morning until 10 or 11 o'clock at night, it offered unusual conveniences, not only to Columbia students, but to scores of others who were readily granted permission to use its valuable material. The Lenox and Astor Libraries are always closed for a month during the Summer, and are never open evenings, so the Columbia Library stood supreme in the city in the number of days and hours granted to its readers.

It has only been since 1883 when the library was duly installed in the present building, erected that year, that it really became worthy of the name of a university library. To be sure, the library of Columbia dates back to 1754 at the founding of King's College, but its size was small, and only amounted to about 30,000 volumes when the Forty-ninth Street quarters were entered fourteen years ago. Since that time its growth has been wonderfully rapid, nearly 200,000 volumes besides many thousand pamphlets being added. Much of its present success is due to the care and ability of its efficient librarian, Mr. George H. Baker.

In the removal of Columbia to the new site one of the most difficult and expensive problems is the removal of the library, numbering, besides thousands of pamphlets and duplicates, about 235,000 volumes. Hundreds of persons have inquired of the librarian how this transfer is to be effected, and have expressed their sympathy at the arduous nature of the task. In a library carefully arranged by subjects, as is the library of Columbia, on the movable location system, with each book carefully marked, the work of removal is reduced to the mechanical labor of taking the books from their shelves, carrying them to the new building, and placing them on the shelves destined for the particular class or subject. No general rearrangement or regrouping is necessary in the new building, as any desired changes in the former classification and arrangement of the university library were planned years ago and have been already substantially effected.

The plan of the new library building was based largely on the arrangement of books and their relation to readers found desirable in a university library, and the books will readily find their proper destination in the various departments of the new building. The process of removal, then, resolves itself into very simple terms. Several hundred boxes of uniform size, easily handled by two men, have been prepared. A section of the library staff will place them in their order, shelf by shelf, in the boxes, and duly label them for their destination in the new building. The boxes thus marked will be turned over to the persons who are to do the actual transportation on trucks, who will deliver them at the proper location in the new library building. They will there be removed from the boxes by another detachment of the library staff and placed on the new shelves, and the empty boxes returned for a new load. This process can go on without interruption, and as rapidly as circumstances may make it desirable, so that the teams can be kept constantly at work.

The arrangement of the Columbia University Library is carefully adapted to the organization and special needs of the several departments of the university. Books are arranged in classes and marked relatively to their class or subject, and not to any shelf or other fixed point of any library structure. Thus, no rearrangement, no change of any cataloguing or shelf marks is necessary, and, provided the necessary shelf space is available in the new building, there will be no occasion for the slightest confusion or disorder. Only the books being placed in boxes or in actual transit or being removed from boxes at the new site will, at any time, be off the shelves. Any contemplated changes in the arrangement of books, which have not yet been entirely completed, will be carried out quietly and gradually in the new building in the same manner as heretofore.

At the same time the actual removal of so large a body of books from their shelves at Forty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, and their installment in a new building at One Hundred and Twentieth Street, is an undertaking of no small importance. The installment of a great library with its staff and all its belongings in a new building, and the adaptation of its methods and means to the exigencies which will arise in the new surroundings, will undoubtedly call forth many problems which are yet unforeseen, and must be dealt with as they arise. The librarian has reason to believe that, as far as anything could be foreseen and provided for beforehand, it has been done in the new building, and he is confident that the transfer will take place smoothly and successfully. The growth of Columbia University Library has been so rapid and its extent has so constantly exceeded the space available in the present building, that the difficulties of storing and administering the library in its present location make the burden of removing it and installing it in its new building seem small compared with the advantages to be looked for in a structure large enough to contain comfortably books and readers.

Mr. Baker states that the shelves in the new building will be of sheet steel, representing the very latest development in the library shelving of books. The new building will have accommodations for over 1,000,000 volumes, so there will be no necessity, for many years, at least, to call dark basements into service for the storing of books, as has been the case for some time in the present quarters. The annual increase of books amounts to about 20,000. About 400 or 500 persons can be accommodated in the new reading rooms, the main one under the large, lofty dome having room for 240 readers. The present quarters can give comfort to less than 200.

The books of the library have been gathered chiefly for the purpose of meeting the particular needs of the various educational departments. In the field of pure and allied sciences the library is rich, containing complete sets of nearly all the important periodicals in mathematics, astronomy, chemistry, natural history, botany, biology, most of the applied sciences, transactions of numerous societies, and a large collection of mathematical works. Many additions have been made within recent years to the works on astronomy, one of the most important being the purchase a few years ago of the library of Prof. Otto von Struve, Director for many years of the Observatory at Pulkova, near St. Petersburg. This included many thousands of pamphlets and dissertations on astronomical subjects.

In botanical material the Columbia Library is one of the richest in the country. The valuable foundation of Prof. John Torrey's collection has been supplemented recently by extensive purchases and additions, containing all of the rarest botanical works and hundreds of periodicals. In geology an excellent addition was received shortly after the death of Prof. John S. Newbury, the eminent head of the geological department for many years. His family presented his extensive library to the college.

In the more purely literary department the library is well supplied in nearly every branch. The late President Barnard's library, which he left to the college, added several thousand volumes on many important subjects. The dead languages, as Latin and Greek, are well represented, and a marked advance has been noticeable in recent years in the growth of English and American collections. In German literature, the most noteworthy feature is a collection of 900 volumes on Goetho. Shakespeare has the same number, a collection only surpassed by one or two other libraries in the United States. Another interesting collection is the Temple Emanu-El Library of Biblical and rabbinical literature, numbering 3,500 books and pamphlets, rich in mediaeval and modern Hebrew works.

In mentioning the special collections, the most conspicuous and extensive of them all is the magnificent Avery Architectural Library, now numbering nearly 15,000 volumes, and constantly receiving additions. It was founded in 1890 by Mr. Samuel P. Avery in memory of his son, Henry Ogden Avery, a Columbia graduate. It is the most complete and most valuable architectural library in the country, perhaps in the world. Every department is amply represented, and there are numerous monographs on the architecture of special localities and of hundreds of the world's great buildings. It is also rich in material on fresco painting, wood engraving, metal work, goldsmith's work, pottery and stained glass, and also in the archaeology of Europe and ancient Rome and Greece.

Particular attention has also been devoted to the department of history and in American as well as foreign history valuable and serviceable additions have been made. Nearly all the great bodies of historical sources and documentary material published in Europe and America are on the shelves, together with publications of many prominent historical societies, and hundreds of historical periodicals and pamphlets. Gen. J. Watts de Peyster, a short time ago made an interesting gift of over 600 volumes, all bearing upon the subject of Mary, Queen of Scots.

The present library building contains, besides the library proper, the Law School lecture rooms, and the tower for the observatory, with accommodations for the astronomical department. The long, beautifully arched, well lighted reading room has always been the great charm of the library and has justly been considered the handsomest reading room in the country. It is 113 feet long, 75 feet wide, and 58 feet in height. The walls are stacked with books to the height of 20 feet, the law department being in one end. The majestic grandeur of the room was somewhat lessened two or three years ago by the erection at the east end of a row of shelves, which were covered with a flooring, giving at the same time additional space for the rapidly accumulating books, and also reading room for the equally increasing number of students.

A Gift to Cooper Union.

THE FINE ENGRAVINGS AND ETCHINGS GIVEN BY GEORGE C. COOPER.

The gift made by the late George Campbell Cooper of his choice collection of engravings and etchings to the Cooper Union Museum is a princely one. The catalogue, compiled by Mr. Fitz Roy Carrington, is a most valuable textbook, and is comprehensive. There is to be found in it both an alphabetical and a chronological index, with a short history of each artist, together with a list of all the principal authorities who have written about the masters, as artists or engravers, so that the student may, if he wishes, acquire the fullest information. In the time to come Mr. George Campbell Cooper's collection of books on art will be given to the museum, so that access can be had at once to volumes of reference.

The system of having everything labeled will be carried out, so that those looking at the prints will at a glance take in the character of the subject, and the name of the artist.

Suppose, in order to make a test of the quality of the collection, and with reference to the catalogue, the works of Albert Dürer should first attract attention. Here in this Cooper Union Museum are Dürer's "Adam and Eve," "The Sudarium Displayed by Two Angels," "The Prodigal Son," "The Virgin with the Crown of Stars," "The Virgin Nursing the Infant Jesus," "The Virgin with the Pear," the famous "Saint Jerome in his Cell," the strange "Melancholy"; that masterpiece, "The Great Fortune," and the other incomparable one, "The Knight, Death, and the Devil." If we mistake not, here are forty admirable Dürers, and among them some of the finest and rarest. There is a brief biography of Dürer, and then follows a thorough list of authorities who can be consulted for further information.

It was early in life that Mr. George Campbell Cooper devoted his attention to the study and collecting of engravings, and in declining health he still followed out this love of art; hence the comprehensive character of his collection. Leaving the alphabetical index, we may begin with the four Andrea Mantegnas—"The Entombment," "Soldiers Bearing Trophies," "A Combat of Tritons," and "A Bacchanal." Your determined collector with ample means must begin with the works of this early Italian master, (1431 to 1506,) and may remember that some of his engraving was done before Columbus sailed from Palos.

Next we should look at the Martin Schongauers. He was born after Mantegna, and died before him, and he is the father of German art. Here is his "The Adoration of the Kings." Schongauer was both bold and precise, and so they called him "Martin the Beautiful," or "Hüpsch Martin."

Raimondi was the grandest of all the Italians. We do not know precisely when he was born. Probably at the end of the fifteenth century. We are in doubt as to the date of his death. Early engravers were chasers of gold and silver, and did niello work, and Raimondi in 1509 cut in copper Dürer's woodcuts, and in a masterful way. Other great men may have influenced Raimondi. Unquestionably he acknowledged the supremacy of Raphael, and perhaps he did work directly under the eyes of that master. In this collection there are fifteen Raimondis.

Turning to the Dutch school we find Lucas Van Leyden, (1494-1533.) Though he died young, and possibly there was a tragedy connected with his death, while alive he was the most industrious, the most skillful, the most painstaking engraver of his day, and there are some connoisseurs who talk of him, Dürer and Raimondi all in the same breath, allotting to them the same exact modicum of praise. There are Van Leydens in the collection, with Ravennas, Bonasones, Beahms, Aldegrevers, Corts, Wienixes, Sadlers, Albertis, Caraccis, Ghisis, Goltziusses, Müllers, Mathams, Galles, Verstermans, Swanenburchs, Goudts, de Passes, and Van Dycks. One must need halt with a Van Dyck. Here is his own portrait. Suppose we quote Hammerton: "His [Van Dyck's] aims were few, his choice of means instinctively wise and right, his command of them absolute, his success complete." There are eight etchings of this most famous artist's.

As to the Rembrandt etchings, they happen to be the rarest of treasures. He was the consummate aqua fortis artist and has never found his equal. There are quite fifty of this master's works, with the grand "Ecce Homo" among them.

Coming nearer to us are representatives of the French school, the Drevets, Chéreaus, Picarts, the Massons, and Nanteulls. Some of these, we think, are the only examples known in the United States. You are on a better-known ground when you see the Willes, and he was as much French as he was German, and no one ever did translate on copper so cleverly the sheen of satin, the fluffiness of silk, as he chased with his graving tool the paintings of those careful Dutchmen, Dow, Mieris, Metzu, or Netsher.

Bartolozzi, the Anglicized Florentine, with his plump-limbed children, his rounding stipple work, his pretty fullness of form, you will find in this Cooper collection. But he could engrave, too, with the solid, straightforward line when he wanted to. We must respect William Woollett, who could do everything with acid, or dry point, or graver, and bow to William Sharp, and to Robert Strange, and to William Ward, all of them great English masters.

Mr. Cooper had a catholic taste, for he brought together the works of such etchers as Appian, Bracquemond, Buhot, Gilli, and as for Englishmen, here are in this museum Hadens, ever so many of them. Returning to modern Frenchmen, there are Jacquemarts, Lalannes, Le Rats, (the brand-newest man,) Montbards, Monzies, and that strange etcher Veyrassart.

Really, how little justice has been done this rare collection, and this description is only a flight à vol d'oiseau through it.

This fine assemblage of the works of the greatest engravers and etchers was made, as a lady of the Cooper family feelingly writes it, "in order to have the museum used by all those people for whom it was intended."

In The Cosmopolitan for June, Mr. T. B. Connery presents an interesting article with the title "Secret History of the Garfield-Conkling Tragedy." Whether Guiteau, the assassin of the President, had his mind unhinged by the political disturbance which occurred some fifteen years ago cannot be stated. Senator Davis, in an article published some time ago in The Century, wrote "that in some way his (Guiteau's) own failure to get office grew out of this unfortunate and fatal quarrel." Mr. Connery explains how he was first called to Washington by Mr. Conkling, so that The Herald should support him in his differences with

the President. The quarrel of the "Stalwarts" somehow has lost most of its interest to-day, as have past squabbles for office. Mr Connery entertains a poor opinion of Conkling, and he writes: "He certainly was bold and fearless in some respects, but at times he could descend to the pettiest means to gratify spite and envy. If he possessed in any degree the virtue of gratitude, I never saw evidence of its existence." In this article pass before the reader Arthur, Blaine, Robertson, Folger, Cornell, Platt, Starin, James, Morton, and others. It is to set right false impressions of this quarrel that Mr. Connery has written this interesting article.

Some of the Newest Fiction.

WORKS BY R. H. DAVIS, S. R. CROCKETT, CLINTON ROSS, AND OTHERS.*

Mr. Davis's new story, and the longest he has yet written, can be cheerfully and honestly commended. It is a good book to tell your friends about. It will be generally liked, even though few enthusiasts are likely to rave over it. It does not place Mr. Davis in the front rank of American novelists, and it shows he has not yet either caught the knack of "sustaining the interest" unflaggingly through many chapters, and welding together in a perfectly harmonious whole the various elements that go to make a good work of this kind—a novel of incident—or developed the power and sympathy to make a veritable picture of life of these proportions. But that does not matter. One who picks up "Soldiers of Fortune" will finish it, even if the story might have been more "real," (without being a bit less "improbable,") and the "love interest" stronger. But we all remember how well Mr. Davis showed he can do the sentimental in "Princess Aline."

The recent book, "Soldiers of Fortune," most reminds one of Anthony Hope's "Man of Mark." Comparison of them is inevitable. But in his delightful yarn of a South American republic, Anthony Hope is both romancer and satirist. There is not a hint of satire in Davis's story. Indeed, there are few indications in it of the author's often well-attested sense of humor, and these are nearly all concerned with the denotement of minor traits of character—particularly with the peculiarities of the "cub" in his relation to polite or artificial society.

Three types of the "cub" are conspicuous in "Soldiers of Fortune." They are the three soldiers, the Athos, Porthos, and Aramis of this romance of invested capital and modern engineering. The best of the three is Mac Williams, whose self-consciousness would doubtless be disagreeable in real life, but is amusing in fiction, and who is the most direct and potent of them. Young Langham, who is fresh from Yale, ranks next, and is probably the most lifelike of any one of them. He is lively and decent. Clay is very fine, to be sure, big, handsome, strong, all-controlling, and a successful lover. But, unfortunately, he is something of a prig, more of a sentimentalist, and a bit of a Bounderby. And, in spite of his supposed maturity, he is as surely an undeveloped cub as either of the others; and for this reason only his faults are pardonable.

Hope Langham is a nice, smart girl, but Alice and Mme. Alvarez are not really interesting. Some of the episodic personages, however, are very good, especially Burke, the American promoter of revolutions, who is, perhaps, the most striking figure in the whole book. In this fellow, too, Mr. Davis's sense of humor again asserts itself, and he is most naturally and effectively managed in his comings and goings. There is just enough of him.

The ride across country is spirited description, and the account of the revolution is fairly good stuff. One has moods to which such incidents as the killing of Mendoza irresistibly appeal. But one is generally the worse for having such moods, and perhaps no book is better for containing such incidents. Still it is all in jest—"murder is jest."

The sub-title of "The Missionary Sheriff" well explains its character. It describes the book as "incidents in the life of a plain man who tried to do his duty." The volume is a collection of short stories, in all of which, except one or two, Amos Wickliff, the Sheriff, figures as the key to the situation. Wickliff is, indeed, a plain man, but he is made of that stern stuff which molded the fortunes of our Western country. He is brave, patient, thoughtful, quick of perception, self-controlled, and always actuated by a noble sense of duty. The first tale is of his labor to save a worthless fellow incarcerated in the jail of which he is Warden. The fellow seems hardly worth saving, yet the Sheriff is well repaid for his efforts by the faith of the man's mother and by the gratitude of his sweetheart. Of course the criminal dies, and his mother is kept in ignorance of his crime by Wickliff's contrivance. Ruth, the sensible girl who loves him, sees through the Sheriff's artifices, and in the final story of the set, organic unity is given to the whole by her discernment of the worth of Wickliff and her reward of it.

These stories are rich in knowledge of human nature, and they are told in a style that is excellent in its freedom from affectation and its picturesque directness. There are six stories in the collection, and it would be difficult and unprofitable to try to say which is the best. All of them are worth reading, and the Summer satchel ought to find room for this volume.

"Cracking" as a distinctive adjective may not be elegant, but it is descriptive of Mr. Clinton Ross's "Zuleka," which is that kind of a good story. Suppose you do not find Dorola in your Baedeker, what is the difference? If your love was imprisoned in Rosala, and besieged in her castle by a lot of villains, led by a French renegade, wouldn't you make a dash for her, and so effect her rescue? That is precisely what Tom Dering, the American, does; but Tom alone would have been helpless had it not been for the coolness, the courage, and dash of his best friend, Jim Enleen, a very swell Englishman, who commanded that famous yacht the Dorinda.

With regret we must state that Hicks, the American Consul on that African coast, was a consummate rascal, and maybe Mr. Ross will direct public attention not so much to the dishonesty of a haphazard diplomatic service as to its incompetency. So that Hicks can sell rifles on a commission and make a regular Chinese squeeze out of sellers and buyers, he believes he does well for his country. So Hicks's principal business is to foment strife among the Arabs in order to sell guns and ammunition. Zuleka is a charming heroine, half Oriental, half English, just such a creation as any self-respecting novel reader would insist on laying down his life and dying for. The entrance into the besieged town has all the necessary excitement in it, for there is a holy man, Isman Seyd by name, who can manufacture a fog whenever the spirit urges him, and it is through this London fog that Jim and Tom push their way into the besieged town, followed by the brave boys who formed a portion of the crew of the yacht.

Interest is at fever heat all the time in "Zuleka," and certainly the novel of pure adventure has found its exponent in Clinton Ross.

It may be that the man who can whirl in the languorous waltz is not adapted to the measured steps of the minuet. F. Frankfort Moore, who has reeled off in so happy a manner many a romance of modern English life, in the "Jessamy Bride" brings forth the soberer episode of the last century, in which Johnson, Reynolds, Burke, Garrick, and Boswell figure. It is Oliver Goldsmith who is the hero, and his love for Mary Horneck, the Jessamy bride, is the theme.

Mr. Moore introduces the first performance of "She Stoops to Conquer," and enters into details about the difficulties thrown in Goldsmith's way by Colman, the manager. He describes Goldy's triumph. "The Jessamy Bride" is interesting in a historical sense, but Mr. Moore had better take the actions of the present moment than those of the past. How to treat with the great literary illustrations of the eighteenth century requires a more masterful touch than Mr. Moore seems to possess. Charles Reade worked up "Peg Woffington" in a clever way, but it was Thackeray who was in the closest touch with the men and women of former days.

Take oil, vinegar, molasses, kerosene, rum, and ditch water, shake them up, and then try to separate this compound fluid into its original elements and you can understand what Mr. Fergus Hume sets about doing in "Tracked by a Tattoo." There is a negro in "a green coat and brass buttons" who turns out to be no colored brother, but a sham Christie minstrel. One solid basis to work on is the fact that Sir Gregory Fellinger was found dead at Mrs. Boazoph's place of resort in Tooley's Alley, and Mrs. Boazoph's reputation was most unsavory. Sir George was evidently murdered, and, to the man who writes the detective story, killed in an entirely delightful manner; that is, by the injection of some poisonous substance into his veins. On Sir George's arm there is a tattoo mark. Fanks is the man whose business it is to unravel such things, and it is his doings that Fergus Hume tells about. Nobody ever is what he seems to be. No one in the story is freed of suspicion. Then finally it turns out that the person you never expected is, by the ingenuity of Mr. Hume, made out to be the bonafide murderer. Nothing is made clear until there comes the last and dying confession of Mrs. Boazoph, who is Madeline Garry.

"Tracked by a Tattoo" shows the detective business pushed, driven, jerked, pulled to the utmost limit of human endurance.

It's a wild, fantastic novel Mr. F. Norreys Connell writes, utterly unconventional. Just wherever the author wants to go he follows his lead, and he prays devotedly or he hiccoughs tipsily, as the momentary impulse may be. There are in "The Fool and His Heart" certain reminiscences of Stendahl's "Le Rouge et le Noir." There is the school at Charterbury, and the religious tendency of the place. You do not often have as here a duel in the story when the hero by accident sends a bullet through the brain of a husband whose flighty widow Basil Thimm marries. You might call the story one where morality, good conduct, and all the proprieties are singularly and generally kicked at. Was there ever a French priest like M. de Maupin, who was such a cynic, sophist, and debauchee? If Gautier's "Ma'amselle" ever had a brother he bore the identical name and inherited the same characteristics as did that impossible woman. "The Fool and His Heart" has many whiffs of vermouth in it, and as the drinkers of "menthe verte" know, it is not so much the spirits which kill as it is the essential oils in the mixture which steal away one's brains.

Mr. Connell is the boldest literary Irishman of his day, and perfectly untrammeled.

Mr. Crockett's tales of life among the Scotch have established themselves in public favor, and consequently "Lads' Love" will probably find a goodly number of readers. One might do worse with a rainy day in Summer than to devote it to a reading of this novel, though, to be sure, it contains nothing new that is important and nothing exciting at any time. The personages are all familiar in the field of fiction, and none of them does anything unexpected or uncommonly interesting. There is a very obstinate Scotch father who is chiefly bent on preventing his comely daughters from getting suitors, and there is a well-to-do packman who desires to wed one of these girls, but who turns out to be a villain just as she expected that he would.

There is a girl who thinks she is the victim of his villainy, but who is properly married to him by a formal declaration. This declaration is overheard by three witnesses, who have every reason to suspect the fellow's intent and every reason for wishing to frustrate him, yet who never breathe a word of what they have heard till the poor girl is plunged in a sea of quite unnecessary trouble. There is a heroine who is beautiful, and so spirited that she acts as deus ex machina to the whole story and who very properly falls in love with a somewhat insipid youth who does nothing more notable than pose as the narrator of the story.

But the characters are presented in an engaging manner, and the pages are thick with local color and "dialect." Indeed, Mr. Crockett has found it necessary to supply a glossary in a series of footnotes, where one may learn that "soo" is Scotch for a female pig. What more could the spirit of mortal desire?

The Myths of Israel.

MODERN LIGHT ON THE OLD TESTAMENT, AS SET FORTH BY MR. FISKE.*

Mr. Amos Kidder Fiske's new book, entitled "The Myths of Israel," is another study of the Old Testament, considered as a historical document, and it comes in natural sequence after his previous volume on "The Jewish Scriptures." In that able work he treated the ancient writings as a whole and in a general way; he now confines his attention to Genesis alone, and analyzes and interprets it chapter by chapter in the light of modern knowledge and with the help of modern methods. The approval which Mr. Fiske must have already earned from all fair-minded readers, whether they agreed with his conclusions or not, is as well deserved in this instance, and, indeed, it is difficult to see how those same readers, if they are at all impressible by logic and facts, can fail to give him credence as well as approval.

It is, of course, more than a little painful for those who still look upon the Jewish Scriptures as beyond the reach of law and reason, and who believe them without investigation or question, to read Mr. Fiske's calmly critical treatment of the introduction to the Pentateuch, but even they cannot complain that the author writes in any irreverent or scoffing style, or that he removes passages from their proper context, and so destroys their relevance and meaning.

Mr. Fiske's position, as expressed in his preface, is that "modern critical research into the sources and character of the ancient Scriptures of the Hebrews leaves no reasonable doubt that the Book of Genesis, which was used as an introduction to the old Jewish law, is a composite production, made up largely of myths and fragments of myths embodying the conceptions of the earliest writers of Israel regarding the relations of that people to their deity. Study, of it in this aspect gives it a new interest and significance, while persistence in the old view of its origin and meaning is in danger of sinking it from reverence to derision." Sincere thanks, he says, are due to the devoutness, and even to the superstition, which have preserved this most remarkable literary monument of the past and made it widely familiar, but by these same means its real meaning has also been concealed or perverted, and it is only recently that the student of human development has discovered its extreme interest to him, not only because it contains the early notions of a remarkable race, concerning its own origin and destiny, but because within it were planted the first germs of religious conceptions, which have grown and expanded through human history and become one of the powerful factors in the gradual elevation of mankind. The author hopes that his labor "may contribute to a revival of the study of the oldest of 'sacred literature,' more intelligent and not less truly devout than that which so long prevailed, but which seems to have been dying out because it did not sufficiently appeal to the 'common mind' in an age of increasing enlightenment."

Considering the complete lack of excitement with which this and like expositions of the Scriptures are received by the world of to-day, there was real need of the author's reminder that only about two hundred years ago Richard Simon, the great Oriental scholar, who first revealed that the so-called "Books of Moses" were put together from older material by the scribes of the time of Ezra, was overwhelmed with denunciation, in spite of the incontrovertible proofs with which he met his accusers, and scholarship was practically silenced on the subject for a century. But though real students of the Bible ceased to publish their opinions, they did not cease to form them. Among the most important of their discoveries was the fact that the scribes who compiled the various portions of the Scriptures had incorporated with other material the accounts of two distinct writers, distinguished superficially by their use of different names for the Deity, but more than all by the contrast exhibited between the grandly imaginative conception of the "Jehovist" and the matter-of-fact details which were characteristic of the work of the "Elohist." All through the sacred history of the ancient Hebrews, critics are now able to distinguish with perfect clearness certain superior material which has come to be known as the "Jehovist document." Mr. Fiske thinks that, like Homer, this Jehovist made use of material already existing in written or unwritten form, but that, again like Homer, he gave unity to what was before detached and incoherent, and transmuted his material with a "fiery touch of genius that gave it durability and unfading lustre."

Having at his command many stories of the patriarchs, or imagined ancestors of his people, the Jehovist constructed a long series of ethnic myths which, with wonderful variety and depth of meaning, told the story of the Hebrew race, explained the divisions and standing of the tribes and their surrounding neighbors, and above all impressed the "chosen race" with a profound sense of its tremendous obligation and of submission and fidelity to Jehovah their God. He wrote at a time when the Hebrews were in danger of forgetting their sacred heritage and their debt of gratitude to the national God, and it was by his sombre teachings about the creation and the deluge, and the figurative meanings which his people would find in such stories as the curse of Canaan, the casting out from the family of Abraham of Ishmael and his Egyptian mother, the journey of Jacob to the land of his mother's birth, and of Joseph's preservation in Egypt, that the Jehovist hoped to impress them with a deep enough appreciation of Jehovah's favor in the past to secure their obedience at the present.

The first portion of Mr. Fiske's book is devoted to a general explanation of how the stories of the patriarchs arose. He asserts that Abraham was a name revered among all the Semitic peoples, and that the Syrians, Arabians, and Phœnicians, as well as the Hebrews, had their separate lines of tradition connecting with it; that Jacob was a poetical designation for the people of Israel, and that Joseph, Simeon, Reuben, and Gad were all tribal designations. Such names were often personified. The taking possession of a land was sometimes represented as the marriage of a man

*SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE. By Richard Harding Davis. With Illustrations by C. D. Gibson. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE MISSIONARY SHERIFF. Being Incidents in the Life of a Plainsman Who Tried to Do His Duty. By Octave Thanet. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers.

ZULEKA. By Clinton Ross. New York: Lamson, Wolff & Co.

THE JESSAMY BRIDE. By F. Frankfort Moore. Chicago: H. S. Stone & Co.

TRACKED BY A TATTOO. A Mystery. By Fergus Hume. New York: Frederick Warne & Co.

THE FOOL AND HIS HEART. Being the Plainly Told Story of Basil Thornton. By F. Norreys Connell. New York: George H. Richmond & Co.

LADS' LOVE. By S. R. Crockett. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

*THE MYTHS OF ISRAEL. The Ancient Book of Genesis, with Analysis and Explanation of Its Composition. By Amos Kidder Fiske. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

the name of the tribe with a woman bearing the name of the country, while clans and provinces figured as their children. The author also says: "The conclusion is irresistible that nothing was known in the land of Israel of the patriarchs or of the stories in which their names figure until after the period which is now assigned by learned critics for the production of those stories."

In discussing the account of Israel given in the book of Genesis, Mr. Fiske has prefaced each passage with whatever comments or information seem necessary. The unknown compiler's method of blending his two sources of knowledge with his own interpolations is pointed out. Especial stress is laid upon the plainly allegorical character of the entire narrative, and the simplifying effect of this point of view on most of the commentator's difficulties is pointed out. If one looks upon the tale of Joseph's experiences in Egypt as a parable, then its beauty as a lesson in divine goodness and favor can be better appreciated, because then there is no need for trying to reconcile the "tender age" of Benjamin with the statement that he had ten grown sons or to understand how Joseph's family could be invited to partake of the fat of a land which was enjoying a five years' famine.

It is generally conceded that the moral tone of Genesis is not exalted, but Mr. Fiske thinks that when we keep in mind that it is all a mythological representation of the relations of lands and peoples many of the objections on this score become unimportant.

One completes the reading of Mr. Fiske's book with the conviction that not the least wonder of the earth is the attitude long assumed by thinking human beings toward the attempt of the Hebrew to account for himself, and that none would be more astonished than the ancient Israelites themselves did they but know for what their allegories were accountable.

Rome in Cicero's Time.

THE CONDITION OF SOCIETY AS REVEALED IN HIS LETTERS AND OTHER SOURCES OF KNOWLEDGE.*

M. Boissier's book is a substantial contribution to our understanding of the history of Rome and the condition of Roman society in the days of Marcus Tullius Cicero. The French Academician plainly found his task a genuine labor of love, for in every line of the book there glows a genial spirit, which makes its scholarship an easy grace and its adroit collation of facts a cheering pastime. Perhaps something of the charm of the volume is due to the good work of the translator. The English is smooth, and apparently preserves the characteristics of the original. M. Boissier has much that is interesting to say in regard to the importance of private correspondence in ancient times, when there were no newspapers and when the dry records of the Acta Diurna had to be supplemented by the intimate gossip of the letter. The letters of Cicero, which were collected with other material of priceless worth, by his freedman, Tiro, are models of brisk, genial, confident correspondence, and they show us the character of the man more fully than his published works or his speeches. And as M. Boissier says:

"Cicero is not the only person whom this correspondence shows us. It is full of curious details about all those who had friendly or business relations with him. They were the most illustrious persons of the time, and they played the chief parts in the revolution that put an end to the Roman Republic. No one deserves to be studied more than they. It must be remarked here that one of Cicero's failings has greatly benefited posterity. If it were a question of some one else, of Cato, for instance, how many people's letters would be missing in this correspondence? The virtuous alone would find a place in it, and Heaven knows their number was not then very great. But happily Cicero was much more tractable and did not bring Cato's rigorous scruples into the choice of his friends. A sort of good nature made him accessible to people of every opinion; his vanity made him seek praise everywhere."

It is, indeed, fortunate that Cicero was not so rigid in his code of morals as to exclude Julius Caesar from his intimacy. In the history of Rome there is no more conspicuous figure than the first Emperor. His huge form throws into the shadow even such notable men as Numa Pompilius, Pompey, Cato, and Scipio Africanus. He was the Napoleon of antiquity. He was the early child of destiny. As M. Boissier reminds us, his own story of his Gallic war remains the perfect record of that campaign. No one else could have written that history in so masterly a manner as Caesar wrote it himself. Yet it was the fortune of Cicero to supplement the account by letters to Trebalius. As M. Boissier says:

"Although fewer in number and shorter than we could wish, they have the merit of adding some information to that which Caesar gives on his campaigns. As they are more familiar than a narrative composed for the public, they introduce us further into the private life of the conqueror of Gaul, and they permit us to see him in his tent at those times of leisure and repose of which he has not thought of speaking to us himself. This is certainly an interesting spectacle, it is the true complement of the 'Commentaries,' and we cannot do better than collect the scattered details they contain in order to become well acquainted with Caesar and his surroundings."

It is by pursuing the plan herein suggested that M. Boissier has made his book. He has gone carefully through the correspondence of Cicero with Atticus, Caelius, Caesar, Brutus, and Octavius, an immensely important quintet of Romans, and by writing facts scattered through pages not designed as connected history he has succeeded in setting before us admirable studies of the personalities of these makers of ancient history. These personal studies introduce to a closer acquaintance with the men, and with the manners and customs of their time. They give to the portentous puppets of our schoolday classics the breath of life and the health of humanity. Not the least important revelation of the work is that which it makes of the character of Cicero. The great Roman orator has, indeed, been sadly treated by his critics. Sallust has practically nothing to say about his personality or his political influence. The Germans, with the exception of Drumann, simply abuse him. Forsyth has been at least just, and perhaps M. Boissier is generous: But it is certain that Cicero was a conspicuous example of the virtue of his time, and it is unfair and illogical to persist in judging him by modern standards.

The rock upon which the critics agree to wreck the greatness of Cicero is his vanity. Even William Henry Herbert, in his powerful novel, "The Roman Traitor," which so vividly tells the story of the conspiracy of Catiline, deplores the vanity of Cicero. But translate vanity into love of honor, and it becomes a tolerably meritorious spring of action in a time when morals were at a low ebb and ambition was the prevailing incentive to human effort. Again and again in his works Cicero speaks plainly on this point.

Nothing in life should be earnestly sought but praise and honor.—Pro. Arch. vi., 14.

A certain virtue is situated in the best men which night and day fires the mind with the incentives of glory, and tells us that the memory of our names should not be lost with life, but rendered equal to all futurity.—Pro. Arch. xi., 29.

Honor cherishes the acts, and all are incited to study by glory.—De Contemnenda Morte i., 2.

But it is needless to cite other passages. It is time that the love of glory was the most powerful incentive of Cicero's career, and that fear of failure led him to curry favor with many whom a stronger character might have put aside. It was not given to the majority of men in Cicero's day to see that immortality might be the reward of a popular failure, as it has been in the case of Cato. But it is an undeniable fact that, judged by the standards of his time, Cicero was a man of noble character. The loftiness of his mind is demonstrated by his works. Only a high and eager intellect, devoted to the search after truth, could have written the Tusculan Disputations. They are to-day the purest and finest examples of the Roman philosophy, and even a devout Christian can read Cicero's "De Contemnenda Morte" with pleasure. M. Boissier is a welcome champion of Cicero, and those who read his admirable volume will find him an effective one.

*CICERO AND HIS FRIENDS. A Study of Roman Society in the Time of Caesar. By Gaston Boissier. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Bust of Scott in the Abbey

THE THREE SPEECHES MADE BESIDES COL. HAY'S—THE ONE BY MR. BALFOUR.

The cable has already given to the public an outline of the ceremony attending the unveiling of the monument to Sir Walter Scott in Westminster-Abbey. English papers to hand a few days since contain full reports, and readers will be glad of these, and especially glad to read the several speeches in full. The bust immediately adjoins the florid monument of the Duke of Argyll and is in sight of the monument to Shakespeare. It is a beautifully executed copy of the famous Chantrey bust at Abbotsford, and is the work of the eminent Scottish sculptor, Mr. Hutchinson. The ceremony of unveiling was intrusted to the head of the great Scott clan, the Duke of Buccleuch. Before the ceremony of unveiling the Dean presided over a numerous gathering in the Chapter House.

The Dean said that this 21st day of May would well deserve to be marked in the annals of the great church where they were assembled. It was more than threescore years ago since the great genius whom they were met to honor first cast its spell on his boyhood, and it was about a century and a quarter ago since Sir Walter first trod the floor of the Abbey, and it was twenty-five years later that he recorded his own amazement at the accuracy of his childish recollections of this noble pile. It was from no lack of enthusiasm and devotion to the memory of Sir Walter Scott that the inhabitants of Southern England did not at once raise a monument to him. But it was felt at the time of his death that the best tribute would be to do their best to preserve, not only for his immediate heirs and descendants, some of whom they rejoiced to see present, but for all future generations, the whole ground of the Abbotsford which he loved so well.

It was truly said that Sir Walter needed no memorial; but it was for our sakes that we to-day were raising a monument to him in the place whence, as Washington Irving said eighty years ago, and as the Ambassador's predecessor said a couple of years ago, Sir Walter drew so much inspiration for the creations of his romance. Who could look at the monument of Caroline, wife of George II., and fail to remember Jeanie Deans; or that of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, without recalling "The Fortunes of Nigel"? Sir Walter's bust had been placed in the spot destined for it by Arthur Stanley, by the side of the Duke of Argyll, whose memory would always be associated with that of the great poet and novelist.

The Dean then said he would call upon Mr. Balfour, as one familiar with the scenes which were dear to Sir Walter, and as an honored member of the House of Commons, and he would venture to remind them that in that stately chamber, in times when England and Scotland were distinct and often hostile to each other, the Commons House, destined to become the mother of Parliaments, was accustomed to meet during three centuries of our history. Mr. Balfour said:

Mr. Dean, Your Excellency, My Lord Duke, Ladies, and Gentlemen: The Chairman has already indicated to you the justification by which I take part in the ceremony of this afternoon. He has called upon me to speak as a Scotchman and as one who was born and has lived in those regions from which Sir Walter Scott drew his inspiration, which gave the early bent to his genius, and which provided so large a material which that genius has worked up into immortal stories. And yet, though Scott was essentially a Scotchman—by which I mean that his inspiration was drawn from the place of his birth and the surroundings of his childhood—we are not here simply, or even principally, to celebrate the memory of a Scotchman, but of a man of letters whose works are the heritage of the whole English-speaking race throughout the world, and who had an almost unique position even during his own lifetime upon the Continent of Europe among men of letters speaking another language than his own.

In truth, in this last respect I do not know that any English man of letters, except perhaps Byron and Richardson, the novelist, have during their own lifetime produced so great and so direct an effect upon the course of literature in other countries. It would be a curious and interesting subject of speculation, were this the time to indulge in it, to analyze the causes by which this rather peculiar result was obtained. I do not put it before you as any special mark of great literary distinction. I would only say that, if Scott possessed it, it was no doubt in part due to the fact that his great merits did not turn upon delicacies of style inappreciable even by the most accurate foreign students of our literature, but that his merit depended upon broader effects and greater issues, which all were capable of understanding. I must not be supposed in these words to imply that I join myself to that mistaken band of critics—mistaken, as I think them—who tell you that Scott's style ought not to be a subject of literary admiration.

I take a very different view. It is true that it was always hasty and sometimes careless; but for his purposes—the purposes which he had in view and the ends which he desired to serve—the style was admirable and admirably married to the matter which it had to put into literary shape and to which it had to give literary currency. Yet it must be so far admitted that the merits of his style are not particularly his claim to the affectionate admiration of late posterity; that depends upon greater and larger things. In what, then, did Scott's greatness permanently consist? His greatness was due, I venture to think, to the same general cause to which all greatness is due—viz., the coincidence of special and exceptional gifts with those special and exceptional opportunities in which those gifts may have the greatest and the freest play. He reached his literary maturity when the reaction against the eighteenth century was at its height. That reaction had already acquired the domain of poetry. It had made large advances in the glorious domain of politics.

The historical movement, which has so greatly distinguished the nineteenth century, had already shown its first fruitful beginnings, and of that historical movement Scott was the artistic representative. I do not, of course, mean to say that Scott's history was always accurate history. He took many liberties—some intentional, others unintentional—with the history of the many various periods with which he dealt and which he used as artistic material. But Sir Walter Scott had, as no man before him has ever had, and no man who comes after is ever likely to have, the power of conceiving and making live characters in the historic past and making those characters organic elements in the historic setting in which he had placed them. The eighteenth century delighted in the abstract man, abstract institutions.

Scott gave artistic expression to the more modern, the more concrete, and the more fruitful view which sees all institutions as the growth of an historic past, and all individuals as the creatures and the creations of the age in which they were formed, and he, and he alone, had the power of making his creations not only the vehicle for antiquarian learning, but living representatives of a long-dead past—representatives the characters of which his genius was able to read in the romantic stories which are our delight, were the delight of our forefathers, and will long be the delight of the generations which will come afterward. I am told, indeed, that the present generation does not read Scott. That is not a subject upon which I can speak with authority. But still, of course, nobody pretends that Scott has broken loose or can break loose from that

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lism to which every literary matter is subjected; but, while nobody pretends that his works alone, of all works of genius, are free from the limits of fashion, it still remains a fact, as far as I can judge, that the pleasure which his page still gives, not merely to the man of letters by profession, not merely to the student of literary history, but to the generally cultivated public, is undiminished, and has stood, as very few work have been able to stand, the test of time.

It may perhaps be thought that the ceremony in which we are assembled here to take part has been too long deferred. Two generations have passed since Scott sank to his rest, and it might well seem that long before the present occasion some memorial should have been raised to his memory, that he should have found his place among his great literary predecessors. The Dean has explained how this came about, and I would add that, speaking for myself, I can hardly regret the delay. Memorials are of two kinds. The most common kind—the one with which we all have sympathy—consists in the pathetic effort to preserve some recollection of a man who has done good work in his generation, to preserve something of his memory to an age and a period when that work, though not fruitless, may yet probably be forgotten. In this unequal struggle with oblivion many of us have probably taken part on other occasions.

But there is another kind of memorial, of which this is one, in which we pretend not to do anything to preserve a memory which will last without our efforts, or to add to a fame which has reached its maturity and is likely to remain, whether we take part in proclaiming it or leave it alone. We are here to-day, not to add to Scott's fame, not to do that for him which he has done for himself—namely, to make succeeding generations of his own countrymen honor his memory—but to satisfy the need which we ourselves feel of placing the bust of one of the greatest literary men whom this island has ever produced amid the great galaxy of talent and genius which are enshrined within the walls of this historic building. Surely none has left a character more loyable, a character which gains more the more it is known, and which now, more than sixty years after his death, has won for him not merely admirers, but intimate and loving friends. And as his character stands out in its broad outlines of humanity above all, or almost all, of those with whom it will be associated within the Abbey, so, I think, we may claim for him that none of those have exceeded him in genius, none of those have been more richly endowed with the gifts of imagination, than he was, and none has made a better use of his unique inspiration for the benefit and for the happiness of his own and succeeding generations.

Col. John Hay, the American Ambassador, followed Mr. Balfour, and was warmly received. He spoke as follows:

A clever French author made a book some years ago called "The Forty-first Armchair." It consists of brief biographies of the most famous writers of France, not any of whom have been members of the Academy. The astonishment of a stranger who is told that neither Molière nor Balzac was ever embraced among the "Forty Immortals" is very like that which often affects the tourist who, searching among the illustrious names and faces which make this Abbey glorious, has asked in vain for the author of "Waverley."

It is not that he has ever been forgotten or neglected. His lines have gone out through the earth, and his words to the end of the world. No face in modern history, if we may except the majestic profile of Napoleon, is so well known as the winning, irregular features of the "Squire of Abbotsford." It is rather the world-wide extent of his fame that has seemed hitherto to make it unnecessary that his visible image should be shrined here among England's writers. His spirit is everywhere; he is revered wherever the English speech has traveled, and translations have given some glimpses of his brightness through the veil of many allen tongues, but the vastness of his name is no just reason why it may not have a local habitation also; it is therefore most fitting that his bust should be placed to-day among those of his mighty peers, in this great Pantheon of immortal Englishmen.

In this most significant and interesting ceremony I should have no excuse for appearing except as representing for the time being a large section of Walter Scott's immense constituency. I doubt if anywhere his writings have had a more loving welcome than in America. The books a boy reads are the most ardently admired and the longest remembered; and Americans reveled in Scott when the country was young. I have heard from my father, a pioneer of Kentucky, that in the early days of this century men would saddle their horses and ride from all the neighboring counties to the principal post town of the region when a new novel by the author of "Waverley" was expected. All over our straggling States and Territories—in the East, where a civilization of slender resources but boundless hopes was building; in the West, where the stern conflict was going on of the pioneer subduing the continent—the books most read were those poems of magic and of sentiment, those tales of bygone chivalry and romance, which Walter Scott was pouring forth upon the world with a rich facility, a sort of joyous fecundity like that of nature in her most genial mood. He had no clique of readers, no illuminated sect of admirers, to bewilder criticism by excess of its own subtlety. In a community engaged in the strenuous struggle for empire, whose dreams of the past were turned in the clear, broad light of a Nation's morning to a future of unlimited grandeur and power, there was none too sophisticated to appreciate, none too lowly to enjoy, those marvelous pictures of times gone forever, though the times themselves were unlamented by a people and an age whose faces were set toward a far-distant future.

Through all these important formative days of the republic, Scott was the favorite author of Americans, and, while his writings may not be said to have had any special weight in our National and political development, yet their influence was enormous upon the taste and sentiment of a people peculiarly sensitive to such influences from the very circumstances of their environment. The romances of courts and castles were specially appreciated in the woods and plains of the frontier, where a pure democracy reigned. The poems and novels of Scott, saturated with the glamour of legend and tradition, were greedily devoured by a people without perspective, conscious that they themselves were ancestors of a redoubtable line whose battle was with the passing hour, whose glories were all in the days to come.

Since the time of Scott we have seen many fashions in fiction come and go; each generation naturally seeks a different expression of its experience and its ideals, but the author of 'Waverley,' amid all vicissitudes of changing modes, has kept his pre-eminence in two hemispheres as the master of imaginary narrative. Even those of us who make no pretensions to the critical faculty may see the twofold reason of this enduring masterhood. Both mentally and morally Scott was one of the greatest writers who ever lived. His mere memory, his power of acquiring and relating serviceable facts, was almost inconceivable to ordinary men, and his instructive imagination was nothing sort of prodigious. The lochs and hills of Scotland swarm with the imaginary phantoms with which he has peopled them for all time; the historical personages of past centuries are jostled in our memories by the characters he has created, more vivid in vitality and color than the real soldiers and lovers with whom he has cast their lives.

But it is probably the morality of Scott that appeals more strongly to the many than even his enormous mental powers. His ideals are lofty and pure; his heroes are brave and strong, not exempt from human infirmities, but always devoted to ends more or less noble. His heroines, whom he frankly asks you to admire, are beautiful and true. They walk in womanly dignity through his pages, whether garbed as peasants or princesses, with honest brows uplifted, with eyes gentle but fearless, pure in heart and delicate in speech; valor, purity, and loyalty—these are the essential and undying elements of the charm with which this great magician has soothed and lulled the weariness of the world through three generations. For this he has received the uncritical, ungrudging love of grateful millions.

This magic still has power to charm all wholesome and candid souls. Although so many years have passed since his great heart broke in the valiant struggle against evil fortune, his poems and his tales are read with undiminished interest and perennial pleasure. He loved with a single, straightforward affection man and nature, his country and his kind; he has his reward in a fame forever fresh and unhackneyed. The poet who as an infant clapped his hands and cried 'Bonnie' to the thunderstorm, and whose dying senses were delighted by the farewell whisper of the Tweed rippling o'er its pebbles, is quoted in every aspect of sun and shadow that varies the face of Scotland.

The man who blew so clear a clarion of patriotism lives forever in the speech of those who seek a line to describe the love of country. The robust, athletic spirit of his tales of old, the royal quarrels, the stanch devotion of the incomparable creations of his inexhaustible fancy—all these have their special message for the minds of our day, fatigued with problems, with doubts and futile questionings. His work is a clear, high voice from a simpler age than ours, breathing a song of lofty and unclouded purpose, of sincere and powerful passion, to which the world, however weary and preoccupied, must needs still listen and attend.

The concluding speech was made by the Duke of Buccleuch, by whom the statue was unveiled, in Poet's Corner, immediately afterward, in the presence of the same company.

The Duke said it was a great honor and privilege to have been asked to unveil the statue of his illustrious fellow-countryman. He had felt embarrassed as to what he should say, but the two eloquent speeches to which they had listened had relieved his mind from the idea that he should have to pronounce a panegyric. Mr. Balfour, as a fellow-countryman, had admirably said what ought to be said on such an occasion, and the American Ambassador had with singular felicity shown that the admiration of America was no less than that which was entertained in these islands, and Americans showed their devotion to his great namesake by the multitudinous visits which they paid to Abbotsford. It had been his singular privilege once to have shaken hands with Sir Walter—he was a mere baby and had no recollection of the fact—but he had cherished the thought that he had done so. His grandfather was one of Scott's greatest friends, and it was through his grandmother that the poet wrote the "Lay of the Last Minstrel." They had the great pleasure of seeing present Sir Walter's great-granddaughter, Mrs. Maxwell Scott of Abbotsford. He would conclude by thanking the Dean for the great interest he had taken in the movement and for the facilities which he had given for the placing of the bust which it was to be his privilege to unveil.

The Earliest Art.

A LEARNED AND INTERESTING WORK FROM A GERMAN PROFESSOR.*

One may not rattle along with Ernst Grosse's "The Beginnings of Art." To appreciate the learned professor of the University of Freiburg on acquaintance you must be something of an archaeologist and an ethnologist. If one is to begin at the beginning, he has to be up besides in anthropology and sociology. And in following closely the author, one may expect to be completely floored at times and even humbled, and then as quickly exalted and proud.

As good an example as we know of Ernst Grosse's peculiar method in which he writes about music and its origin. You might fancy that, despite the worship of Wagner, according to the author, music occupied the very lowest step in the staircase of the arts. "Is it not rarely found developed to a high degree in men who stand below the average in other respects, while it is sometimes wholly wanting in persons of a very high intellectual, and even artistic, capacity?" Grosse doubts whether in the higher stages of development the relation between civilization and music is clear. "Why are the German people blessed with so wondrous abundance of the highest musical talent, while the nearer related English have not been able to present a single great master?" Then there are the Italians and the French, highly musical people—are we to exalt them on that account? And the negro races, where are we to put them? For do they not possess a general musical taste? Put your finger, says the professor, on the relation between the musical gift and the higher civilization, and you can't find it.

The author by no means decries music. He is hunting, you might say, to track it to its origin, to follow it through its long and devious course. "Music," he says, "can substantially only educate music. Whoever asks anything else from it only gives evidence that he is not able to appreciate what it offers him." Then, by one of those strange returns, Prof. Grosse lauds music, and declares that it stands "thus in nature an influence unique among the arts. As an art of its own sort. All the other arts have to serve the purposes of life. Music serves essentially the objects of art alone." Between, then, music and poetry, there may be "close outward connection," but there exists "a deep inner contrast." Now, we think we never have read a finer description of what is music than when Grosse concludes this subject with these inspired words: "Music can say of itself, 'My kingdom is not of this world,'" and that indeed is true German exultation leaping forth from the clogging clouds of the dry-as-dust.

The Professor of Freiburg handles M. Taine without gloves. What nonsense is this, Ernst Grosse asks, when Taine writes: "The work of art is determined by a whole, which is the general condition of mind and surrounding customs." Taine wrote, too, about the "temperateur morale." The German abuses the Frenchman for not having gone far enough back. Then, again, he disputes with Taine about his "milieu" or his surroundings. Taine, he says, overlooks the fact that "art not passively only but actively opposes public taste." How much did the Viennese care for or like Beethoven's symphonies when they were first produced? They were pearls cast before swine. Do you think that Goethe's "Faust" was à la mode at tea tables when it was written? And this sentence of Grosse's is prime: "Nearly every great work of art is created not conformable to but against the prevailing taste. Nearly every great artist is not chosen but rejected by the public, and it is indeed not the fault of the public that he survives in the struggle for existence. Great art has always been a princess by the grace of God, and not a servant by the grace of the mob."

Sociological research in the field of art, we must agree with the author, has been singularly barren of results. The reason lies in this: "To the bulk of men art is an idle pastime, good enough to occupy a leisure hour, but like the play without productive results, of no worth for the earnest and real problems of life." Of course, Grosse means men of studious dispositions, as are his own professional surroundings. The mistake which he believes has been made is that the endeavor has not been attempted to begin at the very beginning. Drop, then, ye students, modern art complications, and work away at the early, primitive indications of art. Go ever so far to the rear. Leave contemporaneous art to the dilettanti.

Disabuse yourself (if you can) of your own conventional ideas. Suppose you showed an aesthetic Japanese Rembrandt's "Christ Healing the Sick," do you suppose with your top-lofty ideas that you are very much the superior of Japanese gentleman—are you certain that he is not as cultured as you are? He sees "the hundred-guilder picture" and shows no emotion, and why? He never has been taught to consider what is the divinity of Christ. Nine hundred and ninety-nine parts of the emotion you feel is wanting in the Japanese. He may think well of the drawing, admire general effects, but it is not his Buddha—if it only were he would respond to some deeper aesthetic feeling—which was born within him when his mother nursed him. "A foreigner sees in a foreign work of art only what is visible to the eye."

Take your man from the Maine backwoods and let him look at the Virgin of Murillo, and his appreciation is but small. Bring an Italian arab from the slums of New York, put him before the picture, and the little scamp's heart heats. When you then undertake the task Prof. Grosse so ably works on, pitch overboard your preconceived ideas, your sentimental or your inoculated ones, and look at bare facts, and use logic in trying to fathom what was primitive art. Even then, with an unbiased mind, open to conviction, you will find an uphill task. Prof. Grosse does put so many posers before you. How did ornamentation begin? There were in the time of, say only 500,000 years ago, no nice oak panels, nor smoothly stretched canvases, nor burnished copperplates, nor lithographic stones, nor boxwood. What was there? A man's own body, his skin, to paint or decorate. That was an ever present material, and inexpensive. So he smeared or colored his body with such ochrous earths or natural pigments as he could find. But these colors were fugitive. There came a rain and he had to be restored. Then he discovered the indelible process. He tattooed himself, or he ornamented himself with ridges of flesh, making bas-reliefs with scars. The closing chapter, relative to dress and decoration, treats of the origin of modesty as shown among savages.

Why is it that a very black negress, to enhance her ebony, will daub herself with soot, intensifying her natural color. How stupid! And why will a white woman use chalk on her pallid complexion? Where does the difference exist?

Why should the African push a monstrous stud, by means of a buttonhole cut in his flesh, under his upper or lower lip, or manufacture a pendulous ear by slitting the lobe of it? Why should your sister have her ears bored? And to think that it has been proposed that there should be earrings introduced, as commemorative of the Queen Victoria jubilee! You will see that with superstitions, there are always coming to the fore something of past "personal decorative art." Nobody ever thinks how much dancing has done to civilize man and woman, and Prof. Grosse devotes a most interesting chapter to dancing. The deux-temps is but an evolution of the Australian Corroboríe, and a Strauss orchestra for the dance only follows the ways of the Bush-women, who beat on drums covered with opossum skins, and they have, too, their Damrosch, because their colored conductor emphasizes the measure with a big stick handled sans "white kids."

Ernst Grosse's conclusion is this:

"Art is not merely a pleasant pastime, but it contributes to the fulfillment of the highest and most earnest purposes of life. While social art binds the individual man ever more firmly and intimately with the social whole, individual art frees man by developing his individuality from the bonds of social connection.

Prof. Grosse, in his arguments, may not always be conclusive; he even admits that the subject of the origin of art is of the utmost difficulty as to solution. The fact is that we are only beginning to generalize such subjects. But as to the erudition of its author, his thorough archaeological and other knowledge, all that is unquestioned. "The Beginnings of Art" will then furnish novel reading to many, for the author has an originality which is not in the least German.

*THE BEGINNINGS OF ART. By Ernst Grosse, Ph. D., with 32 illustrations in the text and 3 plates. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Abby Gibbons, the Quakeress.

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bid fair to die out with the century, for the inspiration that moved them, turns the present generation into different channels, and for the several gains there are many losses.

Abby Hopper Gibbons was the daughter of Isaac T. Hopper, a name well known to what is called the "Hicksite" branch of the Society of Friends. He belonged to those who valued the expression of opinion in matters of right and wrong even above the unity and peace beloved of Friends, and he was one of the three men who were disowned "for being concerned in the publication and support of a paper calculated to excite discord and disunity among Friends." This paper was The Anti-Slavery Standard. After he was expelled from the society his daughter Abby, whose husband, James Gibbons, was also expelled, resigned her membership. The letters that pass between members of the Hopper family at this period are filled with indignant loyalty to the old man, who was suffering a form of persecution. They throw, too, an interesting light upon the state of mind prevailing among the Quakers as early as 1840. Sarah Hopper writes to her sister of an interview with an expostulating acquaintance:

"I told him that Elias Hicks when here said: 'We are going to disown all the abolitionists there—you will see if we don't,' and that R. Cromwell said in his committee visit to father that he would 'disown all who undertook to support The Standard, if it left but five of them.' I told him that mother was present at that interview, and, said I: 'Richard, I'd no sooner trust those men without a witness than I would the greatest villain in the penitentiary; they misrepresent.' 'Oh,' said he, 'thee must be more charitable—must have more Christian charity.' Said I: 'My heart overflows with it, but the time has always been, and more especially calls for it now, when I call things by their proper names, and I now say the constituted authorities of the New York Mo. Meeting are hypocrites, and I shall not give smooth names to such. That Geo. White is either very crazy or very wicked, is my settled conviction. I believed it my religious duty to raise high my standard and declare to all the world, as far as I can, to the wickedness of such proceedings,' and taking up my pocketbook said: 'There are letters which I am preserving as a testimony against persecuting Quakers—they should have an opportunity of seeing what abolition blood was made of.' He said both the Friends in New York and Father were to blame, and if he would make satisfaction to his friends—'Satisfaction!' said I, 'if he ever compromises a single principle, he will be a disgraced man.'"

At the end of the letter she adds, with justifiable complacency:

"Uncle Mott and Aunt Lucretia were here yesterday and subscribed to all I said to Richard. I never knew Aunt Lucretia to look so contemptuously as when I told her what he said about 'satisfaction.'"

Brought up in this atmosphere of independent thinking and acting, and inheriting her father's active mind and keen humor, it was to be expected that Abby Gibbons should develop a strong and self-reliant character. In her letters to her children she spoke often of the "don't care" in her temperament that helped her to get through the world, and said that she made it her rule "to bring her mind to her circumstances." She was never very precise in her conformity to narrow customs, and in one letter she commented gleefully upon a Friend who did not feel easy to eat off a gilt-edged plate:

"No doubt he is a very sincere and good man, but it seems wondrous queer when nature made red apples, peaches, and so forth—the grass green, and a blue sky—all this cannot be changed. I like simplicity. I never yet felt the least disposition to wear gay colors of any kind, or trimming or ornamental work. I acknowledge I am a little particular about the cut of a garment. Our tastes differ, and we cannot all agree as to what is most becoming. Therefore, every one to his liking. I am quite free to accommodate the friend with a pewter plate, although it has, when bright, the appearance of costly silver."

Beneath this bright audacity, however, lay genuine humility. Nothing so perfectly proves it as her attitude toward her children. To Willie, the "light of life" in her heart, she writes with tender confidence:

"There is one trait in thy character I am glad to discover, and that is that thee always allows thy own opinion to govern thee. Always act upon thy own judgment, not allowing thy father's and mother's prejudices to influence thee. Seek out and appreciate the good things in thy friends and pass the evil by."

And to one of her daughters she writes with equal consideration:

"Thy letter was written in the right spirit and the reproof accepted. I wish you to do as I say, not as I do. I am open to conviction and just as ready to be subject of reproof as if I were the daughter. I never tell you to be respectful to me because I am your mother. If I would command it, I must respect you and your rights. It is a natural consequence of a judicious management of children."

Those were the days when the proper education of girls was expected to include thorough domestic training, and Mrs. Gibbons was a valiant housekeeper in a disused sense of the word. Housekeepers in her day not only baked and brewed and took small stitches, but they whitewashed their own cellars and did their own quilting, preserving, cleaning, and much of their own ironing. In many ways the manner of living was simpler, but, on the other hand, families were two or three times as large as they now are. In one of Mrs. Gibbons's letters she speaks of feeling "very solitary, but eleven left, including our domestics." In spite, however, of her womanly desire to see her daughters instructed in the arduous details of this sort of housekeeping, Mrs. Gibbons recognized the many ways in which their intellectual development might be hampered by it. Writing of her son's gifts, she adds:

"And my daughters would be his equals, but, alas for woman! Every day I see how I must submit to hear them talk and do as other mothers' daughters are obliged to, while my husband and son have greatly the advantage, for their intercourse with the intelligent world gives them opportunities to see, hear, and learn which our every-day life does not and cannot afford us.

"Witness this day. While my husband is enjoying a book or a pen, I am basking in fat and doughnuts; and every day brings such mortal care, for in our city the poor are starving, and every tale must be heard and every scrap turned to the best account."

This careful home discipline proved the best possible training for the "opportunities to see, hear, and learn" that were not long in coming. When the war broke out Mrs. Gibbons "felt a call" to the hospitals, and after that there was no rest for her through the long four years. Her descriptions of the scenes through which she was forced to pass are based, of course, upon the unchangeable facts which are not yet forgotten in the land; but few have written of them in so vigorous and uncomplaining a spirit, and with such utter lack of self-consciousness.

Her personal relations with the colored men and women were, unlike those of many Northerners, heartily sympathetic. She understood their racial tendencies and was quite as ready to wear out her fingers in their service as in the service of the soldiers. In the riots of 1863 the home of the Gibbonses in New York was sacked, and the letters to and from the family friends give a startling picture of the utter recklessness of that headless mob, and bring back vividly the horror of the time. Lucy Gibbons wrote from the house of the Choates to her aunt:

"Father had gone down town to return immediately. As for Bridget, the girl, it was impossible to alarm her. Her sole consideration was getting through with the washing. Jule set to work without taking off her bonnet and packed all our valuable clothing, which was taken through the scuttle. The night before I took some boxes containing mother's valuable papers, such as the railroad deed belonging to the 'Home,' the bank account of the Industrial School, &c.

"We moved through the roof about a hundred of Mr. Emerson's books. In fact, we were busy all day, but so little alarmed that at about 5 o'clock, when we were going into Aunt R.'s, I proposed taking a bath. Fifteen minutes later the mob appeared.

"You know what happened after the riot began. Our neighbors behaved nobly. Judge Robinson entered with the mob and saved what he could—a portrait of Willie, a drawer full of letters, and a few books, &c. Another, Mr. Horn, stood in the parlor and threatened the mob with a pistol. He drove off the women (!!!) who were trying to set fire to the house with torches, but was finally obliged to retreat through the back window. Mr. Grey rescued a sheet full of wet clothes, which were being carried off; and his wife had them rewashed and ironed. A little boy from somewhere, only about twelve years old, helped like a little soldier, bringing buckets of water to put out the fire. * * * Our butcher went into the midst of the mob and declared he would not have that house touched, for which he was badly beaten, but will recover.

"Father was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel making a last appeal for military to protect the premises In the midst of Jule's and my agony Mr. Choate appeared like an angel at Aunt Rachel's He did not leave us until father's return, and we then went over the roofs to the end of the block, (by this time the mob was violent,) out of a house there, procured a carriage which waited in Eighth Avenue, put us all into it, and brought us here."

Long afterward Robert Rantoul wrote of this shameful event:

"When I recall the lovers of their kind that roof has sheltered—Frederika Bremer, Margaret Fuller, Ida Pfeiffer, Garibaldi, Emmet, Garrison, Phillips, Greeley, John Brown, Albinsler, and Douglass—I almost smile at the irony of fate that made it fall by the rage of those who should have been its best defenders."

After the war was over, and army work was finished, Mrs. Gibbons gave herself with redoubled energy to the charities which had always claimed much of her time and thought. Her name, like her father's, will long be remembered in connection with prison reform, and she was specially identified with the Women's Prison Association and Home. When she was past ninety years of age she went to Albany to make a final effort toward advocating the bill providing a Reformatory for Women and Girls of New York and Westchester. Happily, the bill was passed and signed before she died. She seems to have been popular with the politicians, who were heard to say upon one occasion that "when those people wanted anything they would better send the little Quaker lady; the rest of them could stay at home."

There is no way of telling how the lives of the present generation will look in retrospect, but the men and women whose days lap over upon the next century may well be satisfied if they can count among their number even a few so lovable, courageous, and capable as Abby Hopper Gibbons, whose picture in these charming volumes is a benediction to the eyes that look upon it.

Mr. Anthony Hope's début as a lecturer, his subject being "Romance," was a most successful one. Trying to show what were the distinctions between "the novel and the romance," he declared it was not easy to draw the line. We all feel what an admirer the author of "The Prisoner of Zenda" is of Dumas and, talking about this incomparable romance maker, Mr. Anthony Hope said, taking for his topic "The Three Musketeers": "Here is romance! Why? Because in spite of all its complexity, they found running through the whole book and inspiring it that one strong, simple passion or emotion which ruled the lives of the leading characters, and, above all, that of the great hero, d'Artagnan. Dumas's trilogy of the Musketeers was a romance of the joy of action. Those men did not so much care as to what they were at, but they must be at something."

Women as Architects.

LIGHT FROM THE PAST—WHAT THEY MIGHT DO WITH TENEMENTS AND HOTELS FOR THEMSELVES.

We all know that a woman can build a bonnet, that she can adorn and decorate a house inside, but it has rarely occurred to us that she could build the largest house in New York! We are slow to believe in woman architects, we were slow in an effort to try to educate them; had we been more enlightened we might have had as many architects as we have milliners and dressmakers. They can build a house as well as a bonnet.

It was to meet the everyday questions, "Where shall the woman students live, and work; what shall we do for our reduced ladies, that their homes shall not be degradingly common and uncomfortable?" that Misses Gannon and Hand made their grand plan, for a splendid building, to be called the Woman's Hotel, to be erected, probably, near Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street.

It is a shameful truth that there is no place for a poor woman to live, no home for a reduced lady, no building adapted to the needs of the woman students, in our great New York. No wonder, then, that when a rich and philanthropic woman, called for such a plan, this philanthropic idea took shape under the artistic fingers of two woman workers, the grateful pupils of Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins's School of Applied Design.

It would be impossible here to describe what that famous school has done for women. It has taught them to find an immediate and honorable way to make a living, in many branches of decorative art, beside that old resource, the needle, "that little dagger with which so many women commit suicide."

Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins has achieved wonders, yet there is one thing which she has not yet achieved, and we women must help her. In spite of the great success of women architects all over this country as draughtsmen and creators of original work, they have not yet been allowed to come into competition with men; here is a great and a stupid injustice; all that has been done to prove their equality here fails to reach the powers that be, so that, although they are allowed to exhibit their drawings and plans, and those are accepted and noted for excellence, they cannot under the laws of the Architects' League enter into a business competition. Now we see as we look at the history of our race that man was not originally a building animal. The beaver far surpasses his in original instinct, for the making of a home; the wasp has him at a great disadvantage in the arrangement of an apartment house, for a wasp's nest gives rooms to many occupants, drapes them beautifully, secures separation and privacy, accommodates more people to the square inch than any other given architect's plan. The coral insect can build a finer palace than the most learned Greek, and the oriole can hang his house in a tree with a more perfect precision than Michael Angelo showed when he raised his structures, or Brunelleschi "when he hung his dome in air."

Therefore, learning and thought and long suffering entered into the building of the first man architect of himself. Who knows but that if woman had tried her hand then (we will say in the cave dwelling, Lacustrian period,) it might have proved that the genius, as well as the industry of the beaver, was hers?

But it took many centuries to teach the first man to build the first decent house. Even to-day the Armenians dig holes in the side of a hill to live in, and, although palaces and Parthenons cover the earth, and although the five orders of architecture fill the pages of history, we have not yet a model tenement in New York or London, nor have we any place for the reduced gentlewoman to live in cheaply and decently, nor can a student who comes here from the country find anything better than a "three pair back" in a second-class boarding house in which to live, and where she is to study, and in which to nourish great thoughts and useful deeds. I hope that I am not to be called an "iridescent dreamer" if I look forward to the time when there will be a decent home for poor women, art students and working women in New York. When we look at the public libraries covered with pictures by the great artists and see how the books are housed, we regret to believe that the readers of these carefully pampered volumes have not a place wherein to lay their heads! It seems a mockery. The books are certainly well enough off, if covered with unornamented wood; should not the surplus ingenuity and gilded pomp and ornament be applied to the care of the young girl whose only hour of comfort is while she is reading in that luxurious library? She must do her work, it may be the severely mathematical calculations of the architect, in a cold, forbidding, comfortless little hall bedroom, afterwards to descend to an unhealthy meal, the whole entourage smelling of boiled cabbage? Of course the adornment of the library is improving to the whole race, if the race has anywhere to live! The beautiful theatre, the splendid opera house, the grand and the gorgeous hotel, would all be praiseworthy if man and woman, who are of much greater account in this world than frescoes, were taken care of! But while they are not, while they must starve, or live in misery, I cannot admire the hotel which costs five millions or the library which costs ten. The sufferings of a few poor gentlewomen at the office of The Kind Word has brought this fact most eloquently before me. Coming to get work at our bureau, they are generally sent on to wait, at some uncomfortable boarding house, while the future place is waiting to be found. Had we only a plain house where we could make them decently comfortable for a day and a night, what a load it would lift off of our souls, what a boon be to them! Still better, if there were such buildings as this which Miss Gannon is waiting to project, and for which there are twice ten hundred thousand dollars waiting in New York to build, what a rebuke to socialism it would be! And it would be a paying investment; there is no doubt of that. As I was reading in a paper lately, "nowhere else is the American Socialist so outspoken, so earnest, and so unhampered as in Kansas." Yes, we must think of this gaping monster. But I think Socialism in Kansas, which is not crowded, is not so dangerous as it is in New York, where it underlies every great movement, every great structure, and has real reason for its complaints. The cranks among the Populists may have been temporarily frightened into silence, but a fire is all the more dangerous because it is smoldering.

We cannot much longer tamper with this question, we must build better homes for our poor, or there will be a state of things to which Russia in the days of the murdered Alexander was the halcyon home of peace. I hope we may do it from humane

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motives before we are bullied into it by a social earthquake.

The advantage which the plans of a woman architect have over those of a male architect would be primarily economy, then a sense of the needs of women. I think herein the work of the Misses Gannon and Hand will challenge competition with the best. I was very much pleased with the plans of Edward Tuckerman Potter shown me by him several years ago, for tenement houses, but, although since then thirty splendid hotels have been built for the rich, I have never heard that these model tenement houses have been built for the poor.

One excuse is that the poor do not appreciate "bathtubs," that they use the tubs to stow away the ashes of their defunct fires, and that their habits are so incorrigibly bad that a decent home is thrown away on them. This seems to be a wholesale rendering up unto "the things which are evil," which is cowardly in the extreme. Let us teach them better habits.

Women do not know when they are beaten, which is one of the great roads to success. The woman architect learns her profession, goes on and makes a plan of such startling originality and fitness that it is accepted at the Architects' League and hung on the wall. But if she attempts to enter the field as a competitor for a great building, she is beaten. She cannot be convinced of that, fortunately; she goes round the corner and waits, studying, drawing, working, and the great building comes to her—that has happened here. We cannot believe that the great Queen Semiramis, Queen of Assyria, knew that she was to set the fashion for all the hanging gardens and ornamental grounds and the beauties of Versailles and of England's glorious private country houses when she made those wonderful architectural designs, of palace, hanging garden, temple, and walls of Babylon, sumptuous and extensive beyond belief, which have passed into a proverb. It was a woman who built and a man who destroyed Babylon. Xerxes the Great despoiled a temple which had cost £100,000,000. Alexander the Great attempted to restore it, and employed 10,000 men to rebuild it, but he never finished his work. The magnificence of the work of this woman architect induced Plato to write one of his splendid periods as to the ability of our sex to promote great undertakings. Indeed, women have contributed their full quota, in all ages, to art. Vasari says that "when women have devoted themselves to the study of any art they have acquitted themselves well and acquired fame." Theolinda, Queen of Lombardy, about the year 592 built a sumptuous palace. It would be easy to tell what they have done in art, poetry, and music since the days of Sappho and Erinna, and in philosophy, of Arite, the mentor of the learned Aristophanes; in political and social attainments, Aspasia, the friend and associate of Pericles and Socrates; in oratory and grammar, Symphonia and Hortensia of Rome—these are a few of the many who might be named. In modern as well as in ancient art, the sex is largely represented in decorative works of great proficiency. To woman is due the restoration of art after the dark ages. In the times of Charles V. we have Propergia of Bologna, an artist of great versatility, who, according to Vasari, was a sculptress, painter, and engraver of distinguished merit and highest eminence all over Europe. Propergia was a proficient in music, poetry, and science, and was largely employed in the decoration of the churches of her time. I have seen in her beautiful City of Bologna some of her work. One is a fresco of the Queen of Sheba's delight in the reciprocal love of Solomon, while in contrast we have Joseph and Potiphar's wife. The despair in the face of the latter would justify the poet's line:

"Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned."

It is said that this accomplished woman loved a man who did not love her, but with admirable discretion she neither killed him nor herself, but worked with renewed energy and amassed a large fortune, after which her insensate lover came to woo, to be repulsed, as he deserved, with a flea in his ear. We are later on encouraged by the noble histories of Anne Seymour Damer, Mme. Le Brun, Angelica Kauffman, and the sculptures in our own day of Harriet Hosmer and Emma Stebbins are masterly, while in painting Rosa Bonheur has the whole animal kingdom at her feet. Even New York can point with pride to Dora Wheeler and to Rosina Emmet Sherwood, who have in a masterly manner painted large cartoons for wall decorations, and who have made their names honored in every branch of painting, black and white, pastel, oils, and water color.

Therefore we are encouraged to believe that Pliny, who gave the names of Timerati, who painted Diana of Ephesus, one of the oldest panel paintings known; Irene, daughter and pupil of Gratias; Aristaete, daughter and pupil of Nearchus, who painted the great Aesculapius, might well to-day add the names of these noble and admirable female workers who live in our own era. There has intervened a feeble interval of weak drawings, German worsted work, and execrable paintings by theorems which resemble the card houses of imbecile childhood in all this intermediate work of the female artist by an invincible genius, lighting up a dreary waste. Now is the sunburst of artistic intelligence, and the sex redeems itself. Let this not be a renaissance only. During the Dark Ages women were slaves, and for long after they make little appearance in art. The useful side of a woman's mind was eclipsed by her beauty and fascination, fatally. Her hour of consummate work has come in the useful arts.

Early architecture was brought to perfection in Egypt, and as we look at our own obelisk in Central Park, made three thousand years ago, we can but admire and wonder at that civilization which, for scientific construction of immense walls and fortresses, temples, pyramids, palaces, and gigantic tombstones, which testify to knowledge now lost to us, dating to antiquity which our most learned archaeologists cannot fathom, we can but be impressed with the resources and the dignity and the power of the lost civilization. Cleopatra was at the end of it all with her fatal beauty, but she, although a great woman, unfortunately for my argument, did not build anything but a yacht, on which she ran away. I cannot but believe, however, that these wonderful specimens of indestructible painting in substances as solid and enduring as stone itself owed their beautiful coloring to a woman. The ceiling of the Temple of Dindora is painted in fresco of such brilliant colors that the azure blue rivals the vault of heaven. After an exposure of three thousand years these Egyptian colors surpass our fresh frescoes just laid on. One hopes that a woman invented them.

The learned and the elegant Greek brought woman to the fore in the first statue to Minerva. Herodotus tells us that Amasis of Egypt flattered the Greeks by sending them a golden statue of Minerva and a painted portrait of himself, this being the earliest account of any portrait painting in Egypt.

The ruins of Thebes are magnificent, and Thebes was eighteen miles in circumference. Our only attempt at Egyptian architecture is in our gloomy Tombs, alas, too well named.

The first vision we get of "sky-scrapers," such as we now invoke to cover our little island, is on the plain from Luxor to Karnac, which is some eight miles in length, and was covered by splendid residences, five stories high, solidly built houses for Egyptians to live in, "each story a furlong high," so says an enthusiastic archaeologist. The famous examples of Greek art when grafted on Assyrian and Egyptian solidity are left in countless examples on these now deserted plains. They tell of a prosperity where idleness was criminal under the law. There was no pauper, no monopolist, no political boss to waste the public resources. Such a Utopia was only to be ruined by war, that unfailing enemy of civilization, and that did ruin it.

During the age of Pericles, 450 B. C., Greek art reached its highest point of perfection. Scopas of Paros, Praxiteles of Athens, and Lysippus of Sicyon contributed to illustrate that wonderful perfection of architecture and sculpture which we look upon with bated breath. The Parthenon in architecture, the sculpture of the Laocoön, and the statue of the Apollo Belvedere have never been excelled, even if remotely approached.

We moderns, in this new country, have had one vision vouchsafed us of what every city of Greece must have been in those beautiful antique days. That great white city at Chicago, as evanescent as a dream, that peristyle, most classic and most lovely—it is sad that the fertile brain which designed it should have passed away. Yes, the great exposition in Chicago gave us in one Summer a glimpse of what Greece was in every Summer for thousands of years.

Now, to think what a young woman architect has to learn, what a long story of the ages, but how delightful! She must be an excellent mathematician and a first-rate draughtsman. She must know all about the five orders of architecture, and then, coming to our utilitarian age, she must study the wants of the people. From the contemplation of temples, palaces, triumphal arches, tombs, and aqueducts, she must come down to make a tenement house! Here the wasp's nest comes in as a model. She must pack away so many people to the square inch, and she must give them fresh air and light first, separation and health, for as little money as she can manage, and no space at all—at most an inadequate ground-plan. To achieve a practical knowledge of this wonderful problem, Misses Gannon and Hand went to live in the tenement house of the period themselves for six months. It was not a pleasant experience, but it will blossom for the human race hereafter, let us hope.

As the stick which Tannhäuser carried all over the world in his weary travels, when he thrust it into the ground blossomed with lilies, so does every painful experience blossom for us if invoked with a good will. The temple which the Egyptian built to his deity was a masterpiece of human labor, painful and sad so far as the human being was concerned, but the tenement house and the woman's hotel, if properly constructed, will have everywhere the crowning blessing of improving some human life. If our woman architect succeeds in this she may be greater than Michael Angelo.

The ark was the only building which survived the flood, and why? Because it was full of living creatures. The Temple of the Sun, with a thousand statues, fell to the ground. It is life, and essentially human life, which must give to architecture its only and great reason for being.

The Tower of Babel, which failed of completion because of confusion of tongues, gives us the best allegory of the first contest between labor and capital. If the strikes and boycotting of our modern Knights of Labor must now always embarrass the builder, will not a woman with her wonderful tact be more apt to bring peace out of this chaos? Let us hope so.

Baked bricks have been found in the Assyrian walls and edifices dating as far back as 2200 Before Christ, the name of the reigning King being stamped on them, thus indicating the reign in which they were made, a most important bit of news for posterity. Also in the reign of Nebuchadnezzar enameled bricks were fashioned with decorations of flowers and birds; in Egypt plaques or tablets carried down inscriptions and records. Thus we now have valuable historical and permanent memorials of Babylon and Syria, Egypt and even Mexico, where the same fashion prevailed.

Now what shall we brand on our bricks in this age? I think the word Humanity might be well used as a permanent and historical brick, for the tenement and the woman's home, and if that great Pharaoh, or Rameses, or by whatever name we may also call King Public, shall hereafter enjoy a reign of peace and prosperity, and will devote some of his unlimited means to the building of tenement houses, and will give the order to Misses Gannon and Hand, that word will be appropriate to this new tale of bricks. Art must now deal chiefly with things of this world, but while convenience and utility are the principal needs of modern architecture, taste and beauty need not be left out; we need not forget the lotus flower of the Egyptians or the Corinthian acanthus of the Greeks.

However, as the laws of Moses were instituted 1,500 years after the Deluge, while Homer wrote 2,000 years after that, a lapse of time sufficient to originate and to destroy hundreds of nations, originate and submerge countless lost arts, and since then we must add on at least twenty centuries, if is to be hoped that the woman architect has time enough left yet to model and erect the model tenement house. We have all the time there is in which to correct our mistakes.

It is impossible to draw the line where use ends and beauty begins. It must be referred to that sense of beauty which lies deep in every true woman's heart, that sense which makes her draw back her humble curtain with a bow of ribbon, and which finds its sweetest expression in the adornment of the humblest cradle, wherein she rocks her Raphael cherub to sleep.

This country is now the great field for enterprise, genius, and noble art labor. Like the chambered nautilus, in Holmes's poem, we are perpetually shutting up the old cell and building on the new:

"Year after year beheld the silent toil
That spread his lustrous coil;
Still, as the spiral grew,
He left the past year's dwelling for the new,
Stole, with soft steps, its shining archway through,
Built up its idle door—
Stretched in his last-found home,
And knew the old no more!"

M. E. W. S.

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Capt. Burton was a voluminous writer, and in the intervals of his long wandering up and down on the face of the earth he found time to produce something like fifty books, several of them too large for a single pair of covers, and one requiring ten for its accommodation. His death was far from putting an end to the tide of Burton literature.

First, his wife published half a dozen or so of his posthumous works, and after that pious task had been performed, she brought out two huge volumes which she called "The Life of Sir Richard Burton." It is one of the most peculiar and interesting biographies ever written, but its merit lies rather in the involuntary and quite unconscious revelation made by Lady Burton of her own strong and infinitely beautiful character than in the accuracy or adequacy with which it detailed the achievements of the great explorer and scholar.

Then, after Lady Burton's death there appeared a scurrilous book by Georgiana Stisted, one of Burton's nieces. This bore as title the words, "The True Life of Captain Sir Richard F. Burton," but the title, like the contents, was utterly and willfully mendacious, for the one object of the vile production was to malign the motives and distort the acts of Burton's wife, and, if possible, to rob her of a part of the respect and admiration she had won from all the world—a part of Burton's own family excepted—and so thoroughly deserved. Of course, the attempt was a complete failure. So obvious in it were the malignant hatred and jealous envy that inspired Miss Stisted to attack her uncle's wife that this book received a portion of angry denunciation it merited, and then was forgotten by all except Lady Burton's nearest friends.

Now one of these, W. H. Wilkins, has, somewhat needlessly, taken up the Stisted calumnies in connection with a biography of the maligned woman, and in two large volumes all the incidents of her eventful life are recorded and explained. It is a compilation, to a considerable extent, of material which Lady Burton had herself prepared in the months immediately preceding her death. The first chapters, making 150 pages, are almost entirely her work, intended for publication, and much of the remainder is transcribed from letters and diaries in which her experiences were recorded. The remainder consists chiefly of connective passages and careful exposi-

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tions of the three chief points raised in the Stisted book—the recall from Damascus, the deathbed conversion to Catholicism, and the burning of "The Scented Garden." The difficult task has been accomplished with commendable care and skill. The compiler appreciated the strange charm of Lady Burton's style, and did not change, but only supplemented, the manuscripts she left behind. As history much of it is old, and yet none of this material is without value to those who have come to understand that Isabel Burton was one of the world's remarkable characters, a perfect wife who maintained year after year the passionate love that marked the beginning of her wedded life, and who was, it is no derogation of Burton to say, on the whole a greater individuality than he. Very properly, the biography is entitled, "The Romance of Isabel Lady Burton," the word "romance" being used in the conventional signification of relations between lovers before and after marriage. Those relations made up the whole of Lady Burton's life, and she would have been the first to recognize the fact that only as the complement of her husband was she an object of public interest.

Improbable as it is that any credence is now given to the Stisted accusations regarding any of the three matters mentioned above, much new light is cast upon them by the new work, and quotation and abridgment from it concerning them are worth making.

To disprove the charge that Lady Burton's meddling in Consular affairs was the cause of her husband's recall from the city he loved so well, the whole correspondence on the affair, which is to be found in the official Blue Book of that year, is studied by the author, as it can be by any one else:

"It is impossible," says Lady Burton's friend, "to read this correspondence without wondering how it was that Burton was not removed from his post at Damascus before. In the brief space of two years he seems to have managed to set against himself almost every creed, nationality, and interest in Damascus. From the time he went there to the day he was recalled, it was little but one long strife. Complaints to his Consul General at Beyrout, to his Ambassador at Constantinople, to his Chief at the Foreign Office, were incessant; and as they came, not from one part of the community of Damascus only, but from several, it is a marvel that the authorities at the Foreign Office, who love nothing better than that things should run, or seem to run, smoothly at the embassies and Consulates, were so patient and long-suffering. That they were so forbearing was, I think, largely due to his wife—this same Isabel who, according to Miss Stisted, was responsible for her husband's recall and the consequent ruin of his official career. * * * Her letters to the officials in England, defending her husband's action in every particular, are marvels of special pleading. * * * Had it not been for her, he would have been recalled long before. I also submit that she had very little to do in the matter of the Shazlio, and that little she did with her husband's full consent and approval. Burton alone was responsible for his recall, in that he managed to offend nearly every part of the community at Damascus, and so gave the Turkish authorities, who disliked him from the first, an excuse for demanding his recall. I do not say he was wrong in every instance—far from it; he was often in the right; only it is possible to do the right thing in the wrong way, and this Burton generally did."

In the charges entered against Burton in the Blue Book, the question of the Shazlio (about whose conversion to Christianity by Lady Burton's efforts Miss Stisted made such a point) does not enter, but to be found there are the Consul's own letters, earnestly calling the attention of the Foreign Office to the revival of Christianity in Syria among the sect known as the Shazlio.

In the chapter on Burton's death Lady Burton's own account is given. It was published when all the witnesses of that death were still living, and its accuracy was never publicly contradicted or called into question until Miss Stisted's book appeared eight months after Lady Burton's death. By its side is placed the malevolent attempt made by Burton's niece to vilify her aunt and the faith to which she belonged. The reader can not only see for himself their relative credibility, but can compare the noble sorrow of the wife with the revolting heartlessness and irreverent jeering of the niece. To these accounts there is added the written attestation of the priest who attended Burton's deathbed in Trieste, who is still living, and who declares that the last rites of the Catholic Church were not performed over a corpse, as Miss Stisted avers. The priest writes:

"I am convinced that Sir Richard Burton really became a Catholic, but that outwardly he did not wish this to be known, having regard to his position as a Consul to a government of the Evangelical persuasion."

To answer Miss Stisted's assertion that

Burton never was a Catholic at all, the confession of faith to which he signed his name is presented:

"Burton himself held the opinion that his religious opinions were of no importance to anybody but himself, and this attitude he maintained to the world to the day of his death. I do not say that Burton was a Catholic or that he was not; I offer no opinion. But what I do assert with all emphasis is that he gave his wife reason to believe that he had become a Catholic, and in this matter she acted in all good faith, according to the highest dictates of her conscience and her duty. I do not analyze the motives which led Burton to sign the paper, but that he did sign it there is no doubt. Lady Burton, at any rate, took it all in good faith, and acted accordingly in sending for the priest; the priest, on receiving her assurance, acted in good faith in administering to Sir Richard Burton the last rites of the Church, and the Bishop of Trieste also acted in good faith in conceding to him a Catholic funeral. It is difficult to see how any of them could have acted otherwise. That he (Burton) may have deceived her is possible, though not probable, but that she would have deceived a priest of her church at the most solemn moment of her life and on one of the most sacred things of her religion is both impossible and improbable."

Mountains of abuse have been heaped on Lady Burton in certain quarters for her act of burning a manuscript over which her husband gave her complete control. It has been variously asserted that she did it from selfish motives for the sake of her own salvation, through the promptings of a benighted religion, for fear of the legal consequences which might fall upon her if she sold the book, for love of gain, for love of notoriety, for love of "posing as a martyr," and so on, and so on. To the cowardly and insulting attacks made upon her both publicly and in anonymous letters she made no reply in life.

"This silence," says her friend, "would never have been broken, and the true reasons which led Lady Burton to act as she did would never have been told to the world, had it not been that after her death a woman, whom she had never injured by thought, word, or deed, has seen fit to rake up this unpleasant subject again, for the purpose of throwing mud on her memory, impugning her motives, and belittling the magnitude of her sacrifice."

It may first be stated that by burning "The Scented Garden" Lady Burton voluntarily deprived herself of the only means of support left to her by her husband. The proceeds of the sale of "The Arabian Nights" had all been spent to make Burton comfortable during his long illness. His salary stopped, of course, with his death, and he had thought that this, his last and greatest achievement, would be her means of livelihood when left alone. Thus the question of selfishness is eliminated from among the reasons for her later action. The following is the substance of her friend's explanation:

"The chief value of Burton's version of 'The Scented Garden' lay not so much in the translation, though that was admirable, as in the notes and explanations with which he had annotated the book. For these notes he had been collecting materials thirty years, a fact well known to scholars interested in the subject of the book. These researches were of an ethnological and historical character, rather than of a medical or scientific one, and, whereas, most of the writers on this subject speak from hearsay, Burton's information was obtained at first hand, by dint of personal inquiries. Thus it came about that he was misunderstood. For a man, especially a young soldier, whose work is not generally supposed to lie in the direction of scientific and ethnological investigation, to undertake such inquiries was to lay himself open to unpleasant imputations. People are not apt to distinguish between scientific motives and unworthy ones, and so Burton found it. His contemporaries and comrades in India did not understand him, and what people do not understand they often dislike. In his regiment he soon incurred odium, and a cloud of prejudice enveloped him."

Some inquiries that he made in Sind in 1845 almost led to his dismissal from the service, and, though this was avoided, an unfavorable impression remained and hung over his early official career.

"Lady Burton, whose vigilance on her husband's behalf never slept, got to know of this vague, intangible, indefinite prejudice that existed against him, but it was too shadowy to be grasped and fought as she ever fought his open enemies. She could not understand it; she could only take her stand by her husband and point to his blameless life and say: 'You are all the world to me; I trust you, and believe in you with all my heart and soul.' And thus in her wisdom was justified, for at last the calumny died down, as all calumnies must die for lack of sustenance."

With this hostile feeling in mind, and having a general idea of the contents of "The Arabian Nights," Lady Burton had opposed the publication of that work. But her husband explained away her fears, and she had worked heart and soul for the book's success. When Burton took to translating "The Scented Garden" she again raised objections, but he again silenced them, for she had no knowledge of the real contents of the book. When she sat down with locked doors after his death, she read it page by page.

"The real nature of it was brought home to her. She determined on the course which she has been so blamed for carrying out. Here was the nameless horror which she had tried to track the earth, leaping up again and staring her in the face. She knew well enough what interpretation her husband's enemies—those enemies whom even the grave does not silence—would place upon this book; how they would turn and twist it about, and put the worst construction upon his motives, and so blur the fair mirror of his memory. Burton wrote as a scholar and an enthnologist writing to scholars and ethnologists. But take what precautions he would, sooner or later, and sooner rather than later, the character of his book would ooze out to the world, and the ignorant world judges harshly. So she burnt the manuscript, leaf by leaf, and by the act she consummated her life sacrifice of love."

General interest continues in regard to the forthcoming biography of Lord Tennyson. The work is now in the hands of the proof-readers. It will be published in two volumes, and will have many illustrations. It is reported that a London firm of publishers offered £10,000 for the MS., with additional payments if the editions exceeded a certain number of copies.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Lulu Hurst (The Georgia Wonder) Writes Her Autobiography, and for the First Time Explains and Demonstrates the Great Secret of Her Marvelous Power. 12mo. Rome, Ga.: Lulu Hurst Book Company. Paper, $1.

The Life and Work of Frederic Thomas Greenhalge, Governor of Massachusetts. By James Ernest Nesmith. 8vo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $3.

Cyprian: His Life. His Time. His Work. By Edward White Benson. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $7.

The Sultan and His Subjects. By Richard Davey. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Two volumns. $7.50.

An Epistle to Posterity. By M. E. W. Sherwood. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

The Personal Life of Queen Victoria. By Sarah A. Tooley. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

The Romance of Isabel Lady Burton. The Story of Her Life. Told in part by herself and in part by W. H. Wilkins. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Two volumes. $7.50.

POETRY.

New Poems. By Francis Thompson. 12mo. Boston: Copeland & Day.

In Titian's Garden and Other Poems. By Harriet Prescott-Spofford. 16mo. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.25.

FICTION.

Sweet Revenge. By F. A. Mitchell. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

The Lowly Nazarene. A Story of Christ. By J. Leroy Nixon. 12mo. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. $1.

Soldiers of Fortune. By Richard Harding Davis. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

A Bit of a Fool. By Sir Robert Peel, Bart. 12mo. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.

My Lord Duke. By E. W. Hornung. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

The Half-Caste. By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.

The Romance of a Jesuit Mission. By M. Bourchier Sanford. 12mo. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. $1.25.

Under the Deodars. The Story of the Gadsbys. Wee Willie Winkie. By Rudyard Kipling. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

The Pursuit of the House Boat. By John Kendrick Bangs. 16mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Patrius. By Louise Imogen Guiney. 12mo. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.25.

A Devotee. By Mary Cholmondeley. 12mo. New York: Edward Arnold. $1.

His Native Wife. By Louis Beeke. 16mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 75 cents.

The Story of Mollie. By Marian Bower. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

The Treasure of the Humble. By Maurice Maeterlinck. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.75.

The Beautiful Miss Brooke. By "Z. Z." 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fowler's Publicity. An Encyclopedia of Advertising and Printing, and all that Pertains to the Public Seeing Side of Business. By Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr. Large 8vo. New York: Publicity Publishing Company. $12.

Theory of Thought and Knowledge. By Borden P. Bowne. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Beauty and Art. By Aldam Heaton. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.75.

Notes on the Nicaragua Canal. By Henry I. Sheldon. 8vo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

Proceedings of the First Convention of the National Council of Jewish Women. Held at New York Nov. 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1896. 8vo. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America.

Philosophy of Knowledge. An Inquiry Into the Nature, Limits, and Validity of Human Cognitive Faculty. By George Trumbull Ladd. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.

The Story of Jonah in the Light of Higher Criticism. By Luther Tracy Townsend. 16mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 50 cents.

The Sacred Feast. Short Discourses on the Lord's Supper. By George Lester. 18mo. New York: Eaton & Mains. 35c.

Sequel to "Our Liberal Movement." By Joseph Henry Allen. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

The Descent of the Primates. By A. A. W. Hubrecht. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

Outlines of the History of the Theological Literature of the Church of England. By John Bowden. 12mo. New York: E. & J. B. Young & Co.

Books and Authors.

There are reminiscences of Prof. Drummond to be found in the United States, and many letters of his. Prof. George Adam Smith is to write Drummond's biography. Any persons having letters of Prof. Drummond or other matters of interest connected with his work are invited to send the same to Prof. Smith, 22 Sardinia Terrace, Glasgow.

One distinguishing and valuable feature of The Review of Reviews is the copies it makes of the cartoons and caricatures of the month, the originals having appeared either at home or abroad. It is amusing to note how the cartoons of the war between Turk and Greek have been modified during the last month.

The Academy says that when De Quincey was living at Lasswade he was called upon, in 1851, by the census maker. As to profession, he wrote: "Writer to the magazines." Then, having to answer as to the calling of his three daughters, he put it down: "They are like the lilies of the field; they toil not, neither do they spin."

It seems strange that George Moore should have no sense of appreciation for Stevenson. For all that, George Moore's "Esther Waters" is a marvelous book. Not written, however, it is to be distinctly understood, for "the young person." There is nothing remarkable in Tolstoi's admiring Esther and congratulating its author.

Mr. Quiller Couch—or, as he is better known, "Q."—it is said on good authority is to finish Robert Louis Stevenson's "St. Ives." A task of this kind few men would undertake, either for love or money. The fragment is not often improved by a restoration.

Mr. Charles Thomas Jacobi's "The Printer's Wit and Wisdom" ought to be a clever and entertaining book, for there never could be a typesetter who was a dull man. "Gesta Typographica" will be published by Elkin Mathews, and there will be a glossary.

Mr. Richard Mansfield has a novel ready, the title of which is "Blown Away." Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. of Boston will be Mr. Mansfield's publishers.

Bearing in mind the horrors of the Paris Bazaar fire, Mr. Edwin O. Sachs has arranged for immediate publication a treatise entitled "Fires and Public Entertainments." Herein will be found particulars of over 1,500 fires which have occurred at theatres, music halls, exhibitions, circuses, and temporary buildings, involving the loss of over 20,000 lives. Terrible it is to think that just as a ship is launched to be wrecked, so is a theatre built to be burned. The value of such a treatise would be in showing what are the precautions necessary in the construction and policing of such structures. The Messrs. Layton of London will be the publishers.

Outing for this month contains many interesting papers. Among these are Mr. T. P. Terry's "Wheeling in the Mikado's Land," R. B. Burchard's "Champion Canoes of To-day," E. W. Sandys's "Bass and Bass Fishing," Mr. A. H. Godfrey's "Driving Four-in-Hand," and Louise D. Mitchell's "Frankie's Wooing."

What an entirely unsophisticated country must Japan be, particularly for the bicyclist. Mr. Fernald will tell in a forthcoming work, to be published by the Century Company, how when wheeling in Japan the children tried to feed his bike with carrots.

Maynard, Merrill & Co. of New York will publish shortly Dr. H. P. Judson's "The Young American." The book presents in a clear and simple manner the nature and functions of our civil government.

Signor Ferriani has just published in Italy his "Clever and Fortunate Criminals." The title is unfortunate, because it might be inclusive of crime. It is well to know that today the percentage of discovery has notably increased, when compared with the past. According to Ferriani, things are at

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—Atlanta Christian Index.

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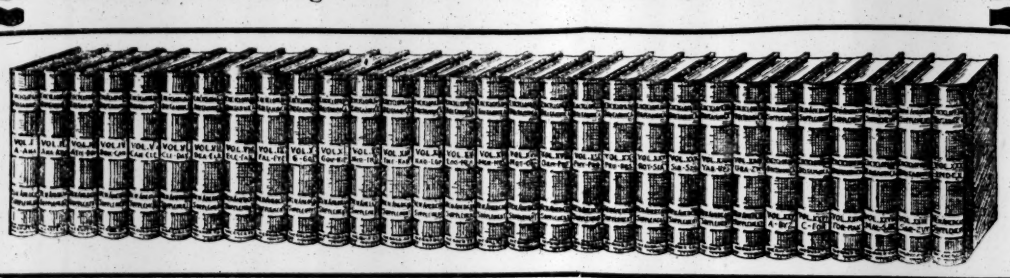

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their worst in Italy, where half of the crimes are not detected. In England the criminal has a small chance of escape. If Signor Ferriani is to be credited, innumerable crimes take place in France, and those who commit them escape. We should question the truth of this latter statement.

Edmond About's "King of the Mountains" is a lasting romance, and pokes great fun into the Greeks, with some wholesome truths—that is, by our present lights. It is to be translated into English (once more) and the man most in demand, apparently, in England, whose name is Andrew Lang, will write an introduction.

Mr. C. H. W. Jones of Queen's College, Cambridge, has prepared an edition of the Assyrian "contract" in the cuneiform text. The original tablets are in the British Museum. These clay leaflets, 800 in number, were found where was supposedly the Royal Library of Nineveh. Some of the tablets are of the eighth century B. C. Many of them are dated.

Of anaconda words, several have been uncoiled in these columns. Notes and Queries presents "disestablishmentarianism," which has twenty-four letters, and the authority says he once heard a public speaker take it all out of his mouth consecutively as a juggler pulls out an endless ribbon. Such words want scotching, or lopping.

Of suspension-bridge words, or those which span space, we gave some time ago "disproportionableness," which in the type of THE NEW YORK TIMES measures precisely 1 1-16 inches. But "anthropomorphologically" takes up more space, 1 3-16 inches. The Academy gives the names of two chemical compounds, "trioxymethylanthraquinonic" and "dichlorhydroquinonedisulphonic." These are indeed sea-serpent words, the last one measuring 1 9-16 inches

London fails to understand how there can be a literary movement in the United States outside of New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, and is puzzled over book production in Chicago. So that there shall be a beginning, however, in London, the Messrs. Cowley, an enterprising firm of Edinburgh publishers, with a branch in London, will issue the Chap-Book, and a very excellent magazine will Englishmen find it to be.

There used to be a Pajah in England who laid down the law for the British sportsman, for he was the crack shot. As to cricket, the rising bat is Prince Ranjitsinhji's, and a book of his on cricket is to be published shortly in England.

Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish shortly Maeterlinck's "The Treasure of the Humble." The same house announces Miss Tooley's "The Personal Life of Queen Victoria," which is fully illustrated, and also a new book of charades to be called "The Green Guess Book."

Mrs. Oliphant, the indefatigable, but at the same time the most careful and accurate of writers, is engaged on a volume which has to do with the annals of the historic publishing house of the Blackwoods. The relations of the Blackwoods with Scott, Christopher North, Lockhart, Hogg, De Quincey, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Byron, and others will make most interesting reading.

THE NEW YORK TIMES Illustrated Weekly Magazine

Increases in interest from week to week. The issue of the Magazine of

SUNDAY, JUNE 6,

Will contain many attractive features, among others the following:

James Gordon Bennett
Full page portrait of James Gordon Bennett, owner of The New York Herald, together with an interesting sketch of his career.

Columbia University
Double page illustration of the senior class. Full page pictures of the graduating class of the School of Mines and of the School of Law. Portraits of President Seth Low and the members of the Faculty.

United States Naval Academy
Full page portrait of the graduating class of the Government Institution at Annapolis. Portrait of Capt. Philip H. Cooper, Superintendent of the Academy, and an interesting narrative of the class of '97.

Clouds Classified
The new classification of clouds by the Hydrographic Department of the United States Government makes timely and interesting half-tone reproductions of a dozen different varities of clouds specifically described by the department. These twelve illustrations are both novel and interesting.

"The Shepherdess"
Half-tone reproduction of Abraham Abraham's recent gift to the Brooklyn Institute of Ridgeway Knight's superb painting "The Shepherdess."

The Field of Politics
Portraits of J. L. McLaurin, the new United States Senator from South Carolina; Jacob Worth, the Republican leader in Kings County, and Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg, the newly elected Chairman of the Republican County Committee of New York.

The Footlights
Portraits of James T. Powers, William Gillette, Grace Fisher, in "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle," La Petite Adelaide, dancing in "The Whirl of the Town"; Nance O'Neill and Harry Mann, and half page picture of "The Chappies" in "The Whirl of the Town."

Musical Review
Portraits of Helen Bertram, Charles Puerner, composer and Conductor; Frank Damrosch, Ernest Neyer, leader of the Seventh Regiment Band, and a half page picture of the Band.

In the Book World
Portrait of the late Charles W. Frederickson, the well-known Bibliophile, the recent sale of whose books has been one of the marked book auction events of the year.

In Honor of Heroes
Picture of the monument of the Ninth New York Volunteers and Hawkins' Zouaves on the Battlefield, of Antietam, dedicated last Saturday.

The news pages will contain the usual attractive features, among others Harold Frederic's cable letter from London and bright news letters from Paris, Berlin, and other European centres.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."